

ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Lipid Lowering Drugs in Elderly Patients with Stroke (Study at Geriatric Polyclinic Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)

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Stroke is a major cause of disability in elderly. One of modifiable risk factors of stroke is dyslipidemia. Dyslipidemia is mainly cause of endothelium dysfunction presence through atherosclerosis mechanism. Secondary prevention of stroke is to prevent recurrent stroke. One of the recommended pharmacotherapies for secondary prevention is by lipid lowering drugs. Age-related change, commorbids and polypharmacies may occur in elderly, so it needs proper treatment and management related to patients' condition. The aim of this study was to identify the profile of lipid lowering drug use in elderly patients with stroke. The research was performed at Geriatric Polyclinic in Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya with time-limited cross-sectional study during March 1st to May 31st 2013 and descriptive-analysis method. Total samples obtained were 36 patients. The result showed that from 36 patients, stroke was more prevalent in elderly men (55,6%) than women (44,4%) and hypertension (80,6%) was the most common commorbid, followed by diabetes mellitus (44,4%). Type of lipid lowering drugs used were HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors (97,2%) and fibric acid derivates. Based on the research data, most of patients received lipid lowering drugs as monotherapy, which was simvastatin 20 mg once daily (91,7%) at evening. Antidyslipidemia use is determined based on the individual patient's lipid profile, in this study 97.2% of patients had received appropriate recommendation antidyslipidemia. There were three kinds of DRPs identified in this study, one patient might experience more than one DRP, namely: wrong drug selection (2,8%), wrong dose and frequency of use (2,8%) and potential drug interactions (22,2%).

Keywords: drug utilization study, lipid lowering drugs, elderly, stroke