

INTISARI

Diabetes Melitus Tipe 2 (DM Tipe 2) merupakan penyakit tidak menular (PTM) yang berlangsung secara menahun/kronis karena pada penderitanya terjadi penurunan kondisi secara bertahap atau dalam waktu yang lama. Penatalaksanaan diabetes dapat dilakukan secara farmakologi maupun nonfarmakologi. Metformin merupakan obat lini pertama penatalaksanaan penyakit DM Tipe 2 yang menyebabkan efek samping berupa anoreksia, diare, mual, muntah, dan perut kembung.

Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan yaitu *cross sectional* dengan pendekatan retrospektif yang dilakukan melalui analisis. Populasi penelitian ini adalah pasien DM Tipe 2 di Puskesmas Depok II dan teknik pengambilan sampel yaitu *concentutive sampling* dengan menetapkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi dengan jumlah 37 responden yang di analisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square*. Data diperoleh melalui rekam medis dan kuesioner berupa data ADE dan karakteristik pasien DM Tipe 2 meliputi jenis kelamin, usia, dan BMI. Pengambilan data ADE dilakukan pada rentang pasien memperoleh pengobatan hingga pengambilan data oleh peneliti.

Diperoleh 37 responden dengan frekuensi kejadian ADE sebanyak 13 orang (35,1 %). Pasien paling banyak menerima terapi antidiabetik > 1 tahun dan dosis 500 mg/hari. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara lama pengobatan ($p=0,241$) dan jumlah dosis ($p=0,054$) dengan *advers drug event* penggunaan metformin pada pasien DM Tipe 2.

Kata Kunci: DM Tipe 2, Metformin, ADE, lama pengobatan, dosis Pemberian

ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 (DM Type 2) is a non-communicable disease (NCD) that lasts chronically because the sufferer has a gradual decline in condition or for a long time. Diabetes management can be done pharmacologically or non-pharmacologically. Metformin is the first-line drug for Type 2 DM disease management which causes side effects such as anorexia, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and flatulence.

The research design used was cross sectional with a retrospective approach conducted through analysis. The population of this study were Type 2 DM patients at the Depok II Health Center and the sampling technique was consecutive sampling by setting inclusion and exclusion criteria with a total of 37 respondents who were analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Data were obtained through medical records and questionnaires in the form of ADE data and characteristics of Type 2 DM patients including gender, age, and BMI. ADE data collection was carried out in the range of patients receiving treatment until data collection by researchers.

37 respondents were obtained with the frequency of ADEs as many as 13 people (35.1%). Most patients received antidiabetic therapy > 1 year and a dose of 500 mg / day. There is no relationship between the length of treatment ($p=0.241$) and the number of doses ($p=0.054$) with adverse drug events using metformin in Type 2 DM patients.

Keywords: Type 2 DM, Metformin, ADE, duration of treatment, dose of administration