ABSTRACT

Drug Related Problems of Antihypertensive in Geriatric Patients (Study at Geriatric Clinic Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)

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The high prevalence of multiple drug use combined with age-related changes in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics makes elderly hypertensive patients more vulnerable to drug related problems (DRPs). The aim of this study was to identify either actual or potential DRPs from the use of antihypertensives in Geriatric Clinic Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya, due to the drug of choice, dose and frequent of use, side effect, and drug interaction. The study was conducted in March-May 2012. It was a prospective study, with purposive sampling method. The result showed that from 175 patients, hypertension was more prevalence in elderly women (69.1%) than men (30.9%) while the age range of most patients were in group of 66-74 years (young old) (54.3%). Type 2 DM (48.6%) was the highest complication-comorbid, followed by HHD (28.6%). Type of antihypertensive used was CCB, ARB, ACEI, β-blocker, and diuretic. In this study the majority of patients received antihypertensive combination therapy. The incidence of DRPs identified in this study was 76%, one patient may experienced more than one DRP, which include: inappropriate drug of choice (2.9%), inappropriate dose and frequency of use (0.6%), side effects (3.4%), and potential drug interactions (69.1%).

Keyword: Drug Related Problem, elderly, antihypertensive