

ABSTRACT

THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE INTERACTION OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS WITH NON STEROIDAL ANTI INFLAMMATORY DRUGS ON BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS AT THE SEGALA MIDER HEALTH CENTER, BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY

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Background: Hypertension is a condition characterized by an increase in blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg. Hypertension control aims to keep blood pressure within controlled limits. Hypertensive patients often use other medications at the same time that can cause interactions. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are among the most commonly used groups of drugs that have the potential to reduce the effectiveness of antihypertensive therapy. This study aims to analyze the relationship between the interaction of antihypertensive drugs with NSAIDs on blood pressure control in hypertensive patients.

Methods: This study was an observational analysis with a cross sectional design. Data collection was carried out retrospectively using medical record data of hypertension patients for the period January - December 2025 on 90 hypertension patients at the Segala Mider Health Center, Bandar Lampung City. Drug interaction identification was carried out using *drugs.com* and *Medscape* databases.

Results: Most patients used calcium channel blocker (CCB) antihypertensive group, namely amlodipine as many as 66 patients (73.3%), with the most widely used NSAIDs being diclofenac sodium as many as 33 patients (36.7%). The drug interaction rate was dominated by the moderate category of 66 patients (73.3%). Bivariate analysis yielded a p-value of 0.306 indicating that there was no significant association between the interaction of antihypertensive drugs with NSAIDs on blood pressure control.

Conclusion: There was no association between the interaction of antihypertensive drugs with NSAIDs on blood pressure control in hypertensive patients at the Segala Mider Health Center, Bandar Lampung City.

Keywords: Antihypertensive, Blood pressure, Drug interactions, Hypertension, NSAIDs.

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN INTERAKSI OBAT ANTIHIPERTENSI DENGAN OBAT ANTI INFLAMASI NON STEROID TERHADAP KONTROL TEKANAN DARAH PADA PASIEN HIPERTENSI DI PUSKESMAS SEGALA MIDER KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Hipertensi merupakan kondisi yang ditandai dengan peningkatan tekanan darah $\geq 140/90$ mmHg. Pengendalian hipertensi bertujuan untuk mempertahankan tekanan darah dalam batas terkendali. Pasien hipertensi sering menggunakan obat lain secara bersamaan yang dapat menimbulkan interaksi. Obat anti inflamasi non steroid (OAINS) termasuk kelompok obat yang sering digunakan dan berpotensi menurunkan efektivitas terapi antihipertensi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan interaksi obat antihipertensi dengan OAINS terhadap kontrol tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medis pasien hipertensi periode Januari - Desember 2025 pada 90 pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Segala Mider Kota Bandar Lampung. Identifikasi interaksi obat dilakukan menggunakan *database drugs.com* dan *Medscape*.

Hasil: Sebagian besar pasien menggunakan antihipertensi golongan *calcium channel blocker* (CCB) yaitu amlodipin sebanyak 66 pasien (73,3%), dengan OAINS yang paling banyak digunakan adalah natrium diklofenak sebanyak 33 pasien (36,7%). Tingkat interaksi obat didominasi kategori moderat sebanyak 66 pasien (73,3%). Analisis bivariat menghasilkan nilai *p-value* sebesar 0,306 yang menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara interaksi obat antihipertensi dengan OAINS terhadap kontrol tekanan darah.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara interaksi obat antihipertensi dengan obat anti inflamasi non steroid terhadap kontrol tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi di Puskesmas Segala Mider Kota Bandar Lampung.

Kata Kunci: Antihipertensi, Hipertensi, Interaksi obat, OAINS, Tekanan darah.