

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF THE USE OF ANTIDIABETIC DRUGS THAT INHIBITOR DPP – 4 IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE II AT THE INPATIENT INSTALLATION OF SIDOARJO HOSPITAL (The Study was Conducted At the Sidoarjo Regional General Hospital)

Adhelita Tri Cahyani

Diabetes mellitus is known as a silent killer because it often goes unnoticed by sufferers until complications arise. Diabetes mellitus is a condition where the blood sugar level in the body is too high due to the body not producing enough insulin or the insulin not working effectively. Therapy for Type II Diabetes Mellitus patients may involve the use of oral antidiabetic drugs (OAD) from the DPP-4 inhibitor class, such as vildagliptin, linagliptin, sitagliptin, and saxagliptin. The purpose of this study is to investigate the usage of DPP-4 inhibitor oral antidiabetic drugs in Type II Diabetes Mellitus patients in the inpatient ward of RSUD Sidoarjo. This research method utilizes purposive sampling with a non-probability sampling technique, employing an observational study design. Data is collected retrospectively based on the medical records of Type II Diabetes Mellitus patients who received DPP-4 inhibitor therapy while hospitalized (n=20). Observation and recording of Random Blood Glucose (RBG) examination results are conducted upon admission and discharge from the hospital. The results of the study indicate that all treatments with DPP-4 inhibitor OAD, whether singular or in combination, administered during treatment, effectively control blood sugar levels. The RBG levels examined show an average decrease in pre-RBG of 289.05 mg/dL and post-RBG of 175.30 mg/dL, resulting in a difference of -113.75 mg/dL. The combination of Vildagliptin + Metformin + Insulin was able to reduce RBG by +291 mg/dL, which is superior to other combinations and monotherapy.

Keywords : Diabetes Mellitus, DPP-4, OAD, Insulin