

ABSTRACT

Antihypertensive Profile in Patient With Acute Hemorrhagic Stroke (Study at Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya)

Din Amalia Widyaningrum

Background : The main risk factor of hemorrhagic stroke is hypertension. Blood pressure in patient with hemorrhagic stroke should be controlled to reduce the morbidity and mortality.

Objective : To analyze antihypertensive profile in acute hemorrhagic stroke patient.

Method : This study was an observational with retrospective methods and conducted in Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya during April to May 2017. The inclusion criteria were patient diagnosed with acute hemorrhagic stroke with hypertension and received antihypertensive agent who admitted from January 2013 to December 2016.

Result and discussion : The samples that included in the inclusion criteria were 24 patients. Antihypertensive agents that given to acute hemorrhagic stroke were nifedipine, diltiazem, nimodipine, irbesartan, valsartan, amlodipine, captopril and candesartan. There were 87.5% patient who received appropriate dosage of antihypertensive agent refers to PERDOSSI 2011 and AHFS 2011 guideline. The combination that most given to patients was amlodipin and valsartan. The effect of antihypertensive administration on blood pressure can not be analyzed due to variation factor of dose, duration of drug administration, and time interval of blood pressure measurement. There were two major potential drug interaction and one adverse effect that may be caused by antihypertensive agent.

Conclusion : Administration of antihypertensive agent in patient with acute hemorrhagic stroke in Airlangga University Hospital Surabaya is appropriate refers to Panduan Praktik Klinik RSUD guideline, PERDOSSI 2011 guideline, and AHFS 2011 guideline.

Keywords : Drug Utilization Study, Antihypertensive, Acute Hemorrhagic Stroke