

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Fakultas Kesehatan
Skripsi, Juli 201
Aulia Yuseva
050116A009

**ANALISIS *DRUG RELATED PROBLEM (DRP's)* OBAT ANTIDIABETIK
PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE 2 PESERTA
PROLANIS DI PUSKESMAS 1 KABUPATEN JEPARA**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : DM tipe 2 merupakan penyakit kronis yang perlu pengobatan jangka panjang untuk mengontrol kadar gula darah dan mencegah komplikasi. *Drug Related Problems (DRPs)* dapat menjadi penyebab kegagalan terapi DM tipe 2. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pola *DRP's* dan tatalaksana terapi pasien DM tipe 2 di Puskesmas Kedung 1.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non-eksperimen dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling*. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 16 sampel. Pada penelitian ini dilakukan analisis DRPs menggunakan pedoman PCNE.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan didapatkan demografi pasien berdasarkan usia rentang 46-55 th sebanyak 6 pasien (37,5%), pasien berdasarkan jenis kelamin sering terjadi pada perempuan sebanyak 13 pasien (81,25%), dan pasien berdasarkan penyakit penyerta paling sering terjadi pada penyakit hipertensi sebanyak 12 pasien (75%). Kejadian DRPs diagnosa DM tipe 2 dengan kategori obat tidak optimal (M1.1,P1.2) sebanyak 15 kasus (93,7%), dan kejadian DRPs diagnosa hipertensi kategori obat tidak optimal (M1.2,P1.1) sebanyak 7 kasus (43,75%), kategori pengaturan dosis kurang sering (M1.2-P3.3) sebanyak 3 kasus (18,75%), kejadian DRPs diagnosa dislipidemia kategori indikasi belum di terapi (M1.3-P1.6) sebanyak 12 kasus (75%) dan kategori dosis obat terlalu rendah (M1.2-P3.1) sebanyak 2 kasus (25%).

Simpulan : Berdasarkan analisis DRPs pada pasien DM tipe 2 peserta prolanis di Puskesmas Kedung 1 didapatkan kejadian *DRP's* pada kondisi DM tipe 2 sebanyak 15 kasus (93,7%), kondisi hipertensi sebanyak 11 kasus (68,75%), dan kondisi dislipidemia sebanyak 14 kasus (87,5%).

Kata kunci: Diabetes Mellitus tipe 2, Drug-Related Problems

Ngudi Waluyo University
S1 Pharmacy Studi Program, Fakulty of Health
Finaly Project, July 2021
Aulia Yuseva
050116A009

**ANALYSIS OF DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRP's)
ANTIDIABETIC MEDICINES IN TYPE 2 PROLANIS DIABETES
MELLITUS IN PUSKESMAS KEDUNG 1 REGENCY OF JEPARA**

ABSTRACT

Background : Type 2 diabetes is a chronic disease that requires long-term treatment to control blood sugar levels and prevent complications. *Drug Related Problems (DRP's)* can be the cause of type 2 DM therapy failure. The purpose of this study was to determine the presence or absence of DRPs and recommendations for therapy for type 2 DM patients at the Kedung 1 Public Health Center.

Methods : This research is a non-experimental research using descriptive analytic method. The sampling teachnique used is *purposive sampling*. Samples taken as many as 16 samples. In this study, an anlysis of *DRP's* was carried out using the PCNE guideline.

Results : The result of the research that have been conducted showed that the demograpic of patients based on the age range of 45-55 years as many as 6 patient (37,5%), patient based on gender often occured in woman as many as 13 patient (81,25%), and patient based on comorbidities were the most frequent, occured in hypertension as many as 12 patient (75%). The incidence of *DRP's* diagnosis with type 2 DM with non-optimal drug category (M1.2-P1.1) was 15 cases (93,7%) and the incidence of DRPs diagnosis with hypertension non-optimal drug category was 7 cases (43,75%), less frequent dosing category (M1.3-P3.3) as many as 3 cases (18,75%), the incidence of DRPs diagnosed with dyslipidemic in the indication category has not treathed (M1.3-P1.6) as many as 12 cases (75%) and the category of drug dose too low (M1.2-P3.1) as many as 2 cases (25%).

Conclusion : Based on the analysis of *DRP's* type 2 DM patient, prolanis participant at the Kedung 1 Public Health Center, it was found that the incidence of DRPs in type 2 DM conditions was 15 cases (93.7%) and hypertension conditions were as many as 15 cases. 11 cases (68.75%), and dyslipidemia in 14 cases (87.5%).

Key words: Diabetes Mellitus tipe 2, Drug-Related Problems

