

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**STUDY DRUG UTILIZATION IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE AT OUTPATIENT
PHARMACY UNIT OF HOSPITAL TENGKU AMPUAN RAHIMAH, KLANG,
SELANGOR**

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ABSTRACT

Introduction :

Drug utilization study is a study that analyze the prescribing and dispensing process besides give impact in the management of drugs to provide effective drug therapy.

Objective :

The aim of this study was to identify pattern of drugs prescribed, numbers of medication used and dosage of drug prescribed for Chronic Kidney Disease patient in Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang besides describe any drug related problem may present in the prescriptions.

Method :

A retrospective prescription analysis conducted at Hospital Tengku Ampuan Rahimah, Klang.

Results :

199 prescriptions were selected into this study. Most age of patients in this study were patient from the age less than 65 years old. Male has shown highest percentage in this sample study compared to female. Malay was the major population involved in this study followed by Chinese and Indian. Major class of drug being prescribed in this study was antihypertensive agent.

Conclusion :

Antihypertensive agent were used in a large number as Chronic Kidney Disease medication. Various complications developed by CKD patients require high numbers of medications used as high number of patients comorbid with hypertension and diabetes mellitus.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview :

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a serious health problem that alarming the worldwide. This can be seen by the growing of incidence and prevalence of this disease in Malaysia. However, this disease is often under-recognized and under-treated (Lukela et al., 2014). Chronic kidney disease is a progressive disease which may end up to the end stage of renal disease (ESRD) with the new onset of symptoms and related complications (Stemer & Lemmens-Gruber, 2011). Patients with this disease are commonly known as hospitalized patients associated with high risk of mortality and decreased life expentacy (G. M. Chertow, 2001). Management of this disease are quite challenging as it involves a complex relationship with disease of other organs system (G. Chertow, Lee, & Kuperman, 2001). Prevention of this disease requires thorough understanding and effective steps to produce better outcome (American Journal of Kidney Disease, 2002). Chronic kidney disease is defined as permanent kidney damage which causes kidney unable to function normally due to multiple risk factors. Mostly patients with diabetes, obesity, dyslipidemia and cardiovascular disease are high risk to develop this disease (Erler et al., 2012).