

ABSTRACT**Drug Utilization Study In Geriatri Patients With Chronic
Kidney Disease**

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Indonesia is currently entering the era of an aging population because its population aged 60 years and over (elderly population) exceeds 7%. In 2013, 0.5% of patients aged 65-74 years were diagnosed with chronic kidney disease (Kemenkes RI, 2016). The purpose: determine the drug utilization and the potential for drug-related problems (DRP) in geriatric patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in Bhayangkara H.S. Samsuero Mertojoso Surabaya hospitals. The method a retrospective observational analysis study. The research sample was taken from January to December 2019. From this study, the results of the drug utilization and it can be concluded that the most widely prescribed single antihypertensive use drug utilization was amlodipine as many as 22%, combination 2 antihypertensive which was the most widely prescribed, namely amlodipine + candesartan and amlodipine + irbesartan, each 7%, the most widely prescribed combination of 3 antihypertensives is amlodipine + irbesartan + furosemide in 7% and the most widely prescribed combination 4 anti-hypertensive is amlodipine + candesartan + bisoprolol + furosemide as many as 11% and antihypertensive therapy who changed therapy as many as 44%. The drug utilization of using the most anemia therapy was single PRC therapy in 7%. The drug utilization of most hyperkalemia therapy use as combination therapy of infusion Ds + novorapid 10 IU and calcium polystyrene sulfonate as many as 15%. For the treatment of metabolic acidosis obtained by the patient, infusion therapy of Pz + sodium bicarbonate was 4%. And patients who received dialysis the most were patients with stage 5 CKD as many as 30%. And from this study found drug-related problems (DRP) but still manageable.

Keywords : CKD, DRP, Drug Utilization, Hypertension, Anemia, Hyperkalemia, Metabolic Acidosis.