

## **ABSTRACT**

# **ANALYSIS OF DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC STROKE**

## **Literature Review**

Siti Sarah Binti Roslan

Stroke is a disease caused by nerve function disorders that appear suddenly or progressively. Stroke can be classified into two, namely infarction and hemorrhagic. Infarction stroke is a stroke that often occurs, 87% is caused by the formation of a local thrombus or embolism that closes the cerebral artery, which disrupts the supply of oxygen and glucose to the brain. Drug-related problems (DRP) are problems caused by the type of drug or therapy given, which causes interference with efficacy of the treatment. A narrative review was performed of studies that examine drug-related problems in geriatric patients with stroke infarct. Articles and journals were identified through PubMed, ScienceDirect, Scopus, and Google Scholar databases using the keywords "(Aged OR Geriatrics) AND (Medication Errors OR" drug related problems "OR" drug therapy problem "OR" medication therapy problems ") AND Stroke". Six journals were identified as suitable to be reviewed. The purpose of this literature review was to conduct a review of studies that identified DRP profiles in geriatric patients with ischemic stroke/infarction. The literature review found that the most frequent drug-related problems (DRP) in geriatric patients with stroke infarction were drug interactions. The drug class that causes the most interactions is cardiovascular medicine, followed by antiplatelet medicine. Cardiovascular medicine that often causes drug interaction is amlodipine, valsartan, bisoprolol, nifedipine, and digoxin. The antiplatelet drug that causes interactions is clopidogrel.

**Keywords:** Geriatrics, Drug related problems, Stroke, Ischemic