ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KEJADIAN *DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS* (DRPs) DENGAN *OUTCOME* TERAPI PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI PUSKESMAS SUNGAI MESA KOTA BANJARMASIN (Oleh: Syarifah Rizka Amalia, Pembimbing: Aprillia Rahmadina dan Diyah Juniartuti: 2024: 123 Halaman)

Hipertensi menjadi penyebab kematian dini di seluruh dunia. Prevelensi hipertensi pada usia $\geq$ 18 tahun 34,11 %, dengan prevelensi tertinggi 44,13 % di Kalimantan Selatan. Hipertensi memerlukan pengobatan seumur hidup, sehingga pemilihan dan penggunaan obat menjadi penting. Mengidentifikasi DRPs diperlukan agar pengobatan menjadi yang optimal. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui jumlah kasus DRPs, jenis DRPs dan hubungan kejadian DRPs dengan *outcome* terapi pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Sungai Mesa. Desain penelitian ini deskriptif analitik pendekatan *cross-sectional* dengan pengambilan data prosfektif. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan jumlah sampel berdasarkan rumus slovin yaitu 132 responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukan terjadi DRPs sebanyak 72 orang (54,55%) dengan kasus DRPs sebanyak 97 kasus dan yang paling banyak adalah interaksi obat sebanyak 63 kasus (47,73%). Hasil *outcome* terapi tercapai sebanyak 14 orang (10,61%), dan Tidak tercapai 118 orang (89,39%). Berdasarkan hasil uji *Chi-Square* nilai p value (0,439 > 0,05) yang menyatakan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara kejadian DRPs dengan *outcome* terapi pasien Hipertensi di Puskesmas Sungai Mesa.

Kata Kunci: Hipertensi, DRPs, *Outcome* Terapi

ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP OF DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRPs) WITH THE OUTCOME OF HIPERTENSION PATIENT THERAPY AT SUNGAI MESA CENTER OF BANJARMASIN CITY (By: Syarifah Rizka Amalia, Supervisor: Aprillia Rahmadina and Diyah Juniartuti: 2024: 123 P ages)

Hypertension is the cause of premature death worldwide. The prevalence of hypertension in people aged $\geq$ 18 years is 34.11%, with the highest prevalence of 44.13% in South Borneo. Hypertension requires lifelong treatment, so the selection and use of drugs is important. Identifying DRPs is necessary for optimal treatment. The purpose of the study was to determine the number of DRPs cases, types of DRPs and the relationship between the incidence of DRPs and the outcome of therapy for hypertension patients at the Sungai Mesa Health Centre. This research design is descriptive analytic cross-sectional approach with prospective data collection. Sampling using purposive sampling methode with the number of samples based on the slovin formula, namely 132 respondents. The results showed that there were 72 DRPs (54.55%) with 97 DRPs cases and the most were drug interactions as many as 63 cases (47.73%). The results of therapeutic outcomes were achieved by 14 people (10.61%), and 118 people (89.39%) were not achieved. Based on the results of the *Chi-Square* test, the p value (0.439> 0.05) states that there is no relationship between the incidence of DRPs and the therapeutic outcomes of Hypertension patients at the Sungai Mesa Health Centre.

Keywords: Hypertension, DRPs, Therapy Outcome