

## Diabetes Congress 2019: Assessment of drug related problems among patients with type-2 diabetes AmenaAidibi - Lebanese University

Amena Aidibi

Lebanese University, Lebanon

### Objective

This investigation was led to evaluate extent and example of medication related issues among patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and hypertension.

### Results

This investigation distinguished 364 medication related issues (DRPs) over the three classifications of medication related issues, giving a normal of 1.8 DRPs per understanding. The impact of medication treatment being not ideal 179(49.2%), untreated sign and side effects 77 (21.1%), pointless medication 39 (10.7%) and antagonistic medication responses 69 (19%) were most successive classifications of DRPs recognized. When all is said in done, high pervasiveness of medication related issues was recognized among patients with T2DM hypertension. The impact of medication treatment being not ideal, untreated sign and side effects, superfluous medication treatment and antagonistic medication responses were the most continuous classes of medication related issues distinguished. Thusly, the clinicians should work to improve quiet consideration through counteraction and settling drug related issues since it can influence the nature of the consideration altogether.

**Keywords:** Drug related problems, Type 2 diabetic mellitus, Hypertension

Diabetes mellitus is a gathering of metabolic issue caused either by the powerlessness to create insulin or by the body not having the option to utilize insulin adequately or both. Comprehensively, 415 million grown-ups

are evaluated to have diabetes right now and there are 318 million grownups with impeded glucose resistance which puts them at high danger of building up the infection later on. Creating nations is experiencing expanding weight of diabetes mellitus. In 2015, it was assessed that 9.5–29.3 million people groups live with diabetes in the Africa Region. American diabetic affiliation arrangement classifies diabetes into four classifications; type 1, type 2, gestational and different diabetes. T2DM represents 90–95% of the frequency of diabetes and is related with a solid hereditary inclination just as age, corpulence and absence of physical action. Hypertension is a typical comorbidity in T2DM patients with a predominance of up to 66% of the populace and it might be available when T2DM is analyzed or even before the beginning of hyperglycaemia. The concurrence of hypertension and T2DM frequently demonstrates progressively extreme illness and expands danger of large scale vascular and microvascular inconveniences. Powerful diabetes the board regularly presents gigantic difficulties. As anyone might expect, clinicians and patients can be overpowered by the need to address comorbid interminable conditions notwithstanding patients' diabetes explicit treatment objectives. Besides, during the executives unwanted occasion which includes or is suspected to identify with medicate treatment may happen, which is regularly named as DRPs. DRPs could forestall or defer patients from accomplishing wanted restorative objectives and it has been credited to superfluous over remedy of medications, generous intensifying of maladies, avoidable increments in emergency clinic confirmation rates, and

longer emergency clinic remains prompting a noteworthy clinical weight. In any case, DRPs are preventable as a rule. Henceforth understanding the greatness of the DRPs and example of its event would be significant contribution for the professional during the time spent DM the board especially in the patients with existing together illness. In this manner, this investigation was directed to evaluate the pervasiveness and example of DRPs among patients with T2DM and Hypertension in HiwotFana Specialized University Hospital (HFSUH), Eastern Ethiopia.

## Methods

### Study design and settings

Institution based retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in HFSUH in Harar city from May to 30 August, 2017.

### Study population

All diabetic patients on chronic follow up at HFSUH were the source populations. All adult (> 18 years) patients with T2DM and hypertension and on follow up during data collection period were study populations. Patients with missing or incomplete data were excluded. Sample size determination and sampling technique The actual sample size for the study was determined using the formula for single population proportion. From HFSUH data the number of diabetic patient uses as follow up in HFSUH was 356, the minimum sample size required for study was determined to 203 individuals.

### Data collection, processing and analysis

The record of patients with types 2 diabetes and hypertension and currently on follow up was identified until the targeted sample size was achieved. The data was collected using data extraction format. The format was designed to

collect information on sociodemographic characteristics of patients, disease characteristics of patients and medications. The collected data was revised for its completeness and consistency before it was entered into epi-data and processed and analyzed using SPSS version 20. The findings were presented using summary measures and displayed using tables. aidibi. Amina with above mentioned factors increased DM prevalence only by 3-5%. There were no significant differences between men and women.

Conclusion: Co-existence of hereditary, obesity and AH in Uzbek people aged>45 leads to DM in 32%. Program of early diagnosis of DM in groups of patients with these risk factors and their combination should be developed at the national level.