

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF DRUG INTERACTIONS IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL

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Hypertension is a condition or situation where a person experiences an increase in blood pressure above normal limits which will cause disease and even death. This study aims to determine the potential for antihypertensive drug interactions based on the severity and mechanism of interaction. The research method used was retrospective observational with a total of 37 prescriptions which were then studied using the Drugs Interaction Checker on the drugs.com application. Based on the results of research at the Kirana Mother and Child Hospital, it shows that when using hypertension drugs there are results from using the drugs Nifedipine + Aspilet (10.81%), Amlodipine + Chloramphenicol (8.10%), Nifedipine + Prenamia (16.21%) , Nifedipine + Hibone (29.72%), Nifedipine + Instacal (32.42%). Then for the percentage of drug interactions, the results showed that there were interactions (18.91%) and no interactions (81.08%). Drug severity levels include minor, moderate, and major. At this stage, medium level results (100%) were obtained. In terms of drug interaction mechanisms, there are pharmacodynamic, pharmacokinetic and non-existent mechanisms. The results obtained are for the pharmacodynamic mechanism (57.14%) between Nifedipine and Aspilet which causes a decrease in the antihypertensive effect, then for the pharmacokinetic mechanism (42.85%) between Amlodipine and Chloramphenicol which causes chloramphenicol to increase amlodipine levels by affecting the metabolism of the CYP450 3A4 enzyme.

Keyword : Hypertension, study literature, drug interaction