

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF ANTICOAGULANT IN PATIENT WITH CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE AT BHAYANGKARA HOSPITAL SURABAYA

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Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) is the accumulation of atherosclerotic plaque build up that causes narrowing of the blood vessel system so that the supply of oxygen to the myocardium decreases ruptured atherosclerotic plaque or erosion can cause ischemia. The prevalence of CAD in Indonesia is also increasing year to year. One of the therapies that can be given is anticoagulant which has a mechanism of action to inhibit the formation and activation of clotting factors. The use of anticoagulants in patients with coronary heart disease must be monitored and evaluated because the biggest side effect is the risk of bleeding.

The aim of this study is to determine the profile of anticoagulants in patients with coronary artery disease and identify drug-related problems (DRP) of anticoagulant drug. This is a retrospective study period 1 January - 31 December 2019 at Bhayangkara Hospital Surabaya. The data were obtained from patient medical records. Patient data taken were data that met the inclusion criteria, namely patients with or without complications and comorbid diseases who were treated with a diagnosis of coronary heart disease and received anticoagulant therapy. The data obtained were processed descriptively.

The results of a study anticoagulant on 40 patients with CAD patients revealed that the majority of patients were male (80%) and aged 61-70 (37.5%). The anticoagulants used were fondaparinux in 18 patients (45%) at a dose of 1 x 2.5 mg sc, enoxaparin in 15 patients (37.5%) at a dose of 2 x 60mg sc, and warfarin in 7 patients (17.5%) at a dose of 1 x 2-4mg po. Side effects from the use of anticoagulants were not found in this study but drug interactions in the treatment of coronary artery disease have the potential to cause side effects.

Keywords : Anticoagulants, Coronary Artery Disease, Fondaparinux, Enoxaparin, Warfarin, DRP.