

ABSTRAK**Pengaruh *Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor* (ACEI) dan *Angiotensin Receptor Blocker* (ARB) Pada Pasien COVID-19 Dengan Komorbid Hipertensi: Review**

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Covid-19 yang disebabkan oleh virus SARS-CoV 2 menginfeksi manusia melalui pengikatan terhadap *Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2* (ACE 2) yang akan menyebabkan keparahan ketika menginfeksi seseorang yang memiliki komorbid seperti hipertensi. Pada penderita hipertensi diberikan obat golongan penghambat enzim pengubah angiotensin (ACEI) dan penghambat reseptor angiotensin II (ARB) sebagai lini pertama pengobatan. Diduga pemberian ACE inhibitor dan ARB dapat memperburuk keadaan klinis pasien Covid-19 yang memiliki riwayat penyakit hipertensi dan masih menjadi kontroversi sehingga dilakukan review jurnal yang bertujuan untuk melihat pengaruh dan kesesuaian pemberian obat ACE inhibitor dan ARB. Pada review jurnal ini dilakukan pencarian literatur pada *database online* seperti *Google Scholar* dan *Pubmed* menggunakan kata kunci seperti “ACEI”, “ARB”, “Covid-19” dan “Hipertensi” untuk dianalisis dan dilihat adakah pengaruh dari pemberian obat ACE inhibitor dan ARB terhadap pasien penderita hipertensi yang terinfeksi Covid-19. Didapat sebanyak 45 jurnal dengan hasil review menunjukkan bahwa obat golongan ACE inhibitor dan ARB tidak memiliki hubungan terhadap risiko keparahan maupun kematian terhadap pasien Covid-19 yang memiliki penyakit penyerta hipertensi, sehingga penggunaan ACE inhibitor dan ARB dapat dilanjutkan dalam terapi pasien hipertensi yang terkena Covid-19.

Kata Kunci: ACE Inhibitor, ARB, Covid-19, Hipertensi, Mortalitas

ABSTRACT***Effect of Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitor (ACEI) and Angiotensin Receptor Blocker (ARB) Antihypertensive Drugs on COVID-19 Patients with Comorbid Hypertension: Review***

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Covid-19 who caused by SARS-CoV 2 which infects humans through the Angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 (ACE 2) receptor which causing severity when infecting someone who had comorbidities such of hypertension. Patients with hypertension are given angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEI and angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs) as the first line of therapy. It is suspected that the administration of ACE inhibitors and ARBs can worsen the clinical condition of Covid-19 patients who have a history of hypertension and still suffering from hypertension. So that a review of the journal aims to see the effect of ACE inhibitors and ARBs. In this review of journal, a literature search was conducted by online databases such as Google Scholar and Pubmed to see if there was any effect of giving ACE inhibitors and ARBs to Covid-19 patients with hypertension. From the result of 45 reviewed journals, the result shows that ACE inhibitors and ARBs have no relation to the risk of severe even though death of Covid-19 patients who have comorbidities with hypertension, so the use of ACE inhibitors and ARBs can be continued in the therapy of hypertensive patients affected by Covid-19.

Keywords: *ACE Inhibitors, ARBs, Covid-19, Hypertension, Mortality*