ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Myocardial Infarction Patient
(Study at Dr. RAMELAN General Hospital of TNI-AL)

The purpose of this study was to identify the profile of main drugs used in hospitalized patients with definitive diagnosis of myocardial infarction. The data were analyzed descriptively using patient’s medical record. This study was done at Dr. RAMELAN General Hospital of TNI-AL Surabaya from May-June 2007. The result of this study were (1) the prevalence of myocardial infarction was higher in men (77%) and in > 55-60 years old (33,33%); (2) the risk factors associated with myocardial infarction orderly ranked were hypertension (36,66%), hypertension with diabetes mellitus (20%), hypertension with smoking (20%), unknown (10%), diabetes mellitus (6,6%), smoking (3,3%) and dyslipidemia (3,33%); (3) clinical sign and specific laboratory test used in myocardial infarction were history of patient’s pain, serum cardiac marker (troponin I) and electrocardiogram (ECG) of patient.; (4) myocardial infarction treatment were oxygenation, fluid resuscitation, vasodilator (ISDN, ISMN and pentoxifyline), potent analgesics, fibrinolitics, anticoagulants, antiagregations, β-blockers, calcium channel blockers and ACEI/ARBs. Diuretics, β-blockers, ACEI/ARBs, HMG CoA reductase inhibitors and insulin were used in treatment of predisposition factors as hypertension, dyslipidemia and diabetes mellitus respectively; (5) type of drug interactions identified were pharmacokinetic, e.g: acetosal-spironolacton, diltiazem-simvastatin; and interaction, e.g: ACEI-furosemide, ACEI-spironolacton, acetosal-insulin, heparin-acetosal, warfarin-acetosal. (6) type of adverse drugs identified were acetosal, e.g: bleeding, gastritis; heparin, e.g: bleeding, thrombositopenia; ACEI, e.g: cough, hypotension, hypercalemia; β-blockers, e.g: hypotension, bradycardia. The conclusion of this study were drug utilization in Dr. RAMELAN General Hospital were according to American College of Cardiology (ACC) and American Heart Association (AHA) Guideline Recommendations. Considering the result of this study, could be recommended this following ideas that further study with prospective method to make easier the practician in investigation patient’s condition in order to investigation drug related problems.

Key word: drug utilization study, myocardial infarction, Dr. RAMELAN General Hospital