INTISARI

SUNDORO, G.M., 2021, RASIONALITAS OBAT ANTIDIABETES MELITUS PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 RAWAT INAP DI RSUD KOTA SURAKARTA TAHUN 2019, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA.

Diabetes Melitus termasuk kelompok penyakit gangguan metabolik. Diabetes Melitus tipe 2 terjadi karena resistensi insulin serta sel beta pankreas gagal berfungsi dalam gangguan toleransi glukosa. Tatalaksana Diabetes Melitus meliputi terapi farmakologi yaitu penggunaan obat antidiabetes oral dan injeksi, sedangkan non farmakologi meliputi olahraga, edukasi, dan terapi nutrisi medis. Penggunaan obat dilakukan evaluasi rasionalitas untuk memastikan agar obat tepat, aman, dan efektif.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan bersifat non eksperimental dengan pengambilan data secara restrospektif yaitu berdasarkan data rekam medis pasien. Teknik pengambilan data dengan purposive sampling yaitu berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan didapatkan 59 sampel. Data dari catatan rekam medis meliputi nama, umur, jenis kelamin, berat badan, hasil laboratorium, diagnosis dan pengobatan yang diterima, kemudian diolah dengan Microsoft excel dan ditabulasikan dalam bentuk presentase dan dilihat kesesuaiannya dengan ADA dan Perkeni.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa profil obat antidiabetes paling sering digunakan di RSUD Kota Surakarta adalah insulin novorapid dan levemir 40,7%. Penilaian rasionalitas berdasarkan penggunaan obat antidiabetes yaitu tepat indikasi 100%, tepat pasien 100%, tepat obat 98%, dan tepat dosis 54,2%.

Kata kunci: Diabetes Melitus tipe 2, Obat Antidiabetes, rasionalitas, RSUD Kota Surakarta.

ABSTRACT

SUNDORO, G. M., 2021, RATIONALITY OF ANTIDIABETIC MELLITUS DRUGS IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS HOSPITALIZATION IN SURAKARTA CITY HOSPITAL IN 2019, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA.

Diabetes Mellitus belongs to the group of metabolic disorders. Type 2 diabetes mellitus occurs because insulin resistance as well as pancreatic beta cells fail to function in impaired glucose tolerance. Diabetes Mellitus management includes pharmacological therapy i.e. the use of oral antidiabetic drugs and injections, while non-pharmacology includes sports, education, and medical nutrition therapy. The use of the drug is evaluated rationality to ensure that the drug is appropriate, safe, and effective.

This study uses descriptive and non-experimental methods by taking data restrospektif based on patient's medical record data. Data retrieval techniques with purposive sampling is based on inclusion criteria and obtained 59 samples. Data from medical record records include name, age, gender, weight, laboratory results, diagnosis and treatment received, then processed with Microsoft excel and tabulated in percentage form and seen in accordance with ADA and Perkeni.

The results of this study showed that the most commonly used antidiabetic drug profile in Surakarta City Hospital is insulin novorapid and levemir 40.7%. Rationality assessment based on the use of antidiabetic drugs is precise indications of 100%, appropriate patients 100%, appropriate drugs 98%, and appropriate doses 54,2%.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus type 2, Antidiabetic Drugs, rationality, Surakarta City Hospital.