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EVALUASI KETEPATAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIDIABETIK ORAL DI INSTALASI RAWAT JALAN RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG PERIODE JULI- SEPTEMBER 2024

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Diabetes melitus tipe 2 merupakan gangguan metabolisme yang terjadi akibat resistensi insulin serta gangguan fungsi sel beta pankreas, sehingga glukosa dalam darah tidak dapat masuk ke dalam sel dan terjadi peningkatan kadar glukosa darah. Pemilihan obat yang tepat bagi penderita diabetes melitus dapat membantu menjaga kadar gula darah tetap stabil. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ketepatan penggunaan obat antidiabetik oral pada pengobatan diabetes melitus tipe 2 di instalasi rawat jalan Rumah Sakit Islam Sultan Agung Semarang.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif dengan mengumpulkan data rekam medis secara retrospektif. Penelitian ini menggunakan 100 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data diolah menggunakan microsoft excel.

Hasil: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dari 100 sampel pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 di instalasi rawat jalan RSI Sultan Agung Semarang lebih banyak dialami perempuan yaitu 55% sedangkan laki-laki 45%. Kelompok usia yang paling banyak yaitu 56-65 tahun sebanyak 48%. Penyakit penyerta yang paling banyak yaitu neuropati sebanyak 78%. Terapi antidiabetik oral yang paling banyak digunakan pada monoterapi yaitu metformin dan gliquidone 38,5%, kombinasi dua obat gliclazide dan metformin 45,65% dan kombinasi 3 obat metformin, gliclazide dan vildagliptin 39,02%. Hasil evaluasi ketepatan menunjukkan tepat pasien 100%, tepat indikasi 100%, tepat obat 73% dan tepat dosis 100%

Kesimpulan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan evaluasi ketepatan berdasarkan 4 parameter yaitu tepat pasien 100%, tepat indikasi 100%, tepat obat 73% dan tepat dosis 100%.

Kata Kunci : diabetes melitus, ketepatan, antidiabetik

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**EVALUATION OF THE ACCURACY OF THE USE OF ORAL ANTIDIABETICS IN
THE OUTPATIENT INSTALLATION OF THE SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC
HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD JULY-SEPTEMBER 2024**

ABSTRACT

Background: Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disorder that occurs due to insulin resistance and impaired pancreatic beta cell function. Insulin resistance and impaired pancreatic beta cell function, so that glucose in the blood cannot enter the cells and there is an increase in blood glucose levels. Selection of the right medicine for people with diabetes mellitus can help keep blood sugar levels stable. Blood sugar levels remain stable. This study aims to determine the accuracy of use of oral antidiabetic drugs in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus at the outpatient installation of Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang.

Method: This research design uses descriptive by collecting medical record data retrospectively. This study used 100 samples that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were processed using Microsoft Excel.

Results: The results of the study of 100 samples of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in the outpatient installation RSI Sultan Agung Semarang is more experienced by women, namely 55% while men are 45%. The most common age group is 56-65 years old as much as 48%. The most common comorbidity is neuropathy as much as 78%. the most widely used oral antidiabetic therapy in monotherapy is metformin and gliclazide 38,5%, a combination of two drugs gliclazide and metformin 45,65% and a combination of 3 drugs metformin, gliclazide and vildagliptin 39,02%. The result of the accuracy evaluation showed that the right patient was 100% the right indication was 100%, the right drug was 73% and the right dose was 100%.

Conclusion: The result showed an evaluation of accuracy based on 4 parameters, namely the right patient 100%, the right indication 100%, the right drug 73% and the right dose 100%.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, accuracy, antidiabetic