

**ABSTRACT**  
**(RESUME ARTIKEL)**

**PROFILE OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUG USE IN INPATIENT  
PREECLAMPSIA IN THE HOSPITAL**

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*Preeclampsia is a pregnancy complication disease that has three symptoms, such as hypertension, proteinuria and edema. Symptoms occur in pregnant women, maternity and in nifas. Preeclampsia is hypertension characterize by an increase in blood pressure namely 140/90 mmHg, occurs after 20 weeks of pregnancy. Preeclampsia is a common occurrence among pregnant women, and in severe case the condition is treated using antihypertensive medication to prevent cerebrovascular disease as well as death. Hypertension complicates 6% to 10% of pregnancies and increases the risk of maternal, fetal and perinatal morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of preeclampsia in developed countries is 1,3-6%, while developing countries is 1,8%-8%. In Indonesia the incidence of preeclampsia is around 3,8-8,5% with maternal mortality rate of 24%. Until now, preeclampsia is one of the direct causes of maternal and infant mortality. Four major hypertensive disorders in pregnancy have been described preeclampsia-eclampsia, chronic hypertension, chronic hypertension with superimposed preeclampsia and gestational hypertension. This research aims to determine the type of antihypertension used in patients with preeclampsia and its effects in decreasing blood pressure. The characteristic results of pregnant women diagnosed with preeclampsia were more dominant 26-44 age. The results showed that antihypertension prescribed for preeclampsia patients was nifedipine. The literature, nifedipine is the first line therapy for use in the management of preeclampsia.*

**Keywords :** *pregnancy, preeclampsia and antihypertensive*