

INTISARI

GRESNAWATI ATA LUKI, 2026. POLA PERESEPAN OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI PADA PASIEN GERIATRI RAWAT INAP DI RUMAH SAKIT UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET 2025. KARYA TULIS ILMIAH, PROGRAM STUDI D-III FARMASI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Hipertensi memiliki prevalensi tinggi pada geriatri dan sering memerlukan rawat inap akibat perubahan fisiologis serta penyakit penyerta. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui karakteristik pasien, pola persepan, dan jenis antihipertensi terbanyak pada pasien geriatri rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Universitas Sebelas Maret periode Januari–Desember 2025.

Penelitian deskriptif non-eksperimental ini menggunakan pendekatan retrospektif. Data diambil dari rekam medis pasien geriatri berusia ≥ 60 tahun dengan diagnosis hipertensi periode Januari–Desember 2025. Teknik sampling menggunakan *purposive sampling* sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data karakteristik pasien dan persepan obat dianalisis secara deskriptif, lalu disajikan dalam tabel frekuensi dan persentase.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pasien didominasi kelompok usia ≥ 65 tahun, perempuan, dan memiliki komorbiditas kardiovaskular. Pola persepan antihipertensi lebih banyak menggunakan terapi kombinasi dibanding monoterapi. Amlodipin (30,04%) dan ramipril (24,18%) merupakan jenis monoterapi terbanyak. Sementara itu, kombinasi amlodipin dan ramipril (15,09%) menjadi terapi kombinasi yang paling banyak diresepkan..

Kata kunci: hipertensi, geriatri, pola persepan, obat antihipertensi, rawat inap

ABSTRACT

GRESNAWATI ATA LUKI, 2026. PRESCRIBING PATTERN OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IN GERIATRIC INPATIENTS AT UNIVERSITAS SEBELAS MARET HOSPITAL 2025. SCIENTIFIC PAPER, DIPLOMA III PHARMACY STUDY PROGRAM, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Hypertension had a high prevalence among the geriatric population and frequently required hospitalization due to physiological changes and the presence of comorbidities. This study aimed to determine the characteristics of geriatric patients, prescribing patterns, and the most frequently prescribed antihypertensive drugs among hospitalized geriatric patients at Sebelas Maret University Hospital during the period of January–December 2025.

This descriptive non-experimental study employed a retrospective approach. Data were collected from the medical records of geriatric patients aged ≥ 60 years who had been diagnosed with hypertension and hospitalized during the period of January–December 2025. *Purposive sampling* was used according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data on patient characteristics and antihypertensive drug prescriptions were analyzed descriptively and presented as frequency and percentage tables.

The results showed that the patients were predominantly aged ≥ 65 years, female, and had cardiovascular comorbidities. Combination antihypertensive therapy was prescribed more frequently than monotherapy. Amlodipine (30.04%) and ramipril (24.18%) were the most frequently prescribed monotherapy agents. Meanwhile, the combination of amlodipine and ramipril (15.09%) was the most frequently prescribed combination therapy

Keywords: hypertension, geriatrics, prescribing pattern, antihypertensive drugs, inpatient care