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Skripsi, Juni 2021
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PROFIL PENGOBATAN PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE II DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP UPTD PUSKESMAS BRINGIN

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Diabetes melitus (DM) merupakan suatu penyakit metabolik yang prevalensinya semakin meningkat dari tahun ke tahun. Penyakit DM ditandai dengan karakteristik hiperglikemia yang terjadi karena kelainan sekresi insulin, kerja insulin atau kedua-duanya.

Tujuan : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil pengobatan pada pasien DM tipe II di Instalasi Rawat Inap UPTD Puskesmas Bringin.

Metode : Penelitian ini dilakukan secara non eksperimental menggunakan metode deskriptif dan data diperoleh dari rekam medik secara retrospektif. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara *purposive* sampling dan didapatkan data sebanyak 52 pasien.

Hasil : Karakteristik DM tipe II di Instalasi Rawat Inap UPTD Puskesmas Bringin diketahui bahwa pasien DM tipe II lebih banyak diderita oleh perempuan sebanyak 29 pasien (55,77%), serta lebih banyak diderita oleh pasien berusia 53-62 tahun sebanyak 24 pasien (46,15%). Obat yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu insulin sebanyak 28 pasien (53,84%), rute pemberian obat yang paling banyak yaitu subcutan sebanyak 28 Pasien (53,84%) dan penyakit penyerta penderita DM tipe II lebih banyak disertai oleh ulkus 7 pasien (13,46%).

Kesimpulan : Obat yang paling banyak digunakan adalah insulin 28 pasien (53,84%), golongan obat yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu golongan biguanid terutama metformin sebanyak (9,47%), penggunaan obat tunggal yaitu sebanyak 43 pasien (82,35%) dan rute pemberian obat yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu subcutan sebanyak 28 pasien (53,84%).

Kata Kunci : diabetes mellitus, pengobatan, puskesmas

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TREATMEN PROFIL OF TYPE 2 DABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN THE INPATIENT INSTALLATION OF THE BRINGIN CLINIC

ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease whose prevalence is increasing from year to year. Diabetes mellitus is characterized by hyperglycemia that occurs due to defects in insulin secretion, insulin action or both.

Purpose: This study aims to determine the profile of treatment in type II DM patients at the Inpatient Unit UPTD Bringin Health Center.

Methods: This research was conducted non-experimentally using descriptive methods and data were obtained from medical records retrospectively. The sampling technique was purposive sampling and the data obtained were 52 patients.

Results: The characteristics of type II DM in the UPTD Inpatient Unit of Bringin Health Center are known that type II DM patients are more common in women as many as 29 patients (55.77%), and more suffered by patients aged 53-62 years as many as 24 patients (46.15 %). The most widely used drug was insulin as many as 28 patients (53.84%), the most common route of drug administration was subcutaneous as many as 28 patients (53.84%) and comorbidities with type II DM patients were accompanied by ulcers in 7 patients (13,46%).

Conclusion: The most widely used drug was insulin in 28 patients (53.84%), the most widely used drug class was the biguanide group, especially metformin (9.47%), single drug use was 43 patients (82.35%) and route The most widely used drug administration was subcutaneous as many as 28 patients (53.84%).

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, treatment, Public health center