Abstract

Aim: to determine the most frequently occuring profile of diabetic macroangiopathy and microangiopathy in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Method:** descriptive qualitative with a cross-sectional design. **Population:** all patients that diagnose with type 2 diabetes with or without macroangiopathy and microangiopathy. Using a non-probability sampling method with a consecutive sampling technique, 255 samples were taken from outpatient poly having medication from July 2018 until July 2019, all of which should have fulfilled both the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The research instrument used is medical records. **Variables:** age, gender, recent education, profession, average HbA1c level, type 2 diabetes mellitus duration, and macroangiopathy and microangiopathy complications. **Results:** Patients who are most commonly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus with diabetic complications are in the age group 46 – 55 year (32%), male (50.6%), high school educated (59.9%), private employees (36.6%), average of HbA1c level is 8.68%, controlled HbA1c (54.5%), and duration of type 2 diabetes mellitus with no data on duration (56.9%). The shown complications are single microangiopathy (30.6%), single macroangiopathy (22%), microangiopathy and macroangiopathy combination (9.4%), multiple microangiopathies (2.7%) and multiple macroangiopathies (2.7%). The microangiopathy complications are retinopathy (22.6%), nephropathy (22.1%), and neuropathic diabetic (10.3%) while the most macroangiopathy complications are coronary heart disease (19.2%), peripheral circulatory complication (14.8%), and stroke (11%).

Keywords: ***Macroangiopathy and microangiopathy, common diabetic complication's profile, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus.***