NASKAH PUBLIKASI

EVALUASI KETEPATAN OBAT DAN DOSIS OBAT JANTUNG PADA PASIEN PENYAKIT GAGAL JANTUNG DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RUMAH SAKIT SAMARINDA MEDIKA CITRA (SMC)

EVALUATION OF DRUG ACCURACY AND CARDIAC DRUG DOSE ACCURACY IN HEART FAILURE PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN SAMARINDA (SMC)

NOVITA ANGELIA RIANSYAH , DEASY NUR CHAIRIN HANIFA

DISUSUN OLEH:

NOVITA ANGELIA RIANSYAH

1911102415056

PROGRAM STUDI S1 FARMASI

FAKULTAS FARMASI

UNNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH KALIMANTAN TIMUR

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Evaluasi Ketepatan Obat dan Dosis Obat Jantung pada

Pasien Penyakit Gagal Jantung di Instalasi Rawat Inap

Rumah Sakit Samarinda Medika Citra (SMC)

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Heart Failure Patients Hospitalized in Samarinda (SMC)

Novita Angelia Riansyah, Deasy Nur Chairin Hanifa

Disusun Oleh:

Novita Angelia Riansyah

1911102415073

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LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN

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DISUSUN OLEH
Novita Angelia Riansyah
1911102415073
Disetujui untuk diujikan
Pada 20 Agustus 2023

Pembimbing

apt. Deasy Nur Chairin Hanifa, M.Clin,Pharm
NIDN.1123019201

Mengetahui,

Koordinator Mata Ajar Skripsi

apt.Rizki Nur Azmi,M.Farm
NIDN.1102069201

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

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DISUSUN OLEH :
Novita Angelia Riansyah
1911102415073

Diseminarkan dan Diujikan
Pada 20 Agustus 2023

Penguji 1   **Penguji 2**

apt. Muh Irham Bakhtiar, M.Clin,Pharm   **apt.Deasy Nur Chairin Hanifa, M.Clin,Pharm**
NIDN. 1104019401   **NIDN 1123019201**

Mengetahui
Ketua Program Studi S1 Farmasi

apt. Ika Ayu Mentari, M.Farm
NIDN.1121019201

Evaluation of Drug Accuracy and Cardiac Drug Dose Accuracy in Heart Failure Patients Hospitalized in Samarinda (SMC)

Deasy Nur Chairin Hanifa, Novita Angelia

Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Fakultas Farmasi, Universitas Muhammadiyah Kalimantan Timur

Riansyah

Abstract

Background: *Heart failure is a condition where the heart is unable to pump blood to the tissues to meet the body's metabolic needs. Heart failure has a variety of therapies and drug options available, so careful consideration is needed in selecting drugs for heart failure patients. Evaluation is carried out to identify problems with the accuracy of drug use and dosage accuracy. The many types of drugs available present its their own problems in the use of drugs, especially in the selection and use of drugs that are effective, correct, and safe. Inappropriate and rational use of drugs can increase morbidity and mortality.*

Objectives: *To determine the accuracy of drugs and heart drug dosages in patients with heart failure at the inpatient installation of Samarinda Medika Citra Hospital.*

Material and Methods: *This research is a descriptive observational study with retrospective data collection in 2022. The sample consisted of all adult heart failure inpatients who met the inclusion criteria of 60 patients.*

Results: *The results of the study showed that out of 60 patients, the accuracy of therapy included 93% of the correct drug and 88% of the correct dose. The heart failure drugs used were furosemide (39%), spironolactone (19%), digoxin (18%), candesartan (15%), captopril (4%), bisoprolol (3%), and lisinopril (2%).*

Conclusions: *From the research results, it was found that 93% of the drug accuracy and 88% of the drug dose accuracy in heart failure patients.*

Keywords: *Heart Failure, Drug Accuracy ,Drug Dose Accuracy, Inpatient*

Intisari

Latar belakang: Gagal jantung merupakan suatu keadaan dimana jantung tidak mampu memompa darah ke jaringan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan metabolisme tubuh. Penyakit gagal jantung memiliki berbagai macam terapi dan pilihan obat yang tersedia, sehingga diperlukan pertimbangan yang cermat terhadap pemilihan obat untuk pasien gagal jantung. Evaluasi dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi masalah ketepatan penggunaan obat dan ketepatan dosis. Banyaknya jenis obat yang tersedia memberikan masalah tersendiri dalam penggunaan obat, terutama pada pemilihan dan penggunaan obat secara efektif, benar dan aman. Penggunaan obat yang tidak tepat dan rasional dapat meningkatkan angka morbiditas dan mortalitas.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui ketepatan obat dan dosis obat jantung pada pasien penyakit gagal jantung di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Samarinda Medika Citra.

Bahan dan Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data retrospektif. Sampel terdiri dari seluruh pasien rawat inap gagal jantung dewasa yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 60 pasien.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menujukkan bahwa dari 60 pasien mendapatkan hasil ketepatan terapi meliputi tepat obat 93% dan tepat dosis 88%. Adapun obat yang digunakan untuk mengobati gagal jantung adalah Furosemide 39%, Spironolactone 19%, Digoxin 18%, Candesartan 15%, Captopril 4%, Bisoprolol 3%, dan Lisinopril 2%.

Kesimpulan: Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan tepat obat 93% dan tepat dosis 88% pada pasien gagal jantung.

Kata Kunci: Gagal Jantung, Ketepatan Obat, Ketepatan Dosis Obat, Rawat Inap.

1. **Introdution**

Heart failure is a type of heart disease. Heart failure is a condition in which the heart is unable to pump blood to the tissues to meet the body's metabolic needs (forward failure). This ability can only occur with high heart filling pressure (backward failure) or both (Nurkhalis & Adista, 2020). Heart failure is usually caused by secondary structural and/or functional abnormalities of the heart (inherited or acquired) that impair the ability of the left ventricle to fill or eject blood (Lolita & Asih, 2019).

The increasing number of cases of heart failure in the world, including Asia, is caused by the increasing number of smokers, obesity, dyslipidemia, and diabetes. According to data from the Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) of the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2018, The prevalence of heart failure in Indonesia based on a doctor's diagnosis is estimated at 1.5%, or an estimated 29,550 people, with the highest prevalence in North Kalimantan Province, with 2.2%, occupying the first position, while East Kalimantan, with 1.9%, occupied the sixth position.

The prevalence of heart failure increases because patients who experience acute heart damage can progress to chronic heart failure (Riskesdas, 2019). Heart failure has a variety of therapies and drug options available, so careful consideration is needed in selecting drugs for heart failure patients. Evaluation is carried out to identify problems with the accuracy of drug use and dosage. The many types of drugs available present their own problems in the use of drugs, especially in the selection and use of drugs that are effective, correct, and safe. Improper and rational use of drugs can increase morbidity and mortality (Prabowo, 2016). Based on this background, the author is interested in researching the accuracy of drugs and heart drug dosages in heart failure patients at the Samarinda Medika Citra Hospital Inpatient Installation for a period of 2022.

2. **Materials and Menthod**

    a) *Materials*

    This research was conducted in January 2023–March 2023 but used 2022 data, this research used a descriptive research design. This research is retrospective in nature because information was collected by looking at old records, especially patient medical record sheets, using a purposive sampling strategy, or selecting research subjects based on inclusion and exclusion criteria for the sample to be obtained, used to carry out sampling which was carried out at Medika Citra Samarinda Hospital. With research ethics published by the health research ethics committee of RSUD ABDOEL WAHAB SJAHRANIE SAMARINDA number 165/KEPK-AWS-VII-2023. The sample used in this study consisted of heart failure patients in the form of data taken from medical record cards at the inpatient installation at Samarinda Medika Citra Hospital. According to the

inclusion criteria: inpatients with a diagnosis of heart failure, patients aged > 50 years, patients with complete medical records, including patient identity (age, sex, disease diagnosis), drug administration data (drug name, drug dose).then for the criteria Exclusion: patients with illegible medical record data.

b) Methods

This research was conducted using purposive sampling obtained from the medical records of heart failure patients at Samarinda Medika Citra Hospital. In accordance with the exclusion and inclusion criteria, complete it with a data collection sheet that contains characteristics, comorbidities, and patterns of drug use. This research was processed descriptively, with the results in the form of a percentage, using Microsoft Excel. Calculation of the percentage of conformity of therapy with reference to the Hospital Formulary, Drug Information Handbook (DIH) or online with Lexicomp Update, Indonesian Association of Cardiovascular Specialists (PERKI) 2015, Association of Indonesian Cardiovascular Specialists (PERKI) 2020, and various related journals related to the management stage research data.

3. Result

a) Patient Characteristics

In the research, medical record data was obtained of inpatient heart failure patients at Samarinda Medika Citra Hospital for the 2022 period, 60 data met the inclusion criteria for the study. Processed inclusion No 165/KEPK-AWS/VII/2023 data were differentiated by gender, age group, and comorbidities.

Table 1. Patient Characteristics

Characteristics	Amount	Percentage
Gender		
Man	29	48%
Woman	31	52%
Total	**60**	**100%**
Age		
51-55 Year	13	22%
56-60 Year	14	23%
>61 Year	33	55%
Total	**60**	**100%**
Comorbidity		
Congestive heart failure(CHF)	7	12%
CHF+Hipertensi	11	18%
CHF+*Atrial fibrillation and flutter*	8	13%
CHF+*Acute renal failure*	7	12%

CHF+*Atherosclerotic heart disease*	6	10%
CHF+*Chronic obstructive pulmonary*	4	7%
disease	4	7%
CHF+Dyspepsia	3	5%
CHF+Hipokalemia	2	3%
CHF+Pneumonia	2	3%
CHF+Anemia	1	2%
CHF+*Coronary artery disease*	1	2%
CHF+*Chronic Kidney Disease*+Hipertensi	1	2%
CHF+ *COPD* + Diabetes mellitus		
CHF+Pneumonia+Diabetes Melitus	1	2%
CHF+*Chronic Kidney Disease*+Anemia	1	2%
CHF+Diabetes Melitus	**60**	**100%**
Total		

The patient characteristics showed the results of sex, age, and also comorbidities. This study found that 29 patients (48%) had a male predominance, while 31 patients (52%) were female. This shows that women are more at risk of heart failure than men. The risk of heart failure in women increases as estrogen levels fall or decrease during menopause, which can lead to an increase in heart failure. Postmenopausal women are more susceptible to heart disease than men due to increased triglyceride levels and decreased total fat Wulandari et al, (2015). According to research findings on patient characteristics based on age, as shown in table 1, the prevalence of patients aged 51-55 years was 13 patients (22%) at the age of 56-60 years there were 14 patients (23%) and at ages> 61 years there were 33 patients (55%) The age range of 61-65 years had the highest percentage of heart failure responses, namely 60%. This is due to the fact that as you get older, your chances of developing heart failure due to decreased heart function increase Harigustian, Dewi, & Khoiriyati, (2016).

Comorbidity, or the presence of more than one separate medical condition in a patient, is used to categorize patients with heart failure. According to the study findings, table 1 shows that 11 patients (18%) had comorbid hypertension and experiencing CHF with comorbid atrial fibrillation and flutter 8 patients (13%). This is due to the fact that hypertension is the most common risk factor, affecting 70% to 80% of people with heart failure. The heart can be seriously damaged by hypertension. Heart failure can be further exacerbated by hypertension because the heart cannot pump enough blood and oxygen to other important organs, which results in higher blood pressure and decreased blood flow Donsu et al, (2020). In contrast, 10-30% of people with heart failure also experience an *arrhythmia called atrial fibrillation* (AF). Because AF and heart failure both share susceptibility to one

another, the former is more common than the latter. Decreased cardiac output due to the effort of the atria against ventricular erosion leads to cardiac enlargement, and AF is associated with an increased risk of secondary atrial thromboembolism in patients with heart failure.

b) Drug use patterns

Table. 2 presents patterns of cardiovascular drug use in individuals with heart failure

Therapy	Medicine name	Amount	Percentage
Single			
Loop diuretics	Furosemide	3	5%
Potassium Sparing Diuretics	Spironolactone	1	2%
Angiotensin Receptor Blockers	Candesartan	2	3%
2 combinations			
Loop diuretics + Angiotensin Receptor Blockers	Furosemide + Candesartan	5	8%
Loop diuretics + Digoxin	Furosemide + Digoxin	4	7%
Loop diuretics + Angiotensin Converting Enzyme - inhibitor	Furosemide + Captopril	3	5%
Loop diuretics + Potassium Sparing Diuretics	Furosemide + Spironolactone	8	13%
Digoxin + *Angiotensin Receptor Blockers*	Digoxin + Candesartan	1	2%
Loop diuretics + Beta Blocker	Furosemide + Bisoprolol	1	2%
3 Combinations			
Loop diuretics + Digoxin + *Potassium Sparing Diuretics*	Furosemide + Digoxin + Spironolactone	13	22%
Loop diuretics + Angiotensin Receptor Blockers + Potassium Sparing Diuretics	Furosemide + Candesartan + Spironolactone	8	13%
Loop diuretics + Angiotensin Receptor Blockers	Furosemide + Candesartan	2	3%

+ Beta Bloker	+ Bisoprolol		

4 Combinations

Loop diuretics + Digoxin + *Angiotensin Receptor Blockers* + *Potassium Sparing Diuretics*	Furosemide + Digoxin + Candesartan + Spironolactone	2	3%
Loop diuretics + *Potassium Sparing Diuretics* + Digoxin + *Angiotensin Converting Enzyme - inhibitor*	Furosemide + Spironolactone + Digoxin + Captopril	2	3%
Loop diuretics + *Potassium Sparing Diuretics* + Digoxin + *Angiotensin Converting Enzyme - inhibitor*	Furosemide + Digoxin + Spironolactone + Lisinopril	3	5%
Loop diuretics + *Potassium Sparing Diuretics* + *Angiotensin Receptor Blockers* + *Angiotensin Converting Enzyme - inhibitor*	Furosemide + Spironolactone + Candesartan + Bisoprolol	1	2%

5 Combinations

Loop diuretics + *Potassium Sparing Diuretics* + Digoxin + *Angiotensin Converting Enzyme - inhibitor*	Furosemide + Spironolactone + Captopril + Digoxin + Candesartan	1	2%
Total		**60**	**100%**

The pattern of drug use for heart failure can be seen in table 2. It was found that the most frequently used drugs were the loop diuretic group (Furosemide) in 56 patients (39%) and in the potassium-sparing diuretic group (Spironolactone) in 28 patients (19%). This is in accordance with the management of PERKI (2020) that the diuretic drug class, which is effective for treating patient fluid retention, is the first drug given to patients with heart failure. diuretics, especially furosemide and other loop diuretics. Furosemide is usually used with potassium-sparing diuretics and potassium supplements to reduce the risk of this side effect. It is possible to mix the potassium-sparing drug furosemide and spironolactone.

Spironolactone increases Na+ excretion (Cl_2 and H_2O_2) and decreases K+ secretion which is electrically increased by inhibiting aldosterone binding to cytoplasmic receptors. This prevents hypokalemia by preventing potassium from being burned (Wulandari et al., 2015).

c) Drug Accuracy

Table 3. Drug Accuracy

Drug Accuracy	Percentage
Appropriate	93%
Not exactly	7%
Total	**100%**

Table 3 showed that the correct medication was found in 56 patients (93%) and found incorrect medication in 4 people (7%). In a situation where candesartan was administered inappropriately to a heart failure patient with an ejection fraction of 45%, the drug was discovered. Candesartan is not recommended for patients with an ejection fraction of 45% because according to the 2020 PERKI literature, administration of ARBs such as candesartan is indicated for heart failure patients with an ejection fraction of 40% where if given this ARB it can cause worsening kidney function, hyperkalemia and symptomatic hypotension. Apart from that, in the example of administering digoxin to a patient with an ejection fraction of 45%, drug inaccuracies were also found. According to PERKI 2020 literature, administration of digoxin is only recommended for heart failure patients with an ejection fraction of 40%, so patients with an ejection fraction of 45% are not eligible to receive digoxin because there is a high possibility of digoxin poisoning such as nausea, vomiting, anorexia and also impaired vision (PERKI, 2020).

Table 4 Dosage Accuracy

Dosage accuracy	Percentage
Appropriate	88%
Not exactly	12%
Total	**100%**

Table 4 shows that 53 patients (88%) received the correct dose, whereas 7 patients (12%) received the wrong dose. Dosage inaccuracies were found in cases of 0.25 mg digoxin administration 2 times a day, in addition there were cases of 0.25 mg digoxin administration 1 time 1/2 tablet a day while in the PERKI 2020 literature digoxin 0.25 mg was given 1 time a day , there were also cases of inaccuracy in the dosage of furosemide 20 mg by giving 1 time a day while in the literature the Hospital Formulary furosemide was given 3 times a day. If the drug is given less

frequently or the dose is incorrect, therapy will not be effective. Conversely, poisoning can occur at larger doses or frequencies (N.Taroreh et al ,2017).

4. Conclusion

Based on research conducted on 60 heart failure patients at the Medika Citra Hospital Samarinda inpatient installation, it can be concluded that the heart failure medication used is accurate, and the results of therapy accuracy include 93% correct medication and 88% correct dose. The types of heart failure drugs used are Furosemide 39%, Spironolactone 19%, Digoxin 18%, Candesartan 15%, Captopril 4%, Bisoprolol 3%, and Lisinopril 2%.

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LAMPIRAN

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SURAT KETERANGAN ARTIKEL PUBLIKASI

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama	:	Apt. Deasy Nur Chairin Hanifa, M. Clin. Pharm
NIDN	:	1123019201
Nama	:	Novita Angelia Riansyah
NIM	:	1911102415073
Fakultas	:	Farmasi
Program Studi	:	S1 Farmasi

Menyatakan bahwa "Evaluasi Ketepatan Obat Dan Dosis Obat Jantung Pada Psien Gagal Jantung Di Instasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Samarinda Medika Citra" telah di submit pada jurnal Farmasi Genelika

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Samarinda, Jumat 09 November 2023

Mahasiswa/i   Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi

<u>Novita Angelia Riansyah</u>   <u>Apt. Deasy Nur Chairin Hanifa, M. Clin. Pharm</u>
NIM. 1911102415073   NIDN. 1123019201

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