

# Risiko penggunaan acei terhadap kejadian batuk kering pada pasien hipertensi di rsud cengkareng jakarta barat dan rsud tarakan jakarta pusat = Risk of acei administration on dry cough incidence in hypertensive patients at rsud cengkareng west jakarta and rsud tarakan central jakarta

Margareth Christina Halim, author

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## Abstrak

### [<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Penggunaan angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEi) sebagai antihipertensi dapat menyebabkan efek samping berupa batuk kering. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai risiko penggunaan ACEi, yaitu kaptopril sebagai standar dibandingkan ACEi lain terhadap kejadian batuk kering pada pasien hipertensi di RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta Barat dan RSUD Tarakan Jakarta Pusat. Desain penelitian ini adalah kohort prospektif. Kriteria inklusi adalah pasien hipertensi rawat jalan yang mendapatkan terapi obat golongan ACEi selama &#8804; 3 bulan dan bersedia untuk diikutsertakan sebagai sampel dalam penelitian di RSUD Cengkareng Jakarta Barat dan RSUD Tarakan tahun 2014. Sampel terdiri dari 54 pasien yang mendapat kaptopril dan 54 pasien yang mendapat obat ACEi bukan kaptopril yang diambil secara consecutive sampling pada bulan Januari-Juli 2014. Alat pengumpul data menggunakan wawancara terstruktur dan rekam medis pasien. Kejadian batuk kering akibat ACEi dievaluasi dengan menggunakan Algoritma Naranjo dan analisis data menggunakan uji Chi Square. Kejadian batuk kering terjadi pada 19,44% sampel. Faktor usia, jenis kelamin, suku bangsa, komorbiditas, body mass index (BMI), dosis obat, dan lama penggunaan tidak berhubungan bermakna dengan kejadian batuk kering akibat penggunaan ACEi. Tidak ada perbedaan risiko penggunaan ACEi kelompok kaptopril dibanding bukan kaptopril terhadap kejadian batuk kering.

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### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) as an antihypertensive agent can cause side effects such as dry cough. This study aimed to evaluate the risk of ACEi administration with captopril as the standard against another ACEi on dry cough incidence in hypertensive patients from various tribes at RSUD Cengkareng West Jakarta and RSUD Tarakan Central Jakarta. The design of this study is prospective cohort. The inclusion criteria were patients who received ACEi as hypertension therapy for &#8804; 3 months gathered from outpatient polyclinics and those willing to participate as sample in this study at RSUD Cengkareng West Jakarta and RSUD Tarakan Central Jakarta. Sample consist of 54 patients who received captopril and 54 patients received non captopril ACEi, taken by consecutive sampling from January-July 2014. The data was collected using structured interviews and from medical record. Dry cough incidence due to ACEi was evaluated using Naranjo Algorithm and the data was analyzed using Chi Square test. Dry cough incidence was found in 19,44% of sample. No significant relationship of age, gender, tribe, comorbidity, body mass index (BMI), dosage, and duration of use with dry cough incidence due to the use of ACEi. Furthermore there is no difference in risk between the use of captopril group and non captopril ACEi group on dry cough incidence.;Use of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEi) as an

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