

**LITERATURE REVIEW IDENTIFIKASI ADRs (ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS)
PENGUNAAN OBAT ANTIDIABETES PADA PENDERITA
DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE 2 YANG DIRAWAT INAP**

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Abstrak

Salah satu penanganan penderita diabetes mellitus adalah dengan pemberian obat. Salah satu masalah akibat penggunaan obat adalah reaksi obat yang tidak dikehendaki (*adverse drug reactions*). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui angka kejadian ADR pada terapi obat antidiabetes, mengetahui jenis antidiabetes yang menyebabkan timbulnya ADR, mengetahui bagaimana manifestasi kejadian ADR pada terapi obat antidiabetes. Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif pendekatan *Cross Sectional* yaitu penelitian yang dilakukan dengan cara observasi atau pengumpulan data sekaligus. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif di mana peneliti akan mengkaji informasi dan mengumpulkan data yang telah ada sebelumnya lalu data tersebut ditelaah. Hasil penelitian dari 30 sampel artikel didapatkan sebanyak 2.525 pasien, terdiri dari 1.385 (54,85%) perempuan dan 1.140 (45,15%) laki-laki pada umumnya pasien terbanyak berusia 56-65 tahun (33,70%) kemudian didapat angka kejadian ADR yang terjadi pada terapi antidiabetes yaitu 97 kejadian. Terapi yang digunakan yaitu terdiri dari terapi tunggal dan terapi kombinasi. Jenis antidiabetes yang sering menyebabkan timbulnya ADR diantaranya Golongan Biguanid (Metformin), golongan sulfonilurea (Glimepirid, glibenklamid, glikuidon), golongan Inhibitor α -glukosidase (Acarbose), golongan Tiazolidindion (pioglitazone), Insulin (Humulin, glusine). Manifestasi kejadian ADR (*Adverse Drug Reactions*) pada terapi obat antidiabetes diantaranya mual, muntah, hipoglikemia, flatulensi, diare, pusing, lemas, edema dan perut kembung.

Kata kunci : diabetes militus tipe 2, *adverse drug reaction*, antidiabetes.

LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF ADRs (ADVERSE DRUG REACTIONS) AGAINST THE USE OF ANTIDIABETIC DRUGS IN PEOPLE WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Abstract

One of the treatments for people with diabetes mellitus is through drug administration. One of the problems caused by drug use is Adverse Drug Reactions. This study aims to determine the incidence of ADRs in antidiabetic drug therapy, to determine the type of antidiabetic drug that causes ADRs, and to determine how the incidence of ADRs manifested in antidiabetic drug therapy. The research was conducted by applying descriptive method and cross-sectional approach, i.e. research was carried out through observation or data collection at the same time. Retrieval of data was conducted retrospectively where the researcher will review the information and collect data that has been existing before and then the data is analyzed. Based on the results of the study from 30 sample articles, there were 2,525 patients consisting of 1,385 (54.85%) women and 1,140 (45.15%) men. In general, patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus were 56-65 years old (33.70%). Then, the incidence of ADRs in antidiabetic drug therapy was 97 events. It used single therapy and combination therapy. The types of antidiabetic drugs that often cause ADRs are the biguanide group (metformin), the sulfonylurea group (glimepiride, glibenclamide, gliquidone), the α -glucosidase inhibitor group (acarbose), the thiazolidinedione group (pioglitazone), insulin (humulin, glusine). The manifestations of ADRs (Adverse Drug Reactions) on antidiabetic drug therapy include nausea, vomiting, hypoglycemia, flatulence, diarrhea, dizziness, weakness, edema and bloated.

Keywords : type 2 diabetes mellitus, adverse drug reactions, antidiabetic.