

ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Lipid Lowering Drugs in Geriatrics Patients with Coronary Heart Disease (Study at Geriatric Clinic Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)

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The presence of lipid abnormalities in geriatrics patients with coronary heart disease (CHD) has been associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. Dyslipidemia and endothelial dysfunction which are commonly found in elderly have a role in atherogenesis. The high prevalence of multiple drug use combined with age-related changes in pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics makes elderly patients with CHD more vulnerable to drug related problems (DRPs). The aim of this study was to identify drug utilization pattern and analyze either actual or potential DRPs from the use of lipid lowering drugs in geriatrics patients with CHD at Geriatric Clinic Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya, due to the drug of choice, dose and frequent of use and drug interaction. The study was conducted from March to May 2013. It was observational study with cross-sectional method. The results showed that from 27 patients, dyslipidemia in CHD patients was more prevalent in elderly men than women. Hypertension was the highest comorbid, followed by type II diabetes mellitus. There were two types of lipid lowering drugs used which were HMG Co-A reductase inhibitor and fibrate. The incidence of DRPs identified in this study was 44,4%, one patient may experienced more than one DRP, which include: inappropriate drug of choice (7,4), inappropriate dose (3,7%) and potential drug interactions (33,3%). In conclusion, statins is more widely used in geriatric patients with coronary heart disease. Lipid lowering therapy are appropriate in the majority of patients. Drug-related problems which were found in this study include inappropriate drug of choice, inappropriate dose and potential drug interactions.

Keyword: drug utilization study, geriatric, coronary heart disease, Lipid lowering drugs, Drug Related Problems