

## **ABSTRACT**

### **PROFILE OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUG PRESCRIBING IN PREECLAMPSIA PATIENTS AT RSIA KIRANA**

**Silvina Sita Alfiana**

Preeclampsia is a complication in pregnancy with symptoms of hypertension  $\geq$  140/90 mmHg and proteinuria  $\geq$  0.3 grams/24 hours or 30 mg/dl (+1 dipstick) arising after a gestation period of more than 20 weeks in previously normotensive pregnant women. Maternal deaths in Indonesia in 2021 related to hypertension in pregnancy reached 1077 cases (Source: Directorate General of Public Health, Ministry of Health, 2021). Pharmacological therapeutic intervention, antihypertensive treatment is also needed in addition to maintaining a healthy lifestyle. The purpose of the study was to determine the picture of pharmacological therapy including the pharmacological class of drugs, drug names, drug doses, rules of use, and types of antihypertensive drug therapy (single / combination) in preeclampsia patients. This type of observational descriptive study is retrospective with total sampling of medical record records and patient prescriptions. The results of this study were the incidence of preeclampsia aged 35 years and over amounting to 21 patients (36%) and the most diagnosis was mild preeclampsia amounting to 38 samples (66%). The use of nifedipine which belongs to the CCB (Calcium Channel Blocker) group as many as 42 respondents (72%). Meanwhile, the use of methyldopa which belongs to the central sympatholytic group as many as 17 respondents (28%). In a single type of therapy study, 59 prescriptions (100%) using nifedipine or methyldopa. Pregnant women are recommended to routinely do antenatal care checks at the hospital every month.

Keywords: preeclampsia, antihypertensive drugs, blood pressure, uria protein