

ABSTRAK

PUTRI, S. A., 2022, ANALISIS KEJADIAN *ADR* PADA PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIDIABETES MELITUS DI PUSKESMAS PRACIMANTORO 1 KABUPATEN WONOGIRI, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Obat antidiabetes mellitus (DM) dikelompokkan menjadi 2, yaitu insulin dan antidiabetes oral (ADO), penggunaan obat DM dapat menyebabkan *Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR)*. Salah satu *ADR* yang timbul berupa hipoglikemia yang ditandai dengan lemas, mual, pusing, dan mengantuk. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui angka kejadian, obat yang diduga menyebabkan, dan jenis *ADR* di Puskesmas Pracimantoro 1 Kabupaten Wonogiri.

Metode penelitian yaitu metode *cross-sectional*, pengambilan data dengan pemberian kuesioner yang mengacu pada Skala Alogaritma Naranjo dan melihat data Rekam Medis pasien. Jumlah sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu 120 sampel. Data dianalisis dengan analisis *univariat* untuk mengetahui persentase *ADR* yang muncul dan analisis naranjo untuk menentukan *probabilitas ADR*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 46 responden (38,3%) mengalami *ADR*. Jenis kejadian *ADR* berupa mual, mengantuk, pusing, lemas, dan tremor, masing-masing sebesar 32,6%, 30,4%, 17,4%, 15,2%, dan 3,3%. Glibenklamid menyebabkan kejadian dengan manifestasi tremor, lemas, mual, mengantuk pada kategori *probable, doubtful, probable, probable*. Penggunaan metformin menyebabkan manifestasi berupa lemas, mual, mengantuk, pusing pada kategori *doubtful, possible, probable, probable*. Kombinasi Glibenklamid dan Metformin menyebabkan manifestasi berupa lemas, mual, mengantuk, pusing pada kategori *possible, probable, probable, probable*. Insulin novomix menyebabkan manifestasi berupa lemas pada kategori *probable*.

Kata Kunci : *ADR, Adverse Drug Reaction, Diabetes Melitus, DM, Obat DM*

ABSTRACT

PUTRI, S. A., 2022, ANALYSIS OF ADR IN THE USE OF ANTIDIABETIC MELLITUS DRUG AT PRACIMANTORO 1 PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER AREA REGENCY OF WONOGIRI, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACHY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA

Antidiabetic Mellitus (DM) drugs are grouped into 2, namely insulin and oral antidiabetics (ADO), the use of DM drugs can cause Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR). One of the ADRs that arises is hypoglycemia, characterized by weakness, nausea, dizziness, and drowsiness. The study aimed to determine the incidence rate, drugs suspected of causing, and the type of ADR at the Pracimantoro 1 Health Center, Wonogiri Regency.

The research method is the cross-sectional method, data collection by giving a questionnaire that refers to the Naranjo Alogarithm Scale and looking at the patient's Medical Record data. The number of samples used in this study was 120 samples. The data were analyzed with univariate analysis to determine the percentage of ADR that appeared and Naranjo analysis to determine the probability of ADR.

The results showed that as many as 46 respondents (38.3%) experienced ADR. The types of ADR events include nausea, drowsiness, dizziness, weakness, and tremors, respectively, 32.6%, 30.4%, 17.4%, 15.2%, and 3.3%. Glibenclamide causes events with manifestations of tremors, weakness, nausea, and drowsiness in the categories of probable, doubtful, probable, and probable. The use of metformin causes manifestations in the form of weakness, nausea, drowsiness, and dizziness in the categories of doubtful, possible, probable, and probable. The combination of Glibenclamide and Metformin causes manifestations in the form of weakness, nausea, drowsiness, and dizziness in the possible, probable, probable, and probable categories. Novomix insulin causes manifestations in the form of weakness in the probable category.

Keywords: ADR, Adverse Drug Reaction, Diabetic Mellitus, DM, DM Drugs