

ABSTRACT

**DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ACE-INHIBITORS
IN PATIENT WITH HEART FAILURE
(Study at Department of Cardiology Inpatient Care
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Heart failure is a clinical syndrome in which the heart is unable to pump blood to meet the body's metabolism. Heart failure can be caused by disorders that affect the ability of the heart contracts (systolic dysfunction) and / or relaxation (diastolic dysfunction).

Objectives: The aims of this study was to determine the pattern of use of ACE-inhibitors in the treatment of heart failure in Rumkital Dr. Ramelan Surabaya and identify problems related to drugs (Drug Related Problem) ACE-inhibitors that may occur.

Methods: The study was conducted retrospectively by performing search and data recording Medical Record (RM) in patients during the period April 2014 - April 2015 (1 year), patient cardiac Rumkital Dr. Ramelan Surabaya.

Results: The results showed that of 34 patients who met the inclusion criteria, men were about 25 (74%) and women were about 9 (26%) with an age range most in 60-74 years (58%). The most ACE-inhibitors widely used is Lisinopril (49%) with a dose of 1-2x5-10 mg, Ramipril (26.5%) with 1x1,25-10 mg dose and Captopril (24.5%) with 3x6,25-25 mg dose. Actual Drug Related Problems (DRP) was side effects of ACE-inhibitors that occurred in patients such as cough (8.8%), and hypotension (2.9%) besides, potential drug-drug interactions was the interaction between ACE-inhibitors with spironolactone and aspirin and also between Captopril and Allopurinol

Conclusions: The most ACE-Inhibitors widely used was Lisinopril with a dose of 1-2x5-10 mg. Actual Drug Related Problems (DRP) was side effect of ACE-Inhibitors that occurred in patients such as cough and hypotension. Potential drug-drug interaction was the intraction between ACE-Inhibitors with Spironolactone and Aspirin and also between Captopril and Allopurinol

Keywords: ACE-Inhibitor, Drug Utilization Study, Heart Failure