

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**UTILIZATION OF BETA BLOCKER ANTIHYPERTENSIVE
DRUGS IN PRIMARY HEALTHCARE SETTING**

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the

Bachelor of Pharmacy (Hons)

Faculty of Pharmacy

June 2015

ABSTRACT

Background : Drug utilization studies evaluate the appropriateness of drug prescribing to improve the quality of drug use, improvement of treatment guidelines, and development of national drug. The ultimate goal of drug utilization research is to assess whether the drug therapy is rational or not. According to National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS) the prevalence for hypertension in Malaysia for adults more than 18 years has increased from 32.2 % in 2006 to 32.7% IN 2011. According to WHO, hypertension is one of the most chronic disease and important risk for cardiovascular problems.

Objective: To identify the drug utilization of B-blocker antihypertensive agents in primary health care setting PKD Klang, Selangor.

Method: A retrospective study of drug utilization of Beta Blocker in Klinik Kesihatan Anika and Kilinik Kesihatan Pandamaran. The utilized medications were reviewed and identified from electronic Clinic Management System (e-CMS) from 1 January 2013 until 31 December 2013 by using patient Identification Number (ID).The calculated sample was 170 patients for patients with hypertensive medications only and 170 patients with antihypertensive and anti-diabetic medication. Each medication was classified based on the anatomical therapeutic classification (ATC) code. The prescribed medicine, dose and frequency were recorded for each patient to obtain the drugs' Defined Daily Dose (DDD) per 1,000 inhabitants per day. Define daily dose (DDD) per 1,000 inhabitants per day calculated to provide rough estimation of population receiving standard treatment on a daily basis. Each daily dose of patients will be compared with Defined Daily Dose WHO and Malaysia Clinical Practice Guidelines with respects to patient's characteristics.

Result: Total patients selected are 340 patients for both hypertension alone and hypertension with diabetics. Among the hypertensive patients alone, females were found

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah and praise to Allah, the one and only one for giving me strength to complete dissertation. My deepest appreciation goes to Professor Dr. Mohamed Mansor bin Manan, my main supervisor who has guided me throughout this research and gives me borderless knowledge sharing.

Sincere appreciation to Mdm.Nor Azlina Binti Sariam, Pegawai Farmasi U52,Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah Klang, Selangor for her cooperation, commitment in data collection and for her guidance, giving all needs and helpful.

A special thanks to my fellow undergraduate colleagues Zaty Syafiqah bt Zulkarnain, Nurul Aida bt Baharom and Nurul Shafiqah bt Baharom for their help and guidance during completing this dissertation.

Finally to my family members, Mat Bashah bin Harun and and my siblings, thank you for the continuous support.

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CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Drug Utilization Research

WHO defined Drug Utilization Research as the marketing, distribution, prescription, and use of drug in society and the consequences in social and economic. Drug utilization research is a part of pharmacoepidemiology as the methods involve in the study of clinical use of drugs in populations. The study includes the use and effects of drugs in a large number of people and to improve the quality of drug use. Drug utilization studies evaluate the appropriateness of drug prescribing and plan to improve the quality of drug use and improvement of treatment guidelines. Besides emphasizing on the effectiveness of drugs and safety, the drug availability, accessibility and affordability need to be included in pharmacoepidemiology field. Together drug utilization research and pharmacoepidemiology give answers to questions about whether the drug usage in giving population showing increasing or declining over time in a certain area; does drug prescribing practice follow the prescribing guidelines; does drug usage take account of national medicine policies; to identify drug related problem or adverse effects by referring to the number of patients exposed to the drug to assess the problem (WHO,2003).