

## ABSTRACT

### **DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ACE INHIBITOR AT ACUTE CORONARY HEART DISEASE (CHD) WITH HYPERTENSION AND DIABETES MELLITUS (Study at RSU DR. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya)**

**Background.** Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) is a disease caused by insufficiency abnormalities of myocardial blood flow due to atherosclerosis. Increased cholesterol levels can lead to higher occurrence of atherosclerosis. Use of ACE Inhibitors may reduce the risk of death in patients with CHD because it will inhibit the occurrence of left ventricular remodeling in patients with CHD.

**Objective.** The aim of the study was to identified the utilizing of ACE Inhibitor at Coronary Heart Disease patients and Drug Related Problems (DRPs) according to using of ACE Inhibitor.

**Method.** The analysis was conducted descriptively by using patient's medical record (time series) who underwent from 15 February to 15 May 2014.

**Result and Discussion.** Demographics show of dominant coronary heart disease occurred in male sex a total of 75.3% and in women a total of 24.7%. Profile of drug combination with ACE inhibitor : ACEI-  $\beta$ -blocker is 96,9%, ACEI - Nitrate is 84,5%, ACEI -calcium channel blocker is 43,3%, ACEI - diuretics is 58,8% and ACEI- ARB's is 3,1%.

**Conclusion.** ACE inhibitors are often used in outpatient RSU Dr.Soetomo is Lisinopril 82% and 18% Ramipril. Problem with drug it was found and it possible to occur due to interaction of the drug; asetosal

93.8%, 26.8% Spironolactone, Allupurinol 11.3%, furosemide 22.7%, and 5.2% of the NSAID.

**Keywords :** Drug utilization study, Coronary Heart Disease, ACE Inhibitor, Descriptive Analysis

