

ABSTRAK

Diabetes Melitus adalah keadaan dimana terjadinya hiperglikemia. Di Indonesia usia 20 sampai 79 tahun yang menderita diabetes melitus sebesar 175,1 juta orang. Penderita diabetes melitus beresiko menyebabkan komplikasi penyakit kronis diantaranya jantung, stroke, nyeri neuropatik, dan gangguan pada ginjal. Komplikasi akan berbanding lurus dengan pemberian obat yang polifarmasi yang dapat berpotensi menyebabkan interaksi obat sehingga mengganggu target klinis pasien. Penelitian ini bersifat naratif non eksperimen, data diperoleh secara retrospektif dari penelusuran resep di apotek setra farma Purwakarta periode Januari 2022– Februari 2022. Metode pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara sampling acak, dan dihitung dengan rumus Slovin. Dari 245 sampel yang dianalisis, karakteristik sampel 58% adalah perempuan, 72% berusia >45 tahun. Peresepan obat DM 80% dalam bentuk kombinasi obat DM, 75% dalam bentuk sediaan oral. Penggunaan insulin : 32% adalah insulin glargine. Penggunaan obat oral: 49,20% adalah golongan sulfonil urea. Penggunaan kombinasi obat DM : metformin + glimepiride 39%. Kajian interaksi obat diperoleh data 69% adalah interaksi bentuk sediaan oral, 60% terjadi interaksi antara obat DM, berdasarkan mekanisme 97% bersifat farmakodinamik dengan 100% bersifat moderat, interaksi yang paling banyak adalah kombinasi metformin + glimepiride 52,9%.

Kata kunci : DM, Pola peresepan, interaksi obat.

ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus is characterized by hyperglycemia. In Indonesia aged 20-79 years who suffer from diabetes mellitus is 175.1 millions people. Patients with diabetes mellitus are liable to inflicting complications chronic diseases such as heart attack, stroke, neuropathic pain, and nephropaty disorders. Complications will be directly proportional to the adkecilstration of banyakpharmacy drugs which can possibility cause drug interactions so that they interfere with the patient's clinical target. This research aims to determine the prescribing pattern of diabetes mellitus patients and examines the possibility of drug interactions. This research is narrative non-experimental, the data were obtained retrospectively from searching prescriptions at the Setra Farma pharmacy in Purwakarta forthe period January 2022–February 2022. The sampling technique by random sampling was calculated with the Slovin formula. Of the 245 samples analyzed, the characteristics of the sample are 58% are women, 72% are >45 years old. DM drug prescription 80% in the form of combination DM drugs, 75% in oral dosage form. Use of insulin: 32% is insulin glargine. Use of oral drugs: 49.20% are sulfonyl urea group. The use of a combination of DM drugs: metformin + glimepiride 39%. The study of drug interactions obtained data that 69% were oral dosage forms interactions, 60% were interactions between DM drugs, based on the mechanism 97% were pharmacodynamic with 100% moderate, the most interaction drugs was the combination of metformin + glimepiride 52.9%.

Keywords: DM, prescribing patterns, drug interactions.