

Program Studi S1 Farmasi, Fakultas Kesehatan
Skripsi, Januari 2024
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GAMBARAN PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIDIABETIK PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE II RAWAT INAP DI RSUD SALATIGA TAHUN 2022

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Diabetes melitus adalah sekelompok kelainan heterogen yang di tandai dengan kenaikan kadar glukosa darah atau hiperglikemia. Tujuan penelitian menganalisis penggunaan obat antidiabetik pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe II.

Metode: Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif dari rekam medis pasien diabetes melitus di rawat inap RSUD Salatiga Tahun 2022 dengan jumlah 60 pasien. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisa secara deskriptif.

Hasil: Penderita diabetes melitus tipe II terbanyak pada usia 56-65 tahun sebanyak 23 pasien (38,33%) dan pada perempuan sebanyak 32 (53,33%). Penggunaan obat antidiabetik pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe II antara lain golongan obat yang sering digunakan pada terapi tunggal adalah golongan biguanid (metformin) sebanyak 10 pasien (16,67%), kombinasi 2 golongan obat paling sering digunakan adalah insulin rapid-acting dengan insulin long-acting sebanyak 19 pasien (31,67%), kombinasi 3 golongan obat paling sering digunakan adalah biguanid, insulin rapid-acting dan insulin long-acting sebanyak 5 pasien (8,33%) dan kombinasi 4 golongan obat yang digunakan adalah biguanid, sulfonilurea, rapid-acting dan insulin long-acting sebanyak 1 pasien (1,67%).

Kesimpulan: Golongan obat yang paling sering digunakan pada terapi tunggal adalah biguanid 10 pasien (16,67%), kombinasi 2 obat adalah insulin rapid-acting dengan insulin long-acting 19 pasien (31,67%), kombinasi 3 obat adalah biguanid, insulin rapid-acting dan insulin long-acting 5 pasien (8,33%) dan kombinasi 4 obat adalah biguanid, sulfonilurea, rapid-acting dan insulin long-acting sebanyak 1 pasien (1,67%).

Kata kunci: diabetes melitus, antidiabetik, penggunaan obat

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OVERVIEW OF THE USE OF ANTIDIABETIC DRUGS IN TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS INpatient AT SALATIGA HOSPITAL, 2022

ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetes mellitus is a heterogeneous group of disorders characterized by increased blood glucose levels or hyperglycemia. The aim of the study was to analyze the use of antidiabetic drugs in type II diabetes mellitus patients.

Method: The research used a descriptive observational method with retrospective data collection from medical records of diabetes mellitus patients inpatients at Salatiga Regional Hospital in 2022 with a total of 60 patients. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling. Data were analyzed descriptively.

Results: The majority of sufferers of type II diabetes mellitus were aged 56-65 years as many as 23 patients (38.33%) and as many as 32 (53.33%) women. The use of antidiabetic drugs in type II diabetes mellitus patients includes the drug class that is often used in single therapy is the biguanide (metformin) group in 10 patients (16.67%), the combination of the 2 drug classes most often used is rapid-acting insulin with long-acting insulin. -acting in 19 patients (31.67%), the combination of 3 classes of drugs most frequently used was biguanide, rapid-acting insulin and long-acting insulin in 5 patients (8.33%) and the combination of 4 classes of drugs used was biguanide, sulfonylurea, rapid-acting and long-acting insulin in 1 patient (1.67%).

Conclusion: The class of drugs most frequently used in single therapy was biguanides in 10 patients (16.67%), a combination of 2 drugs was rapid-acting insulin with long-acting insulin in 19 patients (31.67%), a combination of 3 drugs was biguanides, rapid-acting insulin and long-acting insulin in 5 patients (8.33%) and a combination of 4 drugs, namely biguanide, sulfonylurea, rapid-acting and long-acting insulin in 1 patient (1.67%).

Key words: diabetes mellitus, antidiabetic, drug use