

**EVALUASI DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRPs) PADA PASIEN  
DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2 DENGAN KOMPLIKASI HIPERTENSI  
RAWAT INAP DI RSU ROYAL PRIMA MARELAN**

**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menilai kejadian *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) pada pasien yang menderita diabetes melitus tipe 2 disertai komplikasi hipertensi yang dirawat inap di RSU Royal Prima Marelan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan bersifat deskriptif retrospektif, dengan analisis data rekam medis pasien selama periode Januari hingga Maret 2024. Jumlah subjek penelitian sebanyak 54 resep pada rekam medis, mayoritas berusia 50 tahun ke atas sebanyak 41 pasien (76%) dan berjenis kelamin Perempuan sebanyak 35 pasien (65%). Dari hasil evaluasi, ditemukan 58 kejadian DRPs, yang paling dominan berupa interaksi obat sebanyak 33 kejadian (57%), diikuti oleh penggunaan obat tanpa indikasi medis yang jelas sebanyak 12 kejadian (21%), efek samping obat sebanyak 7 kejadian (12%), serta ketidaktepatan dalam pemilihan obat sebanyak 6 kejadian (10%). Hasil ini menunjukkan perlunya pemantauan terapi yang lebih ketat dan kolaborasi antar tenaga medis untuk mengurangi risiko DRPs.

**Kata kunci:** Diabetes tipe 2, Hipertensi, DRPs, Evaluasi Terapi Obat.

**EVALUATION OF DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS (DRPs) IN DIABETES  
MELLITUS PATIENTS WITH HIPERTENSION COMPLICATIONS  
INPATIENT AT ROYAL PRIMA MARELAN HOSPITAL**

**ABSTRAK**

This study was conducted to assess the incidence of Drug Related Problems (DRPs) in patients suffering from type 2 diabetes mellitus accompanied by hypertension complications who were treated at Royal Prima Marelán Hospital. The research method used was descriptive retrospective, with analysis of patient medical record data during the period January to March 2024. The number of research subjects was 54 prescriptions in medical records, the majority were aged 50 years and over as many as 41 patients (76%) and female as many as 35 patients (65%). From the evaluation results, 58 DRPs were found, the most dominant in the form of drug interactions as many as 33 events (57%), followed by the use of drugs without clear medical indications as many as 12 events (21%), side effects of drugs as many as 7 events (12%), and inaccuracy in drug selection as many as 6 events (10%). These results indicate the need for stricter the therapy monitoring and collaboration between medical personnel to reduce the risk of DRPs.

**Keywords:** Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, DRPs, drug therapy evaluation.