

The effect of the use of anti-hypertensive agents lisinopril and fosinopril with different degrees renal excretion on renal function in hypertension with mild to moderate renal failure

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Abstrak

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of ant (hypertensive agents with different degrees of renal excretion lisinopril (L) eliminated in the kidney and fosinopril (F), only 50% of which is eliminated through the kidney on renal function in hypertension patients with mild to moderate renal failure.

Materials and methods: Patients were divided into two groups. The first group was given F 10 mg/day and the second group was given L 10 mg/day. Groups were divided randomly, and drugs were given for 6 weeks each night at 8.00p.m. The hypertension status of each subject was determined from systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg. Subjects were both male and female, with an age range of 18- 65 years old.

Results: The results from the creatinine examination of the 10 mgF group was (3.06 ± 0.97) mg/dl after drug use, which showed no decrease in renal function. The difference was insignificant ($p=0.17$). The 10 mgL group the creatinine level was (3.22 ± 0.17) , where as in the 10 mg L group the creatinine level was (3.22 ± 0.75) mg/dl before the use of the drug and (4.11 ± 2.14) mg/dl after the use of the drug respectively. There was no worsening of the renal function, which did not differ significantly ($p=0.11$). There was a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the creatinine level of the 10 mg F and 10 mg L groups. The serum creatinine level before and after treatment did show any significant changes at 6 week. However, the serum creatinine profile over 6 week was more significant in the F group than in the L groups.