ABSTRACT
THE USE OF ATORVASTATIN IN PATIENT WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE
(Observation was conducted at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)

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Coronary heart disease defined as a disease where the substance called “plaque” formed inside the coronary artery, this condition known as atherosclerosis. The artery is the distribution pathways for oxygen supply from blood to the heart. The atherosclerosis plaque formed because of the accumulation from few substances such as lipid-filled macrophages (foam cells), massive extra cellular lipid and fibrous plaque which contain smooth muscles and collagens. Study nowadays presents that atherosclerosis is an inflammation or infection that started with an early symptom of endothelial abnormality. The next form of lesions and fibrous caps resulting to the rupture of unstable atherosclerosis plaque. Progression from coronary heart disease leads to Acute Coronary Syndrome (ACS). The aim of this study was to analyze the utilization and identified drug related problems (DRPs) of Atorvastatin in patient with coronary heart disease at Dr. Soetomo general hospital in Surabaya. This time limit sampling retrospective study using data of 6 patient’s medical records during the period of January 1st - December 31st 2014 and was analyzed descriptively. The results are Atorvastatin mostly administered once in a day orally at a 20 mg dose. 4 patient with no switching, 1 patient experience switching drugs from Simvastatin 1 x 10 mg to
Atorvastatin 1 x 20 mg. And the other 1 were given the same Atorvastatin with switching dose from 2 x 10mg to 1 x 20mg orally. 1 patient were given at 2 x 20mg dose in a day, while statin should be given once in a day. In this study, coronary heart disease mostly happened at age 36 to 45 and 56 to 65 years old, 4 patients are men and 2 others are women. There are no significant potential drug related problems and adverse effect found on this study.

Keywords: Atorvastatin, coronary heart disease