

ABSTRAK

Preeklamsia adalah kondisi yang ditandai oleh peningkatan tekanan darah (sistolik ≥ 140 mmHg dan diastolik ≥ 90 mmHg) disertai proteinuria setelah kehamilan usia 20 minggu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis obat antihipertensi yang digunakan pada pasien preeklamsia di Rumah Sakit Islam Al Muchtar Kota Karawang serta mengevaluasi ketepatannya berdasarkan Pedoman Nasional Pelayanan Kedokteran (PNPK) Penatalaksanaan Preeklamsia tahun 2016. Penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif non-eksperimental dengan pendekatan retrospektif melalui peninjauan rekam medis pasien rawat inap periode 1 Januari–31 Desember 2024. Hasil menunjukkan ketepatan pasien, indikasi, dan obat masing-masing tercapai pada 92,5%, meskipun terdapat 7,5% pasien yang menerima obat tidak sesuai, seperti Amlodipine dan Captopril yang berisiko bagi ibu dan janin. Ketepatan dosis dan interval pemberian masing-masing mencapai 98,75%, namun 1,25% pasien menerima dosis atau interval yang tidak tepat, terutama pada penggunaan Metildopa. Secara keseluruhan, sebagian besar pengobatan sudah sesuai pedoman, namun masih terdapat ketidaktepatan yang perlu diperbaiki untuk meningkatkan keselamatan dan efektivitas terapi.

Kata kunci: Preeklamsia, Antihipertensi, Evaluasi Ketepatan



ABSTRACT

Preeclampsia is a condition characterized by increased blood pressure (systolic \geq 140 mmHg and diastolic \geq 90 mmHg) accompanied by proteinuria after 20 weeks of pregnancy. This study aims to identify the types of antihypertensive drugs used in preeclampsia patients at the Al Muchtar Islamic Hospital in Karawang and evaluate their accuracy based on the 2016 National Guidelines for Medical Services (PNPK) for Preeclampsia Management. The study used a non-experimental descriptive design with a retrospective approach through a review of medical records of inpatients for the period 1 January–31 December 2024. The results showed that the accuracy of patients, indications, and drugs was achieved at 92.5%, although there were 7.5% of patients who received inappropriate drugs, such as Amlodipine and Captopril which were risky for the mother and fetus. The accuracy of dosage and administration interval reached 98.75% each, but 1.25% of patients received inappropriate dosage or interval, especially in the use of Methyldopa. Overall, most treatments were in accordance with the guidelines, but there were still inaccuracies that need to be corrected to improve the safety and effectiveness of therapy.

Keywords: *Preeclampsia, Antihypertensive, Drug Use Evaluation*

