

ABSTRACT

PATIENT ADHERENCE OF ANTIDIABETIC DRUG USAGE WITH PILL COUNT AND MMAS-8 METHODS AT KEDURUS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE CENTER IN SOUTH SURABAYA

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Patient with diabetes mellitus are patients with a high level of non-adherence. Non-adherence to drug therapy results in worsening of the disease and increasing the costs. The aim of this study was to measure the diabetic patient's adherence of antidiabetic drugs usage.

This study was cross-sectional study. The samples of this study were diabetic patients who got antidiabetic drug from Kedurus Primary Health Care Center in February 2015, diagnosed with diabetes more than 2 weeks, willing to be a respondent, and well-communicated. This study used two methods to measure patient adherence. These methods were pill count method and self-report method with MMAS-8 questionnaire. The questionnaire has met the requirements of validity and a reliability was 0,729.

There were 33 respondent. The pill count method result showed 10 (30,30%) respondents was adherence and 23 (69,70%) respondents was nonadherence, meanwhile with MMAS-8 showed that 6 (18,20%) respondents had a high adherence, 8 (24,20%) respondents had a medium adherence and 19 (57,60%) respondents had a low adherence. For the Chi-square test we need to changed the three categories of MMAS-8 into two categories, adherence (combination of high and medium adherence) and nonadherence (low adherence). The result of chi-square test, the p value was 0,168 ($>0,05$), that was mean that the result of adherence measure with pill count method had no correlation with adherence measure with MMAS-8 method.

In conclusion, patient adherence of antidiabetic drug usage at Kedurus Primary Health Care Center in South Surabaya need more attention from pharmacist to prevent them from experiencing complication.

Keywords : adherence, antidiabetic drug, pill count, MMAS-8, primary health care center