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ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Pattern of Diuretic In Heart Failure Patient

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Heart failure is a clinical syndrome due to the inability of the heart to pump sufficient blood to meet the metabolic needs of the body. Therapy that has been used as management of heart failure for years is diuretic. Three types of diuretics that have often been used were thiazides, loop diuretics, and potassium-sparing diuretics. However, heart failure patient tends to get many drugs (polypharmacy) so drug related problems easily occur.

This research was non-experimental, using retrospective method by tracing and recording Medical Record data during the period of 1 September 2017 - 28 February 2018. The analysis of the results was done descriptively and 37 samples were found to meet the inclusion criteria.

The result of this study showed that the prevalence of heart failure is mostly seen in woman with 57% percentage, with the age distribution at the range of 51-60 years. Diuretics are used in all heart failure patients to reduce fluid overload caused by the system that is not compensated. Diuretics used are furosemide, spironolactone ad hidroclorotiazide. As many as 81,1% of patients received diuretic combination therapy. The most used combination is Furosemide i.v. pump with the dosage of 5 mg/hour and spinorolacton with the dosage of 1x50 mg in 29,7% of the patients. During this study, there were no actual drug related problems (DRP) found.

Based on those results, it can be concluded that the use of diuretics in patients with heart failure that includes the type, dose, and route had been in accordance with literature of PERKI 2015. Pharmacists are hoped to take an active part in the management and supervision of diuretic therapies, especially in terms of actual and potential interactions and side effects occurring in patients with heart failure. It is also important to cooperate with other health workers to improve the patient's quality of life.

Keywords: diuretic, heart failure, drug related problems, drug utilization pattern