ABSTRACT

(LITERATURE REVIEW)

Diabetes mellitus is the disease often suffered of current public diabetes mellitus is a group disease metabolic to characteristic of hiperglikemia due to a disorder of secretion of insulin that deals with long-term damage, dysfunction or failure organ the body especially in the eye, the kidneys, nerve, the heart and blood vessels. Diabetes mellitus type 2 means global because the constitution is rising. According to international diabetes federstion atlas in 2015, there were 415 million adults from an undiagnosed diabetes, 4 times increased around 1980 compared to 108 million people. Year 2040 estimated the number of diabetes mellitus worldwide will be increased to 642 million.

Research disobedience on the use of insulin dm type will never be provided by polonsky and co (2005) and acknowledged that there are some patients who stop using the from anymore because they felt the injection is a load, discontent will insulin therapy itself and the negative impact on quality of life and the boys, (rubin 2009). The results of a study other, as many as 74% of patients stated that they are not love injection insulin every day, feel uncomfortable, difficulty in the provision of insulin due to lack of knowledge of injection of insulin (lau dkk, 2012). The same study also states that 49% of patients they felt unable to do penatalaksanaan mandiri injection of insulin (woudenberg, lucas, latour & amp; reimer, 2011).

The cause of diabetes mellitus type 2 very multifaktor, main cause is a failure relative of sel-β the pancreas and insulin resistance. Genetics and environment large enough their influence on the emergence of dm type 2 this, including obesity, of high diet fat and a bit of fiber, and lack of physical activity.

Keywords: Insulin therapy profile, Diabetes Mellitus II, Hospital