ABSTRACT

Utilization of Antidiabetic Drug in Geriatric Patient (Study at Outpatient Geriatric Clinic Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)

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The second type of DM is one of the most common chronic conditions which causes disability on the elderly people. Managing the second type of DM on the elderly people involves many considerations because changes in physiological functions of the body. The aims of this study were to identify and analyze the profile of the antidiabetic drug which used on elderly. It was a prospective study, used medication record from 165 patients in outpatient geriatric clinic. Sulfonylureas were the frequently used (80.00% patients), followed by α-glucosidase inhibitor (akarbose) 42.42% patients, and biguanid (metformin) 38.18% patients and insulin 26.06% patients, include rapid acting insulin (aspart and glulisine), long acting insulin (detemir and glargine) and premixed insulin (70 aspart protamin / 30 aspart). The provision of both insulin and OAD doses adjusted to the results of the patient's blood glucose levels. A total of 69.70% of patients had received doses in accordance with recommendations from the literature. The drug related problems that identified were unappropriate drug therapy 9.09%, need additional drug therapy 1.82%, overdose 26.66%, underdose 7.27%, adverse drug reaction 16.36%, potential drug interaction 43.03%, and failure to receive drug 0.61%.

Keyword: elderly, type 2 diabetes mellitus, antidiabetic drug