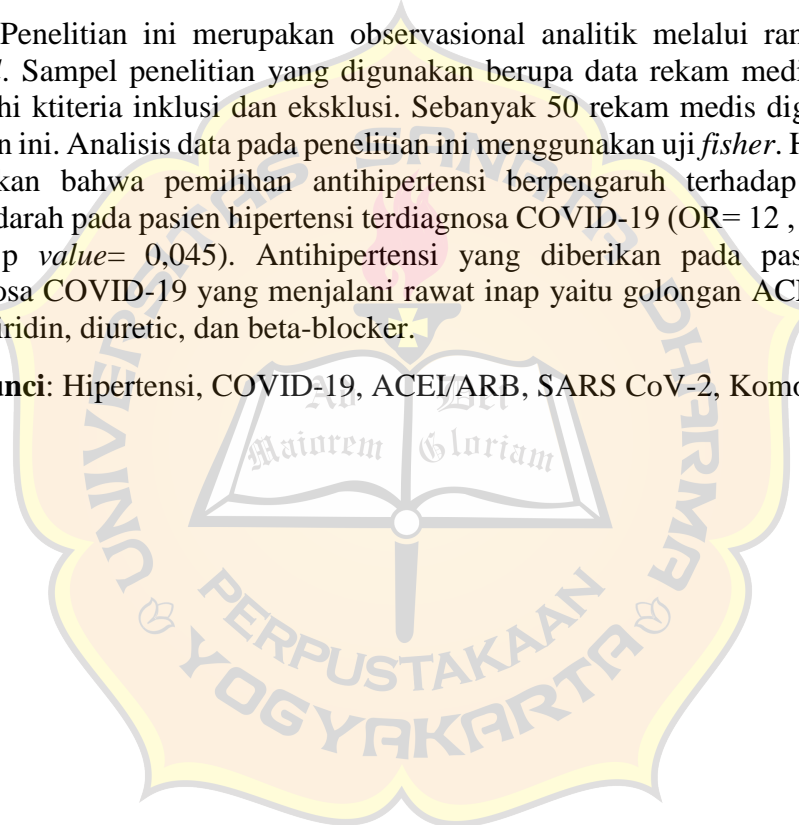## ABSTRAK

Corona virus menyebar pertama kali di dunia pada tahun 2020. Hipertensi menjadi salah satu kormobiditas paling umum bagi pasien yang dirawat di rumah sakit karena COVID-19. Penggunaan ACEI (*Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor*)/ARB (*Angiotensin receptor blocker*) sebagai terapi antihipertensi pada pasien hipertensi yang terdiagnosa COVID-19 masih diragukan, namun belum ada bukti klinis penggunaan ACEI/ ARB meningkatkan risiko terinfeksi COVID-19. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk menganalisis terapi antihipertensi pada pasien hipertensi terdiagnosa COVID-19 di Rumah Sakit Bethesda Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini merupakan observasional analitik melalui rancangan *cross-sectional*. Sampel penelitian yang digunakan berupa data rekam medik pasien yang memenuhi ktiteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Sebanyak 50 rekam medis digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Analisis data pada penelitian ini menggunakan uji *fisher*. Hasil penelitian menyatakan bahwa pemilihan antihipertensi berpengaruh terhadap terkontrolnya tekanan darah pada pasien hipertensi terdiagnosa COVID-19 (OR= 12 , 95% CI= 1,13˜ 127,97, p *value*= 0,045). Antihipertensi yang diberikan pada pasien hipertensi terdiagnosa COVID-19 yang menjalani rawat inap yaitu golongan ACEi, ARB, CCB dihidropiridin, diuretic, dan beta-blocker.

Kata Kunci: Hipertensi, COVID-19, ACEI/ARB, SARS CoV-2, Komorbiditas

ABSTRACT

Corona virus spread for the first time in the world in 2020. Hypertension is one of the most common comorbidities for patients who are hospitalized for COVID-19. The use of *Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor/ Angiotensin receptor blocker* as antihypertensive therapy in hypertensive patients diagnosed with COVID-19 is still in doubt, but there is no clinical evidence that the use of ACEI/ARB increases the risk of being infected with COVID-19. This study was conducted with the aim of analyzing antihypertensive therapy in hypertensive patients diagnosed with COVID-19 at Bethesda Hospital Yogyakarta.

This study is an analytic observational study with a cross-sectional design. The research sample used was medical record data of patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Total of 50 medical records were used in this study. Data analysis in this study used the *Fisher* test. The results of the study stated that the choice of antihypertensive had an effect on controlling blood pressure in hypertensive patients diagnosed with COVID-19 (OR = 12 , 95% CI = 1,13 ˜ 127,97, p *value* = 0,045). Antihypertensives given to hypertensive patients diagnosed with COVID-19 who are hospitalized is ACEi, ARB, CCB dihydropyridine, diuretic, and beta-blocker.

Keywords: Hypertension, COVID-19, ACEI/ARB, SARS CoV-2, Comorbidity