

## SUMMARY

### PHARMACOTHERAPY ANALYSIS OF DIABETES MELLITUS IN DIABETOLOGIC CONSULTING ROOM

**Student:** Buriankova L.

**Tutor:** Vlcek J.,

**Dept. of Social and Clinical Pharmacy, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Kralove, Charles University in Prague, Czech Republic**

**Background:** Diabetes mellitus type 2 is a group of metabolic diseases whose common trait is hyperglycaemia.

**Aim:** To assess the group of patients, diabetics with type 2 diabetes mellitus according to different points of view and to assess their treatment.

**Methods:** 106 patients with DM type 2 (49 male, 57 female, mean age 61,8) were retrospectively studied for 23 months. The data were obtained from patient's data in diabetologic consulting room.

**Results:** The concentrations of glycosylated haemoglobin were in 45 % of patients less than 6,5, 13 % of patients had these concentrations 6,5-7,5 and this can be considered as satisfying state of disease. 42 % respondents had higher concentrations of glycosylated haemoglobin. The most common medication in monotherapy were sulfonylureas in 25 % of patients and metformin in 16 % of patients. The most common combination of antidiabetics were metformin with sulfonylureas in 17 % and metformin with insulin in 12 % of patients. Insulin therapy was indicated in 39 % of patients (25 % in combination with oral antidiabetics, 14 % in monotherapy). The changes of therapy occurred in 52 % of patients. 33 % of patients were obese, 74 % had hypertension and 46 % had higher total cholesterol. The most common drug from cardiovascular drugs were ACE inhibitors in 55 % of patients. 53 % of patients used lipid-lowering therapy and 16 % used antiobesitics. It was tested if there is statistically significant relation between exposition of drug and concentrations of glycosylated haemoglobin. Statistically significant values were found in insulin, thiazolidinedione and antiobesitic therapy.

**Conclusions:** Concentrations of glycosylated haemoglobin were used as a standard for evaluation of therapy in patients with DM2. 58 % of patients according to this critery were good treated for DM2. The most common therapy in this group were metformin, sulfonylureas and insulin. In addition to the DM2 patients had often another disorders, components of metabolic syndrome. More than 50 % of patients were receiving ACE inhibitors, even if we don't know, if it was for hypertension therapy, more than 50 % used lipid-lowering drugs.