

INTISARI

Pengobatan diabetes melitus tipe 2 merupakan terapi jangka panjang sehingga perlu dilakukan monitoring terapi pasien untuk menghindari dan menanggulangi kejadian *Drug Related Problem* (DRP). Salah satu cara untuk memonitor pengobatan diabetes Melitus tipe 2 adalah dengan *Home Pharmacy Care* (HPC). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan prevalensi *Drug Related Problem* (DRP) dan mengetahui apa saja *Drug Related Problem* (DRP) yang terjadi pada pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 di Puskesmas Sewon I Bantul setelah dilakukan *Home Pharmacy Care* (HPC).

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental secara deskriptif menggunakan pengumpulan data secara prospektif mulai dari Oktober 2017 hingga Januari 2018 melalui *Home Pharmacy Care* (HPC). Pada penelitian ini sampel terdiri dari 12 pasien diabetes melitus tipe 2 dengan menggunakan teknik *consecutive sampling*. Analisis *Drug Related Problem* (DRP) dilakukan berdasarkan jenis *Drug Related Problem* (DRP) yang ditemukan melalui penelusuran buku dan jurnal terkait.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 75% atau sebanyak 9 pasien ditemukan kasus *Drug Related Problem* (DRP). Terdapat 78% kasus ketidakpatuhan pasien, 11% kasus interaksi obat, dan 11% kasus *Adverse Drug Reaction* (ADR).

Kata Kunci: Diabetes Melitus tipe 2, *Drug Related Problem* (DRP), *Home Pharmacy Care* (HPC).

ABSTRACT

Treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Melitus is a long-term therapy so it is necessary to monitor patient therapy to avoid Drug Related Problem (DRP). One of the ways to monitor the treatment of Type 2 Diabetes Melitus is with Home Pharmacy Care (HPC). This study aims to calculate the prevalence of Drug Related Problem (DRP) and to determine types of Drug Related Problem (DRP) that occurs in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Melitus at Puskesmas Sewon I Bantul after Home Pharmacy Care (HPC) is conducted.

This study is a descriptive non-experimental study using prospective data collection from October 2017 to January 2018 through Home Pharmacy Care (HPC). In this study the sample consisted of 12 patients with Type 2 Diabetes Melitus chosen with consecutive sampling technique. The Drug Related Problem (DRP) analysis was performed based on the type of Drug Related Problem (DRP) identified as well as evaluating based on related books and journals.

The result showed that 75% or as many as 9 patients were identified with Drug Related Problem (DRP). There were 78% cases of non compliance, 11% cases of drug interactions, and 11% cases of Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR).

Keyword: Type 2 Diabetes Melitus, Drug Related Problem (DRP), Home Pharmacy Care (HPC)