ABSTRACT

(LITERATURE REVIEW)

Medication Adherence Profile in Patients With Diabetes Using The Pill Count Method

SUSANTO

Diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease that has a collection of symptoms that arise because there is an increase in blood glucose levels above the normal value that requires regular treatment. This study aims to determine the patient's compliance in taking anti-diabetic drugs with two different methods, namely pill count and MMAS-8, and to see the correlation between the two methods. This study used a cross sectional method with a sampling technique using a non-probability sampling method, which was conducted on 21 outpatients at the Sidoarjo District Hospital. Based on the results of the study using the pill count method, 14 respondents (66.67%) were obedient and 7 respondents (33.33%) did not comply, while the results of the study using the MMAS-8 method were obtained 8 respondents (38.10%) had high compliance, 10 respondents (47.62%) had moderate compliance and 3 respondents (14.29%) had low compliance. This shows that there is no correlation between the results of measuring compliance with the MMAS-8 method and Pill count

This study aims to determine the compliance profile of diabetes mellitus patients at the East Surabaya Public Health Center in using drugs. This compliance profile is only seen from drugs for long-term therapy, namely oral antidiabetic, antihypertensive, antihyperlipedemic, antiplatelet, and diuretic. In this study, patient compliance was determined by the pill count method. Patients are said to be obedient if the percentage of compliance calculated is in the range of 70-120%. This study uses a descriptive, cross sectional study conducted in June 2014. The data were obtained through interviews. Adherence to the use of drugs in patients with diabetes mellitus based on the pill count method stated that 45.65% were compliant and 54.35% were declared non-adherent.

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between adherence to oral antidiabetic drugs and HbA1c levels in T2DM patients. This research was conducted using a cross-sectional method by taking data prospectively. The subjects of this study were 40 DMT2 patients. Measurement of Compliance Using the method of calculating the pill count and HbA1c levels were taken based on the results of laboratory tests. The results of the study showed that the level of adherence was 50% compliant and 50% non-compliant and there was a negative correlation between T2DM treatment adherence to HbA1c (r=0.081, P=0.619). Based on this, it shows that there is no relationship between the level of adherence to taking oral antidiabetic drugs and HbA1c levels.

Keyword : Diabetes Mellitus