

INTISARI

Hipertensi urgensi didefinisikan sebagai hipertensi akut parah yang tidak terkontrol tanpa disertai kerusakan organ dengan tekanan darah sistolik ≥ 180 mmHg dan atau tekanan darah diastolik ≥ 110 mmHg. Kaptopril, amlodipin dan kandesartan merupakan obat yang banyak digunakan sebagai terapi hipertensi urgensi. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui luaran klinis kaptopril dan kombinasi amlodipin-kandesartan dalam menurunkan tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan rancangan studi observasional dengan rancangan kohort dan pendekatan kuantitatif. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif terhadap catatan medik pasien hipertensi urgensi di RSUD Tidar Kota Magelang periode Januari 2019 - Desember 2020. Jumlah subjek penelitian terdiri dari 30 pasien kelompok Kaptopril dan 36 pasien kelompok kombinasi amlodipin-kandesartan. Luaran klinis yang di amati berupa tekanan darah dan denyut jantung sebelum dan setelah memperoleh terapi. Data dianalisis menggunakan *software* SPSS versi 25.

Kaptopril mampu menurunkan tekanan darah sistolik sebesar 56.33 ± 20.06 mmHg dalam waktu 24 jam. Sedangkan, kombinasi amlodipin-kandesartan menurunkan tekanan darah sistolik sebesar 53.02 ± 20.2 mmHg. Kaptopril menurunkan tekanan darah diastolik 31.97 ± 11.14 mmHg dalam waktu 24 jam. Sedangkan, kombinasi amlodipin-kandesartan menurunkan tekanan darah diastolik 34.78 ± 11.93 mmHg. Kaptopril dan kombinasi amlodipin-kandesartan masing-masing memiliki pengaruh dalam menurunkan tekanan darah sistolik dan diastolik ($p < 0.05$). Namun demikian, tidak ada perbedaan signifikan dalam menurunkan tekanan darah antara kaptopril dan kombinasi amlodipin-kandesartan ($p > 0.05$) pada 24 jam setelah terapi. Luaran klinis kaptopril dan kombinasi amlodipin-kandesartan untuk menurunkan tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi urgensi dianggap sebanding.

Kata kunci: amlodipin, hipertensi urgensi, kandesartan, kaptopril, tekanan darah

ABSTRACT

Hypertensive urgency is defined as severe uncontrolled hypertension without associated organ damage with a systolic blood pressure of 180 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure of 110 mmHg. Captopril, amlodipine and kandesartan are widely used drugs to treat hypertension urgency. The purpose of this study was to determine the clinical outcome of captopril and the combination of amlodipine-candesartan in lowering blood pressure in hypertensive patients.

The research was conducted using an observational study design with a cohort design and a quantitative approach. Data collection was carried out retrospectively on the medical records of hypertensive urgency patients at Tidar Hospitals in Magelang City during January 2019 - December 2020. The number of research subjects consisted of 30 patients in the Kaptopril group and 36 patients in the amlodipine-kandesartan combination group. The clinical outcomes observed were blood pressure and heart rate before and after receiving therapy. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 25.

Captopril was able to reduce systolic blood pressure by 56.33 ± 20.06 mmHg within 24 hours. Meanwhile, the combination of amlodipine-candesartan reduced systolic blood pressure by 53.02 ± 20.2 mmHg. Captopril decreased diastolic blood pressure 31.97 ± 11.14 mmHg within 24 hours. Meanwhile, the amlodipine-candesartan combination reduced diastolic blood pressure by 34.78 ± 11.93 mmHg. Captopril and amlodipine-candesartan combination each had an effect in lowering systolic and diastolic blood pressure ($p < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference in lowering blood pressure between captopril and the amlodipine-candensartan combination ($p > 0.05$) at 24 hours after therapy. The clinical outcomes of captopril and the combination of amlodipine-candesartan for lowering blood pressure in hypertensive urgency patients were considered comparable.

Keywords: amlodipine, hypertensive urgency, candesartan, captopril, blood pressure