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Identification and Evaluation of antihypertension drugs in hypertensive patients with chronic renal complications at Bahteramas Hospital, Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi.

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Case Study: Hypertension is a condition characterized by blood pressure that is above normal levels. In treatment therapy, antihypertensive drugs can accumulate in the kidneys so that it can worsen kidney function. One important indicator for the achievement of therapy is the accuracy in administering doses to inhibit the development of kidney disease and to maintain the quality of life of patients.

This study aims to determine the cause and appropriateness of the use of antihypertensive drugs in hypertensive patients with chronic kidney complications found in the Bahteramas Hospital, Kendari City. This study uses a descriptive method with a retrospective approach design. Adjustment of the dose in patients with kidney damage is based on drug clearance in patients with Cockcroft Gault calculations. A total of 40 medical records of chronic renal impairment patients who met the inclusion criteria and used as a sample.

The results showed that based on age, the largest age group was at the age of 56-65 years which is 50%. Based on sex, it was found in 24 male patients (60%). most suffered stadium stage 5 with a frequency of 21 (52%). Hereditary factors (35%) and unhealthy lifestyles such as alcohol consumption and smoking (23%) are the main factors causing hypertension. The most widely used antihypertensive drugs are diuretics (21%) and Ace Inhibitors (33%). The level of appropriateness of the dose of the use of antihypertensive drugs in patients with chronic renal impairment by 95% The conclusion of this study is that the main causes of hypertension in patients at Bahteramas City Hospital in Kendari are hereditary factors and unhealthy lifestyles. most of the doses of the use of antihypertensive drugs in patients with chronic kidney disorders in hospitals are in accordance with the requirements in accordance with the recommended NKF / KDOQI