

## INTISARI

Pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 umumnya menerima beberapa jenis obat untuk mengobati penyakit diabetes, komplikasi yang timbul, maupun penyakit komorbid yang diderita pasien. Pemberian beberapa jenis obat secara bersamaan dapat meningkatkan potensi terjadinya interaksi obat. Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui jumlah kejadian, tingkat keparahan, dan mekanisme interaksi obat antidiabetik pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross sectional* dengan metode pengumpulan data secara retrospektif melalui rekam medis pasien. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *consecutive sampling* sesuai kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Evaluasi interaksi obat menggunakan *drug interaction checker* pada situs web [www.drugs.com](http://www.drugs.com), [www.online.lexi.com](http://www.online.lexi.com), [reference.medscape.com](http://reference.medscape.com) serta panduan *Drug Interaction Facts*. Data disajikan secara deskriptif dengan menggambarkan jumlah kejadian, tingkat keparahan, dan mekanisme interaksi obat pada pasien.

Hasil penelitian adalah sejumlah 85 pasien dari 100 pasien (85%) mengalami interaksi obat antidiabetik potensial. Jumlah kejadian interaksi obat antidiabetik potensial sebanyak 286 kejadian dengan 69 kombinasi obat yang mengalami interaksi. Tingkat keparahan interaksi bersifat *major* (5,24%), *moderate* (89,16%), dan *minor* (5,59%). Mekanisme interaksi yaitu farmakokinetik (16,43%), farmakodinamik (77,62%), dan tidak diketahui (5,94%). Dalam penelitian terdapat 9 pasien yang mengalami interaksi obat antidiabetik aktual.

**Kata kunci:** interaksi obat, antidiabetik, diabetes melitus tipe 2

## ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes mellitus patients generally receive several types of medication to treat diabetes, complications that arise, or comorbid diseases that the patient suffers from. Giving several types of drugs simultaneously can increase the potential for drug interactions. The research aims to determine the number of incidents, severity, and mechanisms of antidiabetic drug interactions in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.

This research is a cross-sectional study with a retrospective data collection method through patient medical records. Sampling was carried out by consecutive sampling according to inclusion and exclusion criteria. Evaluate drug interactions using the drug interaction checker on the websites [www.drugs.com](http://www.drugs.com), [www.online.lexi.com](http://www.online.lexi.com), [reference.medscape.com](http://reference.medscape.com) and the Drug Interaction Facts guide. Data is presented descriptively by describing the number of events, severity, and mechanisms of drug interactions in patients.

The results of the study were that 85 patients out of 100 patients (85%) experienced potential antidiabetic drug interactions. The number of potential antidiabetic drug interactions was 286 with 69 drug combinations experiencing interactions. The severity of interactions is major (5.24%), moderate (89.16%), and minor (5.59%). The interaction mechanisms are pharmacokinetic (16.43%), pharmacodynamics (77.62%), and unknown (5.94%). In the study there were 9 patients who experienced actual antidiabetic drug interactions.

**Keywords: drug interactions, antidiabetic, type 2 diabetes mellitus**