ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of ACE Inhibitor in Ischemic Stroke Patients in RSUD Dr Soetomo

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Ischemic stroke occurs due to insufficient blood supply to the brain area. Most of this is due to thrombotic or embolic occlusion in the arteries then leads to cerebral infarction. Patients with acute ischemic stroke often have elevated blood pressure. Elevated blood pressure can be caused by several factors. One class of drugs that can overcome the problem of hypertension in ischemic stroke is ACE inhibitor.

This study was aimed to determine the pattern of use of ACE inhibitors in ischemic stroke patients and identify Drug Related Problems that occurred both actual and potential. The research was performed in the IRNA Medik Seruni A, dr Soetomo Hospital starting on March 11, 2013 until May 13, 2013 with retrospective study method. The samples used in this study were patients with a final diagnosis of ischemic stroke who received ACE inhibitor in IRNA Medik Seruni A in the period January 2012 to December 2012.

The total samples were 64 patients. Type of ACE inhibitors most widely used in patients with ischemic stroke was Captopril (95.31%) 3x6,25mg – 3x50mg, and Lisinopril (4.69%) 1x5mg – 2x10mg. The first day of administration of ACE inhibitors in ischemic stroke patients varied, 32 (50%) of patients receiving ACE inhibitors at <7 days since the first day they hospitalized, 22 (34.37%) patients receiving ACE inhibitors on days 7-10, and 10 (15.63%) patients receiving ACE inhibitors at day > 10. The administration of ACE inhibitors in ischemic stroke patients could be either as single therapy or as in combination with one or some of other antihypertensive drugs.

Keywords: Ischemic stroke, ACE Inhibitors, Drug Utilization Study