

## ABSTRACT

**Drug Utilization Study of Lipid Lowering Agents in Patient with Nephrotic Syndrome  
(Study at Nephrology and Hypertension Outpatient Department Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)**

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Nephrotic Syndrome (NS) is one of the renal diseases was characterized by proteinuria greater than 3.5 g/day per  $1.73\text{ m}^2$ , hypoproteinemia (hypoalbuminemia), edema, dyslipidemia. Most of NS was caused by glomerular immune complex reaction that increase glomerular permeability which result in proteinuria. Then, Hypoalbuminemia due to proteinuria would cause increase of albumin synthesis in the liver and was followed by lipoproteins synthesis in the liver that can cause dyslipidemia. Dyslipidemia in NS is a high risk for cardiovascular disease, atherosclerosis, and progressive glomerular damage. Therefore, the optimal lipid lowering drug therapy was required for control lipid levels of patients. The aim of this study is to identify and evaluate the use of lipid lowering drugs on patients with NS, particularly on the dose and drug related problems at the Nephrology and Hypertension Outpatient Department Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya from December 2012 to Mei 2013.

The data was collected using cross-sectional method and analyzed descriptively. The result of this study show that 60% of the patients have very high LDL cholesterol, 73.3% patients with high of total cholesterol, 53.4% patients with high of triglyceride, and 26.6% patients with low of HDL cholesterol. All of 15 patients with NS received simvastatin and the most prescribed dose was 20 mg daily in the evening. Plasma lipid targets based on NCEP ATP III were achieved by 28.6% of 7 patients after more than 6 weeks treatment. The drug related problems were founded in this study was the low patient's compliance.

Keyword : drug utilization study, nephrotic syndrome, dyslipidemia, lipid lowering drugs