

ABSTRAK

Nama : Diantika Putri
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Gambaran Terapi Penggunaan Obat Antidiabetik Pada Pasien Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2 Rawat Inap RSUD Matraman Periode Januari – Agustus 2020

Diabetes Mellitus merupakan penyakit gangguan metabolik menahun akibat pankreas yang tidak dapat memproduksi cukup insulin, ditandai dengan hasil kadar gula darah sewaktu $> 200\text{mg/dL}$ atau gula darah puasa $> 126\text{mg/dL}$. Terapi antidiabetik bertujuan mengontrol kadar gula darah dan lipid plasma, berupa oral tunggal, oral kombinasi, maupun dengan kombinasi insulin. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui Gambaran Penggunaan Obat Antidiabetik Pada Pasien Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2 Rawat Inap RSUD Matraman Januari – Agustus 2020. Jenis penelitian bersifat non-eksperimental dengan data retrospektif dan analisis data secara deskriptif. Metode pengambilan sampel yaitu total sampling dan diperoleh hasil penelitian 52 pasien, berdasarkan usia yang paling banyak usia 45-55 tahun 16 pasien (30,8%), jenis kelamin perempuan terbanyak 36 pasien (69,2%). Penggunaan obat suportif paling banyak adalah NaCl 0,9% 500 cc dan Ondansetron sebanyak 37 pasien (71,1%). Kadar gula darah awal masuk rawat inap paling banyak adalah $\text{GDS} \geq 200\text{mg/dL}$ 43 pasien (82,7%), dan kadar gula darah akhir sebelum pulang paling banyak adalah $\leq 200\text{mg/dL}$ 37 pasien (71,2%). Penggunaan obat antidiabetik berdasarkan rute pemberian, untuk obat tunggal paling banyak adalah Gliquidone, selanjutnya Novorapid, sedangkan untuk obat kombinasi paling banyak adalah kombinasi antara Metformin dan Glimepirid, selanjutnya Metformin, Glimepirid, dan Levemir sebanyak 5 pasien (9,6%).

Kata kunci: Diabetes Mellitus Tipe 2, Antidiabetik, RSUD Matraman

ABSTRACT

Name : Diantika Putri
Study Program : Pharmacy
Title : Description of Antidiabetic Drug Use Therapy in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients Inpatient Care at RSUD Matraman Period January to August 2020

Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder caused by the pancreas not being able to produce enough insulin, characterized by random blood glucose levels > 200 mg/dL or fasting blood glucose > 126 mg/dL. Antidiabetic therapy aims to control blood sugar and plasma lipid levels in the form of a single oral, oral combination, or with a combination of insulin. This study was conducted to determine the description of the antidiabetics used in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus inpatients care at RSUD Matraman from January to August 2020. This research is non-experimental with retrospective data and descriptive data analysis. The sampling method used total sampling, and the study results were 52 patients, based on age with the most age was between 45-55 years for 16 patients (30.8%), and the female gender as many as 36 patients (69.2%). The most used supportive drugs were Nacl 0.9% 500 ccs and Ondansetron in 37 patients (71.1%). At the beginning of hospitalization, the highest blood sugar level was $\text{GDS} \geq 200$ mg/dL for 43 patients (82.7%), and the final blood sugar level before discharge was at most ≤ 200 mg/dL for 37 patients (71.2%). The use of antidiabetic drugs was based on the route of drug administration, for the most common single-drug was Glucophage and Novorapid. In contrast, the most drugs for combination drugs were a combination of Metformin and Glimepiride, followed by Metformin, Glimepiride, and Levemir with as many as five patients (9.6%).

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Antidiabetic, RSUD Matraman