

INTISARI

Diabetes melitus (DM) merupakan penyakit kronis yang rentan mengalami *Drug Related Problems*. Apoteker memiliki peran penting dalam pelayanan kefarmasian untuk mengatasi DRPs pada pasien DM. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kejadian DRPs yang sering terjadi di puskesmas, gambaran peran apoteker dalam pelayanan kefarmasian pada pasien DM di Puskesmas Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan peran apoteker dalam mengatasi kejadian DRPs pada pasien DM di Puskesmas Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kombinasi *narrative review* dan penelitian kualitatif dengan wawancara. *Narrative review* dilakukan dengan pencarian literatur pada dua *database*, yaitu Google Scholar dan Pubmed. Didapatkan sebanyak 20 artikel untuk dikaji menggunakan *narrative review*, kemudian dibuat panduan wawancara untuk pengambilan data pada penelitian kualitatif. Penelitian kualitatif dilakukan dengan melakukan wawancara kepada 5 apoteker puskesmas pada 4 kabupaten di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, penentuan responden dilakukan oleh Himpunan Seminat Farmasi Kesehatan Masyarakat (HISFARKESMAS) dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan memenuhi kriteria inklusi yang telah ditentukan.

Penelitian ini diawali dengan *narrative review* pada 20 artikel yang kemudian dijadikan pedoman dalam penelitian kualitatif. Wawancara dilakukan secara *daring* menggunakan aplikasi *meeting* seperti *zoom meeting* dan *google meet*. Data yang diperoleh akan dimasukkan kedalam tabel ekstraksi yang kemudian akan dianalisis secara deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk teks naratif. Hasil *narrative review* terkait DRPs dan peran apoteker dalam pelayanan diabetes melitus menunjukkan bahwa kejadian DRPs yang sering dijumpai yaitu *Adverse Drug Reaction* (ADR), indikasi tanpa obat dan obat tanpa indikasi. Peran apoteker dalam pelayanan diabetes melitus meliputi pengajian resep, penyerahan obat dan pemberian informasi obat, pelayanan informasi obat (PIO), konseling, pemantauan dan pelaporan efek samping obat, pemantauan terapi obat (PTO), edukasi diabetes, identifikasi strategi peningkatan kepatuhan pasien, identifikasi *Drug Related Problems*, dan *home pharmacy care*. Berdasarkan hasil wawancara, apoteker memiliki peran penting dalam pelayanan kefarmasian dan pengatasan DRPs pada pasien diabetes melitus di Puskesmas Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

Kata kunci: diabetes melitus (DM) , peran apoteker, pelayanan kefarmasian, *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs).

ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease that is prone to experiencing Drug Related Problems. Pharmacists have an important role in pharmaceutical services to overcome DRPs in DM patients. This study aims to determine the incidence of DRPs that often occur in puskesmas, describe the role of pharmacists in pharmaceutical services for DM patients at the Yogyakarta Special Region Health Center and the pharmacist's role in overcoming the incidence of DRPs in DM patients at the Yogyakarta Special Region Health Center.

This study uses a combination of narrative review and qualitative research with interviews. Narrative review is done by searching literature on two databases, namely Google Scholar and Pubmed. A total of 20 articles were obtained to be studied using a narrative review, then an interview guide was made for data collection in qualitative research. Qualitative research was conducted by conducting interviews with 5 pharmacists at public health centers in 4 districts in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the determination of respondents was carried out by the Public Health Pharmacy Seminated Association (HISFARKESMAS) using purposive sampling method by meeting predetermined inclusion criteria.

This research begins with a narrative review of 20 articles which are then used as guidelines for qualitative research. Interviews were conducted online using meeting applications such as Zoom Meeting and Google Meet. The data obtained will be entered into the extraction table which will then be analyzed descriptively and presented in the form of narrative text. The results of a narrative review related to DRPs and the role of pharmacists in diabetes mellitus services show that the most common occurrences of DRPs are Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR), indications without drugs and drugs without indications. The role of pharmacists in diabetes mellitus services includes prescribing, drug delivery and drug information delivery, drug information services (PIO), counseling, monitoring and reporting of drug side effects, drug therapy monitoring (PTO), diabetes education, identification of strategies to improve patient compliance, identification Drug Related Problems, and home pharmacy care. Based on the results of interviews, pharmacists have an important role in pharmaceutical services and overcoming DRPs in patients with diabetes mellitus at the Yogyakarta Special Region Health Center.

Keywords: diabetes melitus (DM) , role of pharmacist, pharmaceutical care, Drug Related Problems (DRP).