

## **ABSTRACT**

### **THERAPY EVALUATION OF TYPE-2 DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS IN THE OUTPATIENT UNIT OF RSI JEMURSARI SURABAYA**

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Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic metabolic disorder caused by the pancreas not producing enough insulin or the body's inability to use the insulin it makes effectively. There are four types of diabetes mellitus; this study focuses on type 2 diabetes mellitus with oral antidiabetic therapy and insulin. This study aims to evaluate the suitability of oral antidiabetic drugs and insulin in the outpatient unit of RSI Jemursari Surabaya, including patient demographics (age and gender), route of administration, antidiabetic drug class, name of single or combination antidiabetic drug, the accuracy of dose and accuracy of patient indications. This study uses retrospective data and a non-random sampling technique with purposive sampling. A total of 217 patients met the inclusion criteria. The results showed that the subjects were 56-65 years (51.61%). A total of 84.01% received oral antidiabetic drug therapy, with the most commonly used being Sulfonylureas (44.16%), namely glimepiride (30.96%). The insulin group often used was Rapid-acting (38.67%), namely Novorapid® (29.33%). The drug more commonly used for the combination type of fast-acting insulin + long-acting insulin (7.37%) is the combination of Novorapid + Levemir (3.69%). The accuracy of indications in patients who met the criteria was 100%. The suitability of administering insulin and oral antidiabetic drugs that met the criteria was 100%. Further research is needed on the effectiveness of antidiabetic drugs with comorbidities in diagnosing type 2 DM and complementary drugs given to outpatients diagnosed with type 2 DM.

*Keywords:* Oral antidiabetic drug, insulin, type-2 diabetes mellitus