

IDENTIFIKASI *DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS* POTENSIAL KATEGORI INTERAKSI OBAT PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI RSU ROYAL PRIMA MEDAN

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Keberhasilan terapi untuk hipertensi sangat tergantung pada pemilihan obat yang sesuai guna mencegah komplikasi serius seperti penyakit jantung dan stroke. Meskipun demikian, penggunaan obat yang rumit pada pasien hipertensi yang juga memiliki kondisi lain meningkatkan risiko terjadinya *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs), terutama interaksi antar obat. **Metode:** Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif dan non-eksperimental dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi potensi interaksi obat pada pasien hipertensi di RSU Royal Prima Medan selama periode Januari hingga Juni 2025. Data rekam medis diperoleh secara retrospektif dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* terhadap 100 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. **Hasil:** Karakteristik pasien sebagian besar adalah perempuan (69%) dan semuanya berusia di atas 30 tahun. Sebanyak 87% pasien menderita penyakit penyerta, dengan Diabetes Melitus sebagai komorbid yang paling umum (47%). Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi interaksi obat mencapai 88%. Mekanisme farmakodinamik mendominasi dengan persentase 81%, sedangkan farmakokinetik hanya 4%. Berdasarkan tingkat signifikansi, ditemukan interaksi moderat sebesar 68%, interaksi minor 12%, dan interaksi mayor 8%. Interaksi yang paling sering terjadi adalah NSAID dengan ARB/ACEi (18%). Selain itu, juga terungkap adanya interaksi "*triple whammy*" (NSAID + ARB/ACEi + Diuretik) sebesar 6% yang termasuk kategori mayor. **Kesimpulan:** Ada prevalensi interaksi obat yang sangat tinggi dari interaksi obat di kalangan pasien hipertensi di RSU Royal Prima Medan, didominasi oleh interaksi farmakodinamik dengan tingkat signifikansi yang moderat. Perlu dilakukan perbaikan dalam sistem skrining interaksi obat untuk memastikan keamanan dalam terapi pasien.

Kata Kunci: Hipertensi, Drug Related Problems, Interaksi Obat, Farmakodinamik.

**IDENTIFICATION OF *DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS* IN POTENTIAL
DRUG INTERACTION CATEGORIES IN HYPERTENSION PATIENTS
AT ROYAL PRIMA HOSPITAL MEDAN**

ABSTRACT

Background: The success of hypertension therapy is highly dependent on the selection of appropriate medications to prevent serious complications such as heart disease and stroke. However, the use of complex medications in hypertensive patients who also have other conditions increases the risk of Drug Related Problems (DRPs), especially drug interactions. **Methods:** This study is descriptive and non-experimental with a cross-sectional design aimed to identify potential drug interactions in hypertensive patients at Royal Prima Medan Hospital during the period of January to June 2025. Medical record data were obtained retrospectively using a purposive sampling technique from 100 patients who met the inclusion criteria. **Results:** The characteristics of the patients were mostly female (69%) and all were over 30 years old. A total of 87% of patients suffered from comorbidities, with Diabetes Mellitus as the most common comorbidity (47%). The identification results showed that the prevalence of drug interactions reached 88%. Pharmacodynamic mechanisms dominated with a percentage of 81%, while pharmacokinetics only 4%. Based on the significance level, moderate interactions were found at 68%, minor interactions 12%, and major interactions 8%. The most frequent interaction was between NSAIDs and ARBs/ACE inhibitors (18%). Furthermore, a "triple whammy" interaction (NSAIDs + ARBs/ACE inhibitors + Diuretics) was also identified, occurring in 6% of cases, which is categorized as major. **Conclusion:** There is a very high prevalence of drug interactions among hypertensive patients at Royal Prima Medan Hospital, dominated by pharmacodynamic interactions with moderate significance. Improvements in the drug interaction screening system are needed to ensure safety in patient therapy. **Keywords:** Hypertension, Drug-Related Problems, Drug Interactions, Pharmacodynamics.