

INTISARI

SHOLEKAH, M., 2018, EVALUASI RASIONALITAS OBAT ANTIDIABETIK PADA PASIEN DIABETES MELITUS TIPE II DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD SURAKARTA TAHUN 2017, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Diabetes Melitus (DM) merupakan suatu kelompok penyakit metabolik dengan karakteristik hiperglikemia yang terjadi karena kelainan sekresi insulin, kerja insulin atau keduanya. Belum optimalnya upaya pengobatan pada pasien DM tipe II di Indonesia serta prevalensi penyakit DM tipe II di Indonesia yang makin meningkat sehingga peneliti tertarik untuk melihat gambaran penggunaan obat antidiabetik dan mengevaluasi rasionalitas penggunaan obat antidiabetik pada pasien DM tipe II di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Surakarta tahun 2017.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental. Pengumpulan data secara retrospektif dan dianalisis secara deskriptif. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling*. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengevaluasi rasionalitas obat antidiabetik berdasarkan tepat pasien, tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat dosis. Data yang didapat dibandingkan dengan *Clinical Patways* dan PERKENI (2015).

Dari 42 pasien menunjukkan obat antidiabetik yang digunakan pada pasien DM tipe II di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Surakarta tahun 2017 yaitu 100% insulin yang terdiri dari Novorapid 11,9% Lavemir 2,4%, kombinasi Novorapid dan Lavemir 71,4%, kombinasi Novorapid dan Lantus 11,9% dan kombinasi Novorapid, Lavemir dan Lantus 2,4%. Evaluasi rasionalitas obat antidiabetik pada pasien DM tipe II berdasarkan *Clinical Patways* (100%) dan menurut PERKENI (2015) meliputi tepat pasien 92,9%., tepat indikasi sebesar 100%, tepat obat sebesar 95,2%, dan tepat dosis sebesar 92,9%.

Kata kunci : evaluasi rasionalitas, obat antidiabetik, DM tipe II

ABSTRACT

SHOLEKAH, M., 2018, EVALUATION OF ANTIDIABETIC DRUG RATIONALITY IN PATIENT DIABETES MELITUS TYPE II IN INTERIOR INSTALLATION SURAKARTA RSUD 2017, THRIPSI, FACULTY PHARMACEUTICAL, UNIVERSITY SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease group with hyperglycemia characteristic occurring due to insulin secretion disorder, insulin working disorder, or both of them. Not optimal treatment efforts in patients with type II diabetes in Indonesia and the prevalence of type II diabetes mellitus in Indonesia is increasing so that researchers interested to see the description of the use of antidiabetic drugs and evaluate the rationality of the use of antidiabetic drugs in patients with type II DM in RSUD Surakarta Hospital Installation in 2017.

This study was a non-experimental research. Data was collected retrospectively and analyzed descriptively. Sampling technique employed was purposive sampling. Data qualifying inclusive and exclusive criteria consisted of 42 patients. The research was conducted by evaluating the rationality of antidiabetic drug based on appropriate patient, appropriate indication, appropriate drug, and appropriate dosage indicators. The data obtained was compared with *Clinical Pathways* and PERKENI (2015).

From 42 patients result of research showed that antidiabetic drug used in type-II DM patient in inpatient unit of Surakarta Local General Hospital in 2017 was 100% insulin consisting of Novorapid 11.9%, Lavemir 2.4%, combined Novorapid and Lavemir 71.4%, combined Novorapid and Lantus 11.9%, and combined Novorapid, Lavemir, and Lantus 2.4%. Evaluation on antidiabetic drug rationality in type-II DM based on Clinical Pathway was 100% and according to PERKENI (2015) included appropriate patient 92,9%, appropriate indication 100%, appropriate drug 95,2%, and appropriate dosage 92,9%.

Keywords: rationality evaluation, antidiabetic drug, type-II DM