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ANALISIS *DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS* (DRPs) TERAPI PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 PESERTA PROLANIS DI PUSKESMAS MARGOYOSO II

INTISARI

Latar belakang : Diabetes melitus tipe 2 merupakan penyakit kronis yang kompleks dan membutuhkan terapi yang berkelanjutan untuk mengontrol kadar gula darah serta mengurangi resiko komplikasi. *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) menyebabkan sasaran terapi tidak tercapai. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui pola DRPs dan angka ketercapaian terapi pasien diabetes melitus peserta Prolanis di Puskesmas Margoyoso II.

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *retrospektif*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *total sampling*. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan yaitu 11 sampel pemeriksaan periode bulan April-November 2021 peserta Prolanis Puskesmas Margoyoso II dan dianalisis menggunakan lembar *Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe Foundation* (PCNE).

Hasil : Tingkat ketercapaian target terapi (HbA1c) sebanyak 1 pasien (9,09%), tekanan darah sebanyak 7 pasien (63,64%), dan LDL sebanyak 1 pasien (9,09%). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 100% sampel mengalami DRPs dengan kasus sebanyak 21 dimana pada terapi diabetes melitus tipe 2 terdapat 11 kasus (100%) terdiri M1.1 P1.1 sebanyak 8 kasus (72,73%) dan M1.2 P1.1 sebanyak 3 kasus (27,27%). Pada analisis DRPs terapi hipertensi terdapat kasus sebanyak 2 kasus M1.3 P1.6 (18,18%). Analisis DRPs terapi pada dislipidemia terdapat 8 kasus (72,73%), M1.2 P3.1 sebanyak 3 kasus (27,27%) dan kasus M1.3 P1.6 sebanyak 5 kasus (45,45 %).

Simpulan : Pasien pada penelitian ini 100% mengalami DRPs. Jumlah pasien yang mencapai target terapi yaitu terapi diabetes melitus (HbA1c) sebanyak 1 pasien (9,09%), tekanan darah sebanyak 7 pasien (63,64%), dan LDL sebanyak 1 pasien (9,09%).

Kata kunci : Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2, *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs), PROLANIS

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**ANALYSIS OF *DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRPs)*
THERAPY OF TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS OF
PROLANIS PARTICIPANTS IN PUSKESMAS MARGOYOSO
II**

ABSTRACT

Background : Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a chronic disease complex and requires continuous therapy to control blood sugar levels and reduce the risk of complications. Drug Related Problems (DRPs) cause therapeutic targets are not achieved. The purpose of the study was to determine the pattern of DRPs and the rate of attainment of therapy for diabetes mellitus patients participating in Prolanis at the Margoyoso II Public Health Center.

Methods : This study used a descriptive analytic method with a retrospective approach. The sampling technique used was total sampling. The number of samples used were 11 examination samples for the period April-November 2021 participants of Prolanis Public Health Center Margoyoso II and analyzed using the Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe Foundation (PCNE) sheet.

Results : The level of achievement of the therapeutic target (HbA1c) was 1 patient (9.09%), blood pressure was 7 patients (63.64%), and LDL was 1 patient (9.09%). The results showed 100% of the samples had DRPs with 21 cases where in type 2 diabetes mellitus therapy there were 11 cases (100%) consisting of M1.1 P1.1 as many as 8 cases (72.73%) and M1.2 P1.1 as many as 3 cases (27.27%). In the DRPs analysis of hypertension therapy, there were 2 cases M1.3 P1.6 (18.18%). Analysis of therapy DRPs in dyslipidemia contained 8 cases (72.73%), M1.2 P3.1 in 3 cases (27.27%) and M1.3 P1.6 in 5 cases (45.45%).

Conclusion: Patients in this study 100% experienced DRPs. The number of patients who achieved the therapeutic target, namely diabetes mellitus (HbA1c) therapy was 1 patient (9.09%), blood pressure was 7 patients (63.64%), and LDL was 1 patient (9.09%).

Key words : Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, Drug Related Problems (DRPs),PROLANIS