

ABSTRACT

ANTIHYPERTENSIVE PRESCRIBING PROFILE IN OUTPATIENTS PREECLAMPSIA PATIENTS AT X HOSPITAL GRESIK

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Preeclampsia is a disorder of pregnant women characterized by hypertension and proteinuria after 20 weeks of gestation. The risk factors that can cause preeclampsia including a history of preeclampsia in previous pregnancies, having a history of chronic hypertension first pregnancy, multiple pregnancies, obesity, extreme age (<20 years and >35 years), and diabetes mellitus. Preeclampsia treatments requires antihypertensive therapy—such as methyldopa and nifedipine. The purpose of the study was to determine the profile of pharmacological therapy includes the pharmacological class of drugs, drug names, drug doses, rules of use, and types of drug therapy (single / combination) in preeclampsia patients. This was a descriptive observational study obtaining antihypertensive prescribing profile from e-medical records and patient treatment prescriptions. The results that the antihypertensive prescriptions were dominated by the use of nifedipine which belongs to the calcium channel blocker (CCB) group as many as 33 respondents (73.3%). Meanwhile, the use of methyldopa which belongs to the Alpha Agonists group only prescribed to 6 respondents (13.3%). 6 prescriptions (13.3%) using the combination of nifedipine and methyldopa Pregnant women are recommended to routinely carry out antenatal care checks at the hospital every month.

Keywords: *Pregnancy , Preeclampsia, Antihypertensive drugs.*