ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Antiaggregation Platelet in Type 2 Diabetic Outpatients at Universitas Airlangga Hospital

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Based on previous study showed that drug utilizations of antiplatelet as primary and secondary prevention was lack. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) have a higher risk of cardiovascular disease due to increased platelet reactivity and increased the chance of atherosclerosis. This study aimed to describe the pattern of antiaggregation platelet use in type 2 diabetic outpatient. The study was a retrospective study with a total sampling method. Data was taken from the patients medical records who diagnosed with type 2 diabetes mellitus and fulfilled the inclusion criteria, i.e. patients aged ≥ 18 years, with or without using antiplatelet therapy, and with or without any comorbidities. Data were retrieved from January 2nd to December 31st 2018, in the outpatient care unit at Universitas Airlangga Hospital Surabaya. There were 176 patients included in the study of which 58% were female. As much 70 patients received antiplatelet agents, i.e. acetosal, clopidogrel, ticagrelor, cilostazol and a combination of acetosal plus clopidogrel and acetosal plus ticagrelor. The most common antiplatelet therapy used for type 2 diabetic outpatient was acetosal with 80mg once daily and 100mg once daily. Drug-related problems identified were potential drug-drug interactions between acetosal and mafenamic acid, acetosal and meloxicam. Furthermore, a side effect identified was dyspepsia. It can be concluded that antiplatelet therapy was in accordance with the clinical guideline. A prospective study could be conducted to obtain outcome from the longterm use of antiaggregation platelet in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients.

Keywords: Antiplatelet therapy, drug utilization study, outpatient care, type 2 diabetes mellitus