

ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Hyperkalemia Therapy in Adult Hospitalized Patient (Study at Universitas Airlangga Hospital Surabaya)

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Hyperkalemia is a condition where serum potassium level exceed 5.0 mmol/L, and result the inhibition of cardiac impulse conduction which can lead to sudden death due to cardiac arrhythmias. There are several therapies used in hyperkalemia. The purpose of this study is to describe the profile of hyperkalemia therapy that is associated with laboratory data and also to identify drug related problems in adult hospitalized patient at Universitas Airlangga Surabaya hospital. This study was done retrospectively by tracing patient's medical record from 1 January to 31 December 2018 and data was analyzed descriptively. The results of this study showed that 45 patient fulfilled the inclusion criteria. The primary cause of hyperkalemia was kidney disease (93,3%) and the degree of hyperkalemia that often occur was mild hyperkalemia (55,1%). The most frequently used hyperkalemia therapy were insulin (17,4%), furosemid (13,1%), and kalitake (37,7%). Normal serum potassium was achieved in 33,3% patient with one correction and 13,4% patients with more than one correction, whereas 28,9% patients did not reach normal serum potassium. Drug related problems that observed in this study was presumption adversed drug reactions like nausea, vomiting, hypotension and potential drug interaction between hyperkalemia therapy and other drugs. It can be concluded that the use of hyperkalemia therapy had been in accordance with patient's clinical condition and scientific literature. Drug related problem found in this study was suspected adverse drug reaction and there was no mayor drug interaction.

Keywords: hyperkalemia, drug utilization study, drug related problem