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**PENATALAKSANAAN TERAPI PASIEN DISLIPIDEMIA DIABETIK DI
RSUD dr. GUNAWAN MANGUNKUSUMO PERIODE JANUARI –
OKTOBER TAHUN 2022**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penyakit Dislipidemia Diabetik adalah salah satu penyebab pemicunya penyakit arteri koroner dan stroke. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui gambaran penatalaksanaan farmakologis pasien dislipidemia diabetik tipe 2 di poli rawat inap penatalaksanaan dislipidemia diabetik dilakukan untuk memastikan agar obat yang digunakan aman, tepat dan efektif untuk pasien.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental menggunakan data sekunder catatan medik pasien Dislipidemia Diabetek di RSUD dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 74 pasien dengan metode pengambilan data sampling.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jenis kelamin perempuan mendominasi sebanyak 48 pasien (65%) dan laki-laki sebanyak 26 pasien (35%). Usia pasien ditemukan paling banyak pada rentang usia 46-55 sebanyak 23 (31%) tahun dan usia 56-65 tahun sebanyak 26 (35,13%). Penatalaksanaan penggunaan obat dislipidemia diabetik di Rumah Sakit RSUD dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa paling banyak digunakan yaitu kombinasi 2 obat. Fenofibrate dan Novorapid® sebanyak 34 (46%), Atorvastatin dan Novorapid® sebanyak 22 (30%), Fenofibrate dan Insulin Ryzodex® sebanyak 4 (5%), Fenofibrate dan Glimepirid sebanyak 3 (4%), Atorvastatin dan insulin Ryzodex® sebanyak 3 (4%) dan untuk kombinasi 3 obat yaitu Fenofibrate dan Atorvastatin dan Insulin Novorapid® sebanyak 8 (11%). Rute pemberian obat paling banyak kombinasi obat dislipidemia oral sebanyak 74 (50%) dan penggunaan Injeksi Diabetes Mellitus sebanyak 71 (48%), serta penggunaan oral Diabetes Mellitus sebanyak 3 (2%).

Kesimpulan : Penggunaan obat pada pasien dislipidemia diabetik di rawat inap RSUD dr. Gunawan Magunkusumo paling banyak digunakan kombinasi 2 obat yaitu Fenofibrate dan Novorapid® sebanyak (46%).

Kata Kunci : Dislipidemia Diabetik, Obat.

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**THERAPY MANAGEMENT OF DIABETIC DYSLIPIDEMIC PATIENTS
AT RSUD dr. GUNAWAN MANGUNKUSUMO PERIOD JANUARY –
OCTOBER 2022**

ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetic Dislipidemia is one of the leading causes of coronary artery disease and stroke. The purpose of this study was to describe the pharmacological management of type 2 diabetic dislipidemia patients at the inpatient polyclinic for the management of diabetic dislipidemia to ensure that the drugs used are safe, appropriate and effective for patients.

Methods: This research is a non-experimental descriptive study using secondary data from medical records of Diabetic Dislipidemia patients at dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa. The sample used was 74 patients with the sampling data collection method.

Results: The results showed that the female sex dominated 48 patients (65%) and 26 patients (35%) male. Most of the patients were found in the age range of 46-55 with 23 (31%) years and 56-65 years with 26 (35.13%). Management of the use of diabetic dislipidemia drugs at the RSUD dr. Gunawan Mangunkusumo Ambarawa the most widely used is a combination of 2 drugs. Fenofibrate and Novorapid® 34 (46%), Atorvastatin and Novorapid® 22 (30%), Fenofibrate and Insulin Ryzodex® 4 (5%), Fenofibrate and Glimepiride 3 (4%), Atorvastatin and Ryzodex® as many as 3 (4%) and for a combination of 3 drugs namely Fenofibrate and Atorvastatin and Novorapid® as many as 8 (11%). The most common routes of drug administration were the combination of oral dislipidemia drugs as much as 74 (50%) and the use of injection diabetes mellitus as much as 71 (48%), as well as the use of oral diabetes mellitus as much as 3 (2%).

Conclusion: The use of drugs in patients with diabetic dislipidemia in hospitalized dr. Gunawan Magunkusumo mostly used a combination of 2 drugs, namely fenofibrate and Novorapid® (46%).

Keywords: Diabetic Dislipidemia, Drugs.