

INTISARI

Hipertensi merupakan salah satu masalah utama penyakit geriatri dan selalu menyertai gangguan fungsi ginjal, sehingga diperlukan perhatian dan penanganan yang khusus dalam pemberian obat yang mengalami eliminasi di ginjal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengobatan antihipertensi pada pasien geriatri berdasarkan laju filtrasi glomerulus yang dihitung dengan formula MDRD di Rumah sakit Kabupaten Bantul Periode 2009.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional deskriptif evaluatif dengan desain *cross sectional* yang bersifat retrospektif. Tata cara analisis hasil dengan membahas data kualitatif yang diperoleh dalam bentuk uraian serta bentuk tabel dan atau gambar diagram.

Dari penelitian ini diketahui 270 pasien di rumah sakit Kabupaten Bantul mendapatkan pengobatan antihipertensi dengan jumlah laki-laki 126 dan perempuan 144. Laju filtrasi glomerulus pada tingkat 1 (34,4%), tingkat 2 (27,0%), tingkat 3A (14,4%), tingkat 3B (12,6%), tingkat 4 (9,6%), dan tingkat 5 (1,9%). Kelompok umur yang mengalami penurunan LFG *elderly* (23,7%), *old* (13,3%), dan *very old* (1,48%). Sejumlah 117 penderita yang mengalami penurunan laju filtrasi glomerulus terdiri dari 42 laki-laki (15,5%) dan 62 perempuan (23,0%). Sebanyak 14,4% obat antihipertensi yang diberikan kepada pasien geriatri di instalasi rawat inap rumah sakit Kabupaten Bantul membutuhkan penyesuaian dosis, yaitu amlodipin (3,9%), captopril (8,7%), dan furosemid injeksi (1,9%).

Kata kunci: pasien geriatri, antihipertensi, laju filtrasi glomerulus, *Modification of Diet in Renal Disease* (MDRD)

ABSTRACT

Hypertension is one of the main problems in geriatric diseases and is always along with renal failure; requiring special attention and handling the administration of drugs that have eliminated in the kidney. This study aims to determine antihypertensive treatment of geriatric patients who experienced a decrease glomerular filtration rate based on the formula of Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) in Bantul District Hospital in 2009.

This study was an observational study using retrospectively evaluative descriptive with cross sectional design. The procedure for analysis of the results by discussing the qualitative data obtained in the form of the description and the form of tables and diagrams or pictures

The study result was 270 patients (126 men and 144 women) in Bantul District Hospital obtained antihypertensive treatment. The glomerular filtration rate were in level 1 (34.44%), level 2 (27.04%), level 3A (14.44%), level 3 (12.59%), level 4 (9.63%), and level 5 (1.85%). The age groups suffering from a decrease of GFR were elderly group (23.70%), old group (13.33%), and very old group (1.48%). There were 117 patients who suffered from decline in glomerular filtration rate; consisted of 42 men (15.55%) and 62 women (22.96%). There was 14.42% of antihypertensive drugs being given to geriatric patients who were in hospital inpatient installation of Bantul District Hospital required a dose adjustment; the medicines are *amlodipine* (3.85%), *captopril* (8.65%), and *furosemide* injection (1.92%).

Keywords: geriatric patients, antihypertensive, glomerular filtration rate, Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD)