Antihypertensive Medications Awareness Level of Patients with Hypertensive Crisis

Mona Dastgheib,¹ Mani Dastgheib,¹ Minoo Shaddel,² Iraj Mirzaii-Dizgah*²

1. General Physician, Tehran, Iran
2. Department of Parasitology, Islamic Republic of Iran Army University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Introduction

Antihypertensive medications awareness level of patients with crisis of hypertension. Hypertension is an important public health challenge in industrial and developing countries. It has an important role in the occurrence of coronary diseases, myocardial infarction, heart failure and kidney incompetency [1]. It has been shown that there is a positive correlation between medications awareness level and treatment success [2].

Success in control of hypertension will be less if patients know less about medication, side effects and interactions of the drug [3]. In this study, antihypertensive medications awareness level of patients with crisis of hypertension who referred to emergency of Isfahan Shariaty hospital was investigated.

A descriptive cross sectional study was carried out on 40 patients with crisis of hypertension who were medicated with antihypertensive drugs and referred to the emergency. All patients filled a questionnaire about sex, age and their awareness from name, color, administration, side effects and interactions of the drug.

Mean age of female (72.5%) and male (27.5%) were 61.7 and 65.5 years respectively. Percent of schooling were 47.5 illiterate, 42.5 preliminary, 17.5 high school and 2.5 collegiate. Results showed that awareness of patients are high about drug color (90%), intermediate about use manner (47.5%) and name of drugs (32%) and less about drugs interactions (3%) and side effects (0%).

Women had more aware than men. So awareness from color of drug was the most and side effects and interactions of drug were the least aware. Less quite knowledge of patients from side effects and interactions of drug showed that physicians and pharmacists do not perform their duties and their activities need to be controlled.

Corresponding author: emirzaii@razi.tums.ac.ir

Copyright © 2012 Zahedan University of Medical Sciences. All rights reserved.

References
