ABSTRACT

DRUG USE PROFILE OF DIABETIC PATIENTS IN MOJO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SURABAYA

Hikmah Prasasti NSP

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disease, it requires long-term therapy and the patient requires to constantly monitor their blood glucose levels. The number of diabetic patients will increase if strategies are not prepared for preventing and controlling diabetes. If not handled, it will cause the diabetes mellitus risk of complications from the disease.

The aim of this study was to see the drug use profile of diabetic patients in Mojo primary health care Surabaya. This study is conducted during the period of May 18th to June 29nd 2014 to primary health care patient of diabetic. This research is used non random sampling method.

Based on the results, 32 patients were found and 28,20% of those patients use 4 different kinds of drugs. Both antihypertensive (50.00%) and vitamin (46.87%) are the most frequent prescribed group of drugs for the patients beside oral anti-diabetics. Most patient (100.00%) are only given generic drugs from primary health care. Based on how patient use drugs, most of patient used a metformin (83.25%) with a three-time frequency of a day, and glibenclamide (95.68%) with a one-time of a day, and the time of drug use for glibenclamide (74.88%) day consumption and metformin (59.94%) are before meals, for the amount of drugs use for one day consumption is one kind of drug (62.40%), and the highest drug usage for interval are 24-hours for glibenclamide (95.68%) and 8 hours for metformin (83.25%). The greatest number of drugs taken once in a time is one kinds of drugs (62.40%). The percentage of the patients compliance by pill count method was 50.00%.

The pharmacist in the primary health center should increase their role to educate the understanding goal of therapy especially in diabetic patients and and monitor the patients’ therapies outcome.

Keywords: drugs use, profile diabetic patients, Mojo Surabaya