

Optimalisasi Tatalaksana Diabetes Melitus Dengan Komplikasi di FKTP

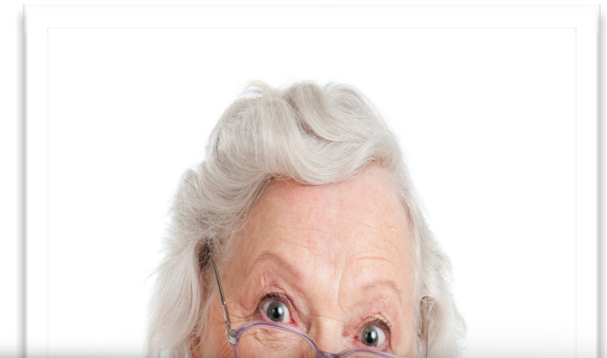
Maya Kusumawati

Divisi Endokrinologi, Metabolik & Diabetes, Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam
RSUP Dr. Hasan Sadikin Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Padjadjaran



PIT PDUI JAWA BARAT 2018

Updates Initial Steps On Emergency Cases In Daily Practice



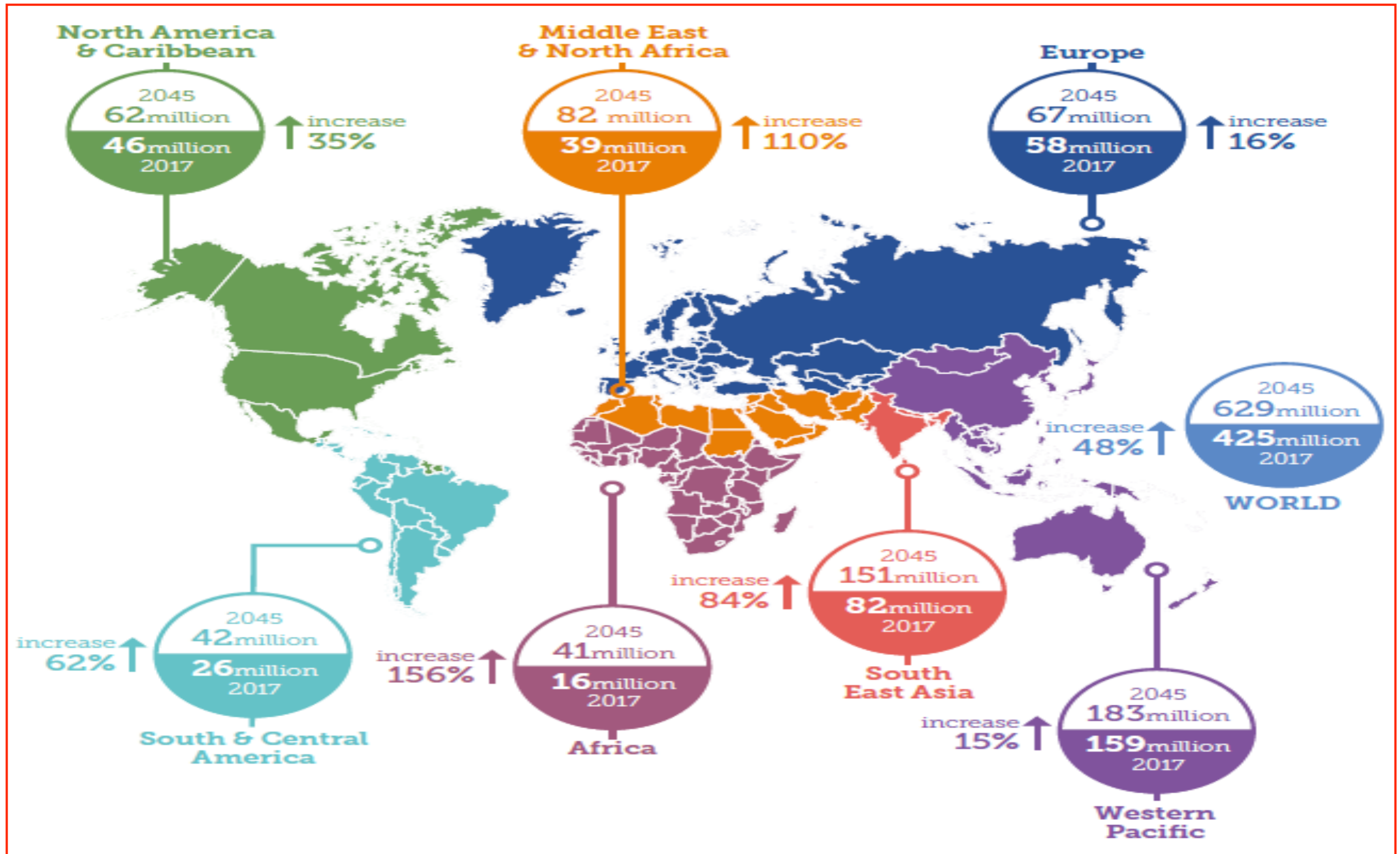
Berapa target HbA1c & Pilihan Terapi ?

Pria, 30 tahun
Pegawai Bank
Baru diketahui DM
Overweight

Pria, 50 tahun
Pedagang
DMT2 5 tahun
Kr 1.8, LDL 180
Obesitas &
sedentari

Wanita, 72 tahun
DMT2 25 tahun
TD : 150/90
Overweight

Diabetes : A Global Emergency



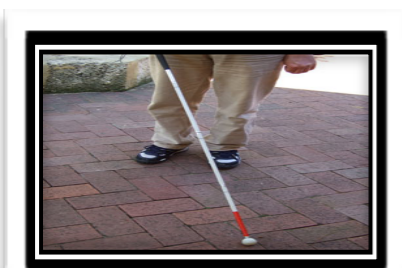
**Dalam 24 Jam
Mendatang**



4.110 orang penderita diabetes baru



614 pasien diabetes meninggal dunia



66 pasien diabetes menjadi buta



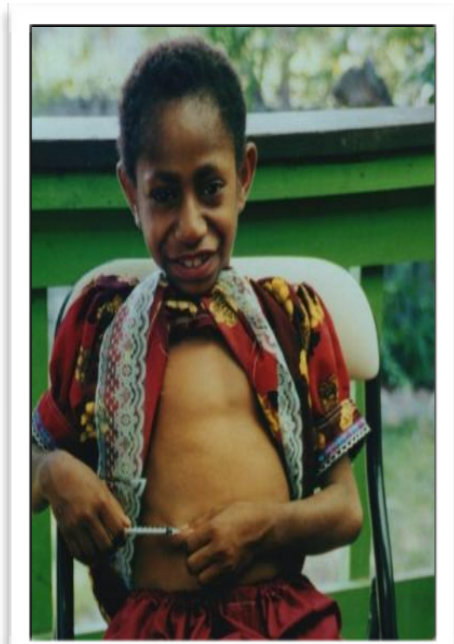
122 pasien diabetes harus cuci darah



255 pasien diabetes harus diamputasi

Diabetes Melitus

Tipe 1



Defisiensi insulin absolut akibat Kerusakan sel beta

Tipe 2



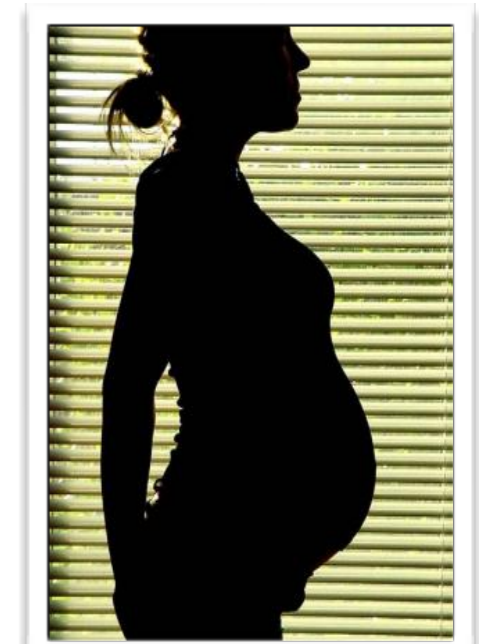
Resistensi insulin disertai defisiensi insulin relatif

Tipe Lain



Defek genetik, infeksi, tumor, trauma, dll.

GDM



Diabetes pada kehamilan

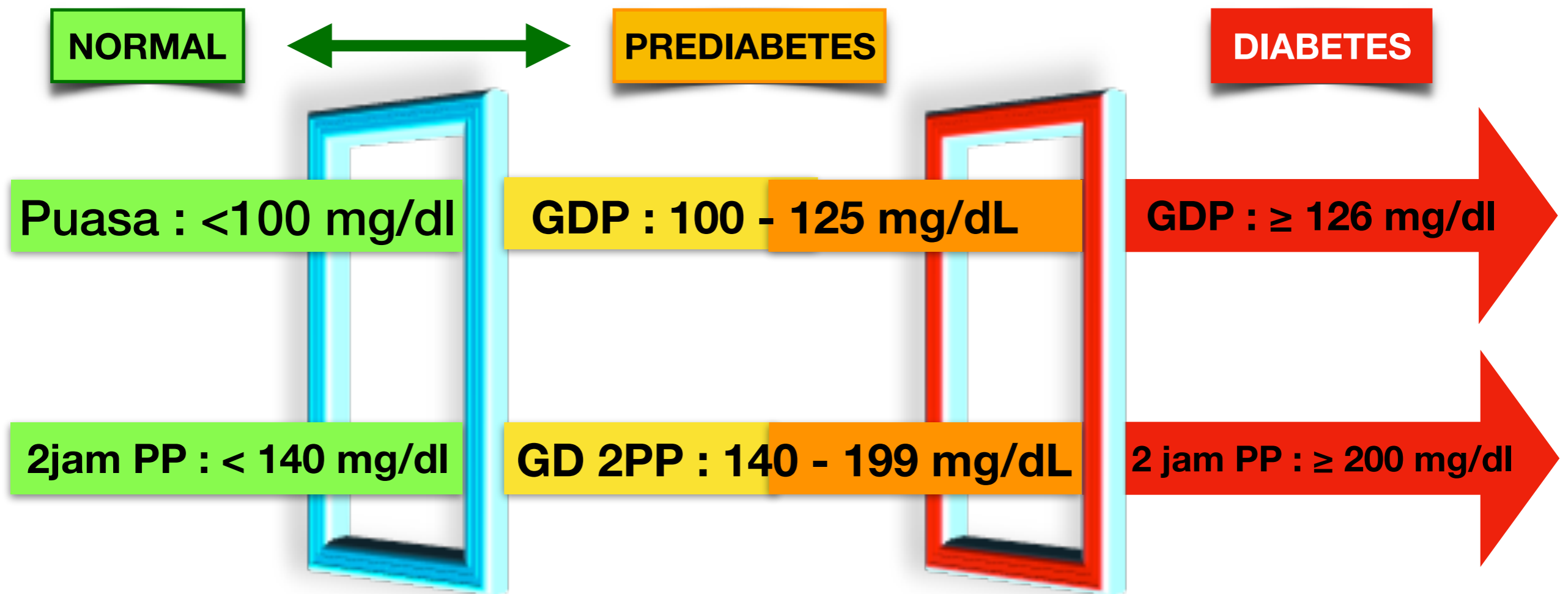


KONSENSUS

PENGELOLAAN DAN PENCEGAHAN
DIABETES MELITUS TIPE 2
DI INDONESIA
2015

	HbA1c (%)	Glukosa darah puasa (mg/dL)	Glukosa plasma 2 jam setelah TTGO (mg/dL)
Diabetes	$\geq 6,5$	≥ 126 mg/dL	≥ 200 mg/dL
Prediabetes	5,7-6,4	100-125	140-199
Normal	$< 5,7$	< 100	< 140

PERJALANAN MENUJU DMT2



IFG : Impaired Fasting Glucose (GDP terganggu)

IGT : Impaired Glucose Tolerance (Toleransi glukosa terganggu)

Rencana Aksi Strategis Nasional Pencegahan dan Pengendalian PTM 2015-2019

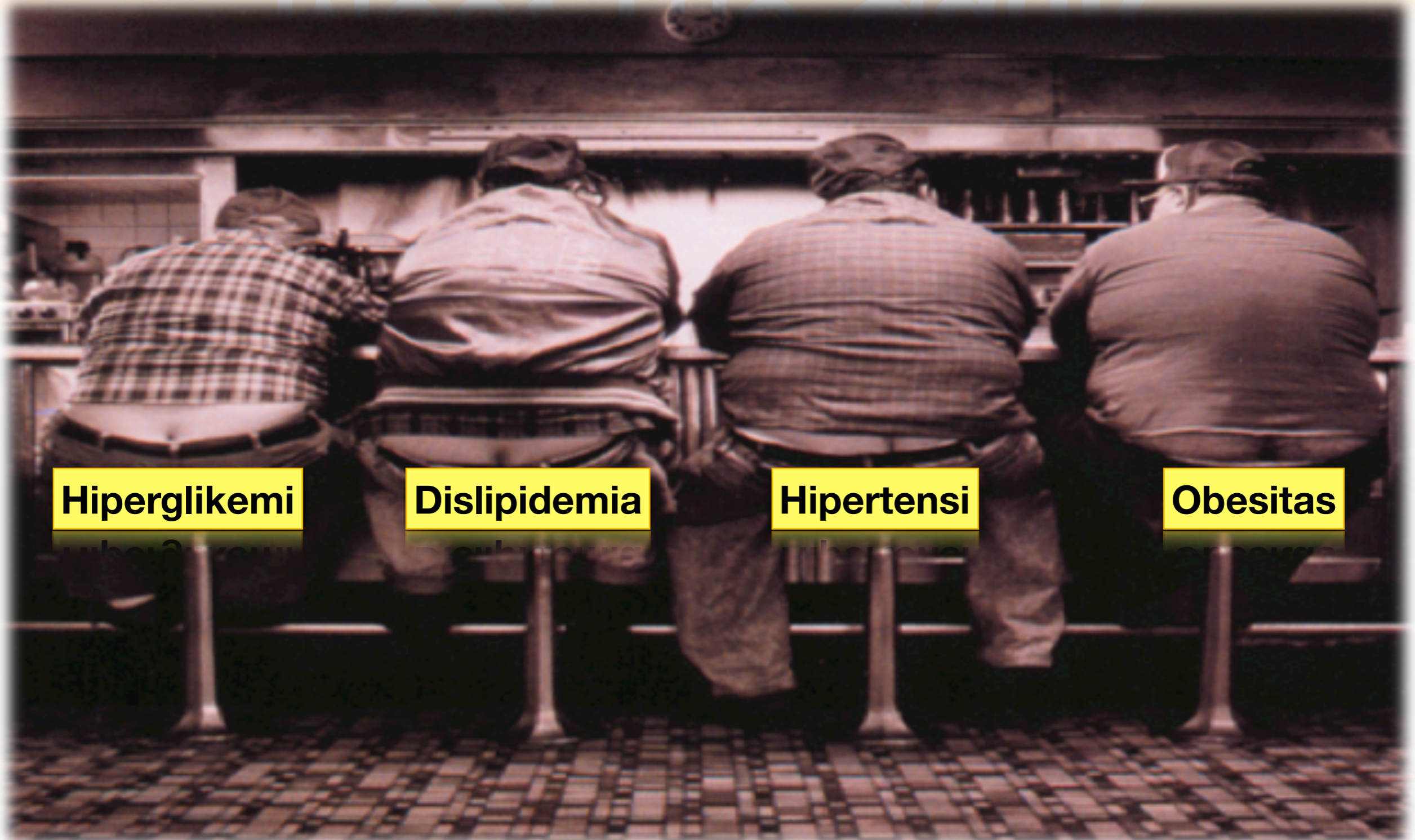
- A. Strategi 1: Advokasi dan Kemitraan**
- B. Strategi 2: Promosi Kesehatan dan Penurunan Faktor Risiko**
- C. Strategi 3: Penguatan Sistem Pelayanan Kesehatan**
- D. Strategi 4: Surveilans, Monitor & Evaluasi, dan Riset**

STRATEGI 3: PENGUATAN SISTEM PELAYANAN KESEHATAN



- a. Peningkatan akses masyarakat terhadap pelayanan PTM terpadu yang komprehensif dan berkualitas khususnya di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan tingkat primer, termasuk sistem rujukannya,
- b. Penguatan pelayanan PTM di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan rujukan tingkat lanjut (sekunder dan tertier).

Meet The Gank



Hiperglikemi

Dislipidemia

Hipertensi

Obesitas



Target Pengendalian

Parameter	Sasaran
IMT (kg/m ²)	18,5 - < 23*
Tekanan darah sistolik (mmHg)	< 140 (B)
Tekanan darah diastolik (mmHg)	<90 (B)
Glukosa darah preprandial kapiler (mg/dl)	80-130**
Glukosa darah 1-2 jam PP kapiler (mg/dl)	<180**
HbA1c (%)	< 7 (atau individual) (B)
Kolesterol LDL (mg/dl)	<100 (<70 bila risiko KV sangat tinggi) (B)
Kolesterol HDL (mg/dl)	Laki-laki: >40; Perempuan: >50 (C)
Trigliserida (mg/dl)	<150 (C)

PATIENT/DISEASE FEATURES

A B

C D H

H

More stringent ← HbA_{1c} 7% → Less stringent

Risk of potentially associated complications, including hypoglycemia, cardiovascular events

Disease duration

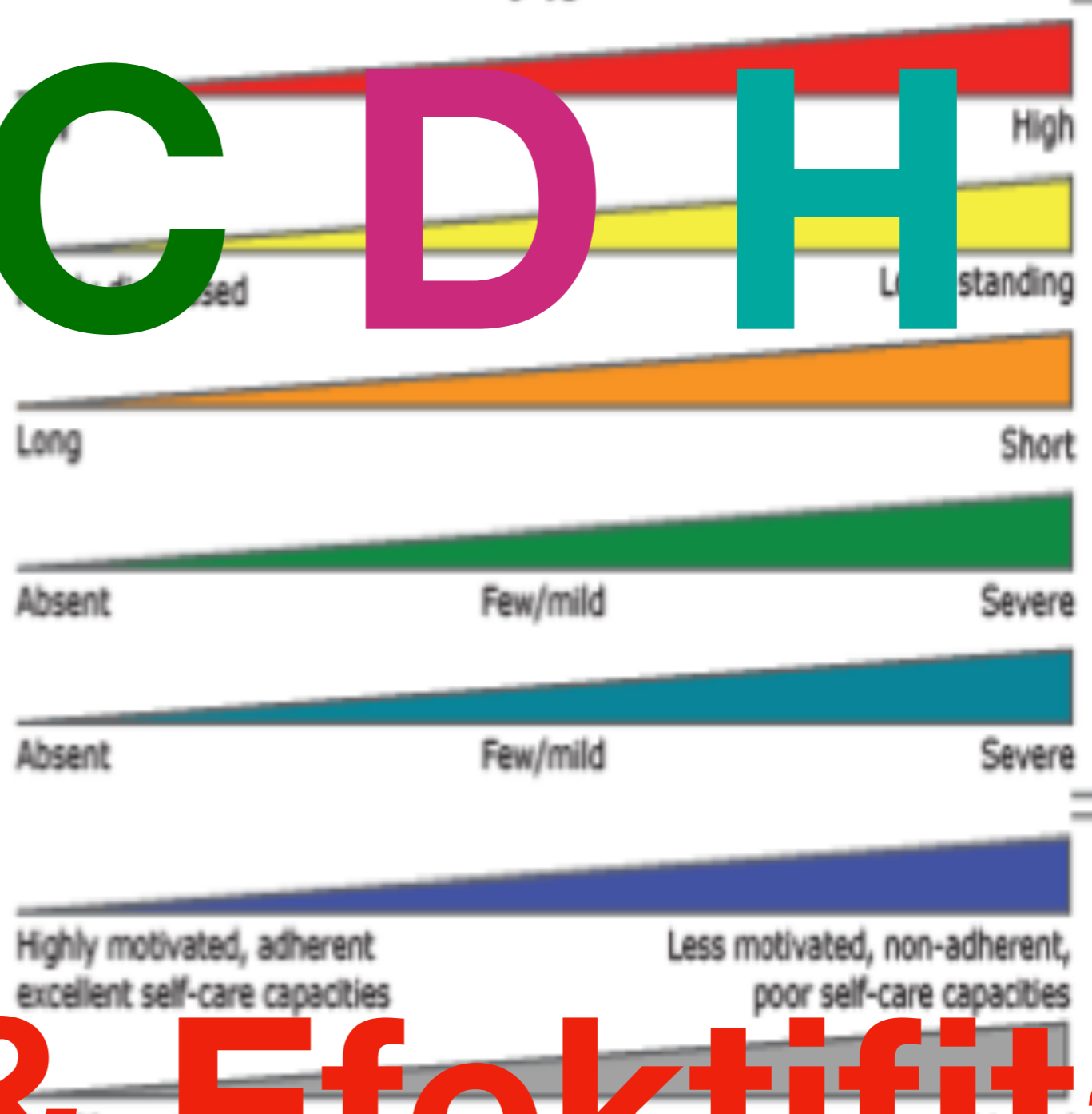
Life expectancy

Important comorbidities

Established vascular complications

patient attitude and expected treatment efforts

Resources, support system



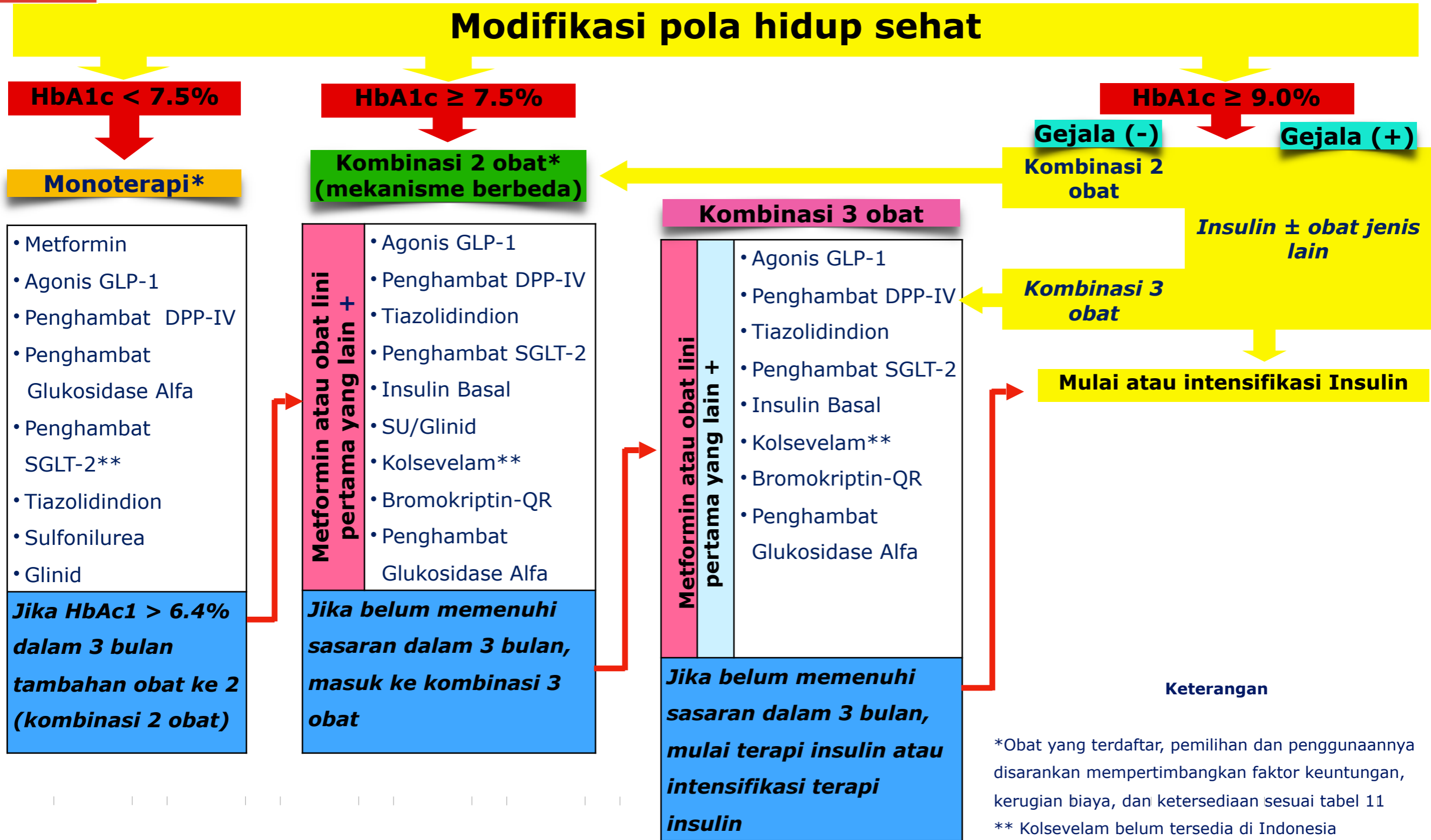
Usually not modifiable

potentially modifiable

Biaya & Efektifitas



Pengelolaan DM Tipe 2 di Indonesia



Keterangan

*Obat yang terdaftar, pemilihan dan penggunaannya disarankan mempertimbangkan faktor keuntungan, kerugian biaya, dan ketersediaan sesuai tabel 11

** Kolvevelam belum tersedia di Indonesia

Bromokriptin QR umumnya digunakan pada terapi tumor hipofisis

Start with Monotherapy unless:

A1C is greater than or equal to 9%, **consider Dual Therapy.**

A1C is greater than or equal to 10%, blood glucose is greater than or equal to 300 mg/dL, or patient is markedly symptomatic, **consider Combination Injectable Therapy** (See Figure 8.2).

Monotherapy
Metformin
Lifestyle Management

EFFICACY*	high
HYPO RISK	low risk
WEIGHT	neutral/loss
SIDE EFFECTS	GI/lactic acidosis
COSTS*	low

If A1C target not achieved after approximately 3 months of monotherapy, proceed to 2-drug combination (order not meant to denote any specific preference – choice dependent on a variety of patient- & disease-specific factors):

Dual Therapy
Metformin +
Lifestyle Management

	Sulfonylurea	Thiazolidinedione	DPP-4 inhibitor	SGLT2 inhibitor	GLP-1 receptor agonist	Insulin (basal)
EFFICACY*	high	high	intermediate	intermediate	high	highest
HYPO RISK	moderate risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	low risk	high risk
WEIGHT	gain	gain	neutral	loss	loss	gain
SIDE EFFECTS	hypoglycemia	edema, HF, fxs	rare	GU, dehydration, fxs	GI	hypoglycemia
COSTS*	low	low	high	high	high	high

If A1C target not achieved after approximately 3 months of dual therapy, proceed to 3-drug combination (order not meant to denote any specific preference – choice dependent on a variety of patient- & disease-specific factors):

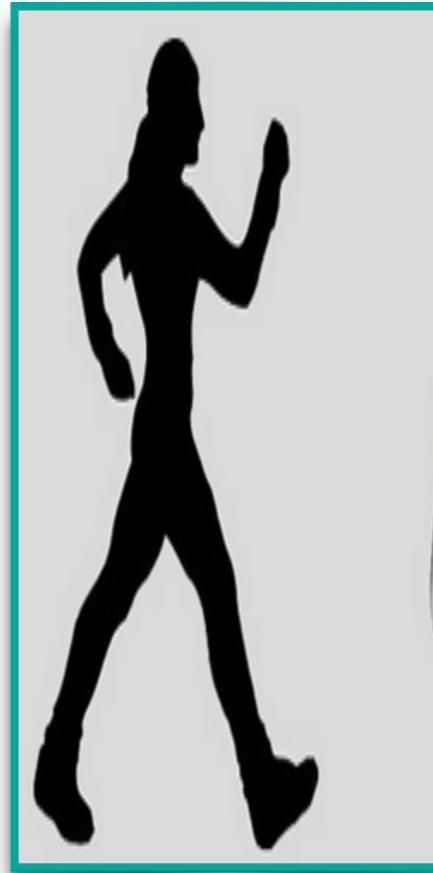
Triple Therapy
Metformin +
Lifestyle Management

Sulfonylurea +	Thiazolidinedione +	DPP-4 inhibitor +	SGLT2 inhibitor +	GLP-1 receptor agonist +	Insulin (basal) +
TZD	SU	SU	SU	SU	TZD
or DPP-4-i	or DPP-4-i	or TZD	or TZD	or TZD	or DPP-4-i
or SGLT2-i	or SGLT2-i	or SGLT2-i	or DPP-4-i	or SGLT2-i	or SGLT2-i
or GLP-1-RA	or GLP-1-RA	or Insulin [§]	or GLP-1-RA	or Insulin [§]	or GLP-1-RA
or Insulin [§]	or Insulin [§]		or Insulin [§]		

If A1C target not achieved after approximately 3 months of triple therapy and patient (1) on oral combination, move to basal insulin or GLP-1 RA, (2) on GLP-1 RA, add basal insulin, or (3) on optimally titrated basal insulin, add GLP-1 RA or mealtime insulin. Metformin therapy should be maintained, while other oral agents may be discontinued on an individual basis to avoid unnecessarily complex or costly regimens (i.e., adding a fourth antihyperglycemic agent).

Combination Injectable Therapy
(See Figure 8.2)

PILAR PENATALAKSANAAN DIABETES



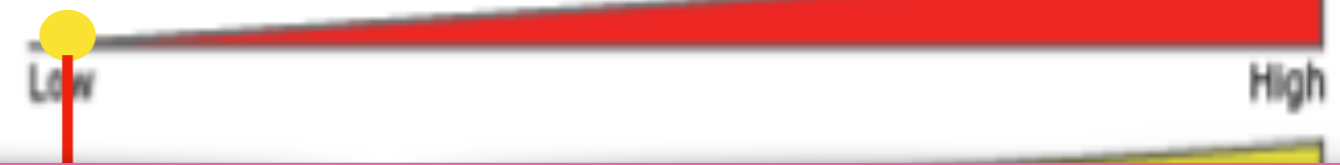


Pria, 30 tahun
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Baru diketahui DM
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PATIENT/DISEASE FEATURES

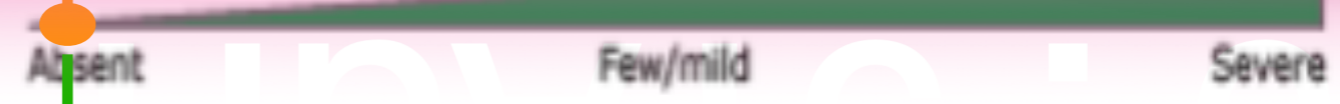
More stringent ← HbA_{1c} 7% → Less stringent

Risks potentially associated with hypoglycemia, other adverse events



Target HbA1c : 6.5

Important comorbidities



Established vascular complications



patient attitude and expected treatment efforts



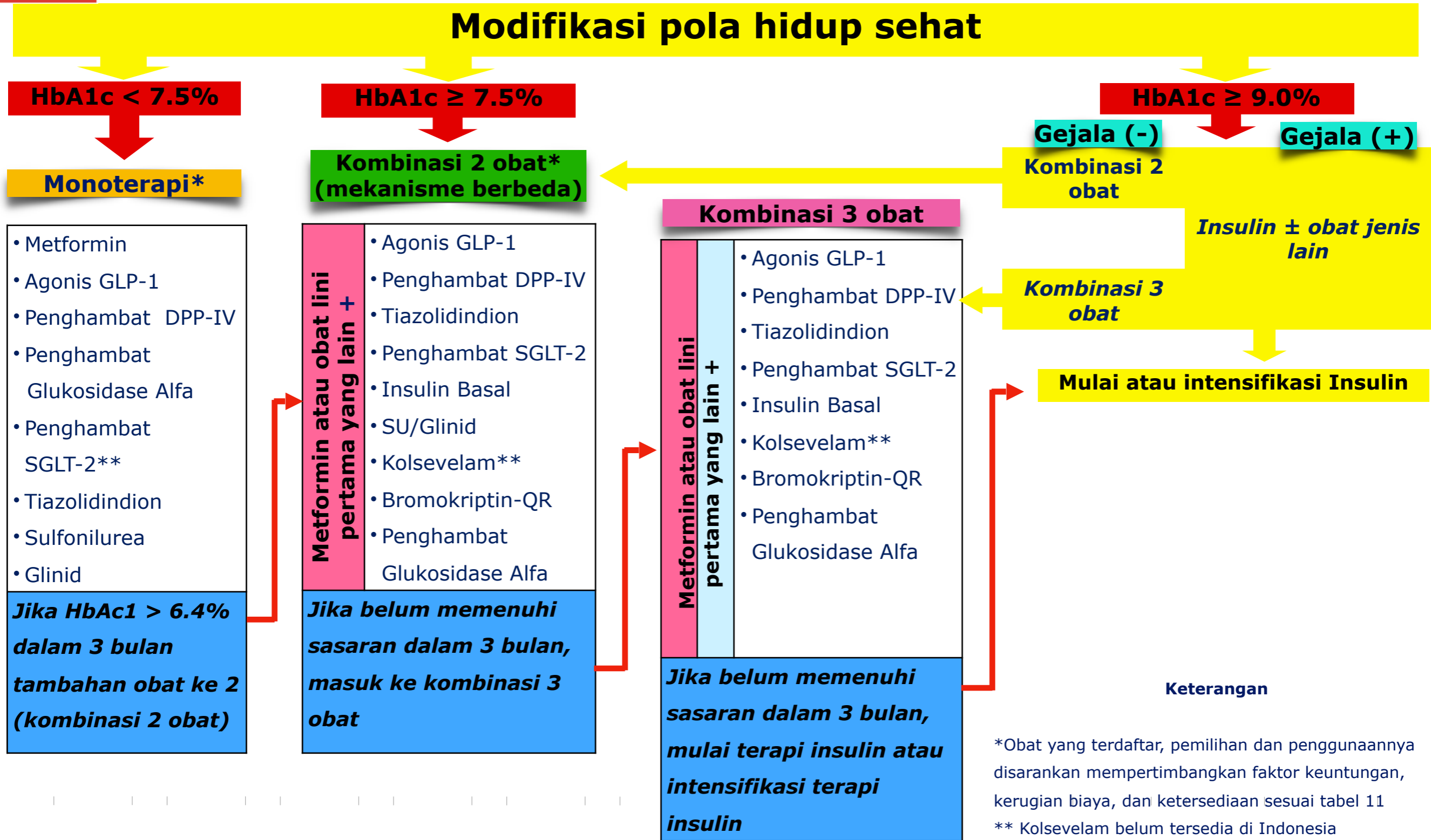
potentially modifiable

Resources, support system





Pengelolaan DM Tipe 2 di Indonesia

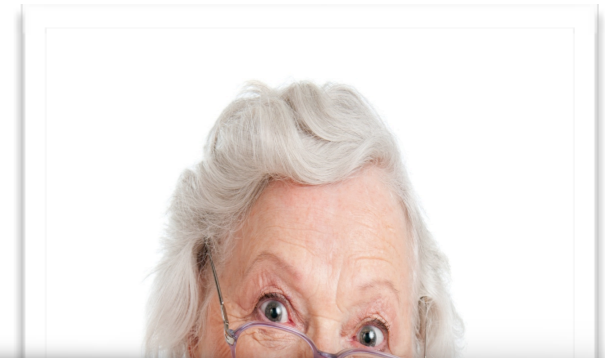


Keterangan

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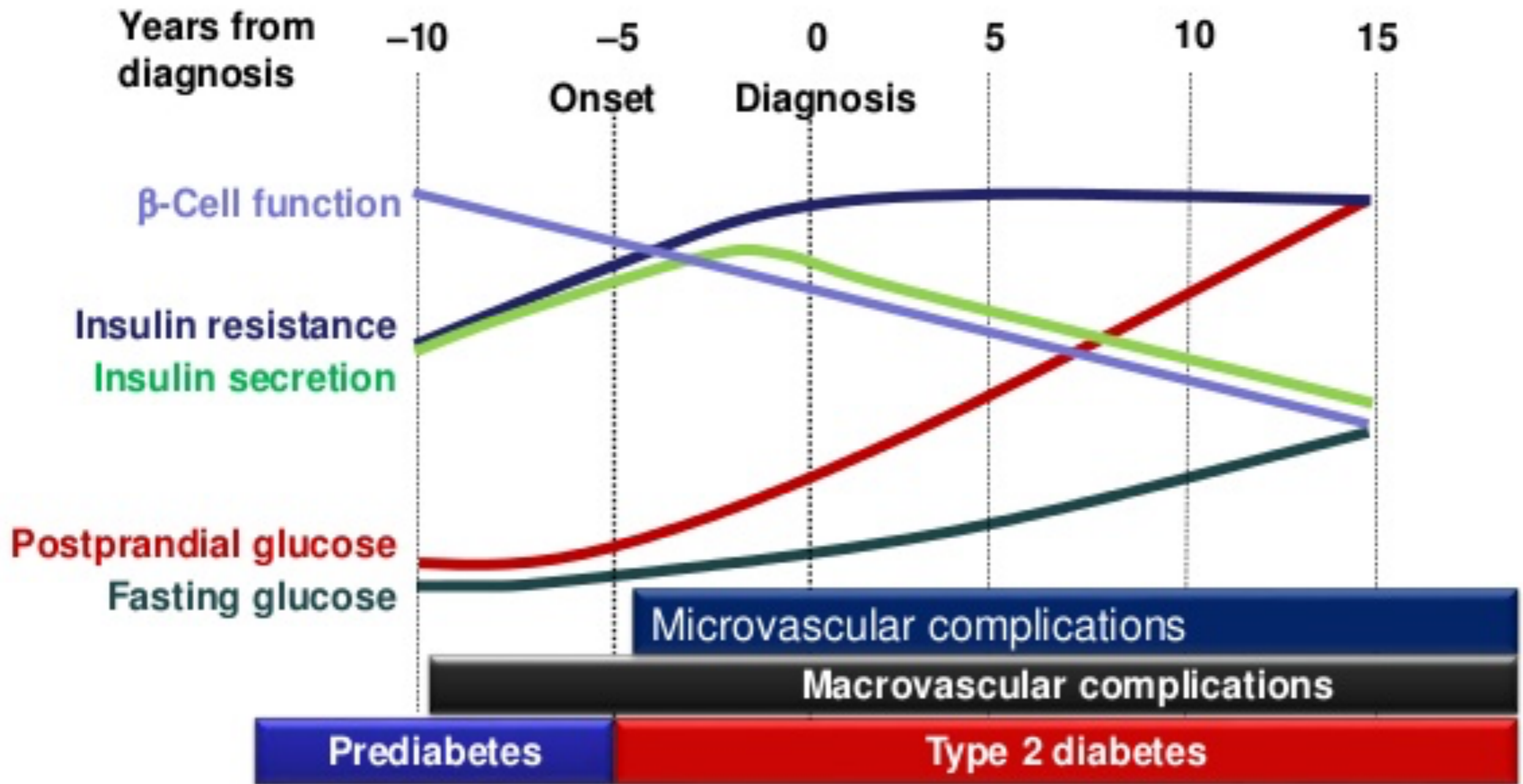
Individual target & terapi

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Perjalanan Penyakit DMT2



KOMPLIKASI DMT2

AKUT

- KRISIS HIPERGLUKEMIA
- K... (KAD)
-
- Hip



Emergency

KRONIS

- MIKROANGIOPATI
 - Neuropati, Nefropati, Retinopati
- MAKROANGIOPATI
 - CAD, Peripheral Vascular Disease, Cerebrovascular disease
- KAKI DIABETIKUM

KRISIS HIPERGLIKEMIA

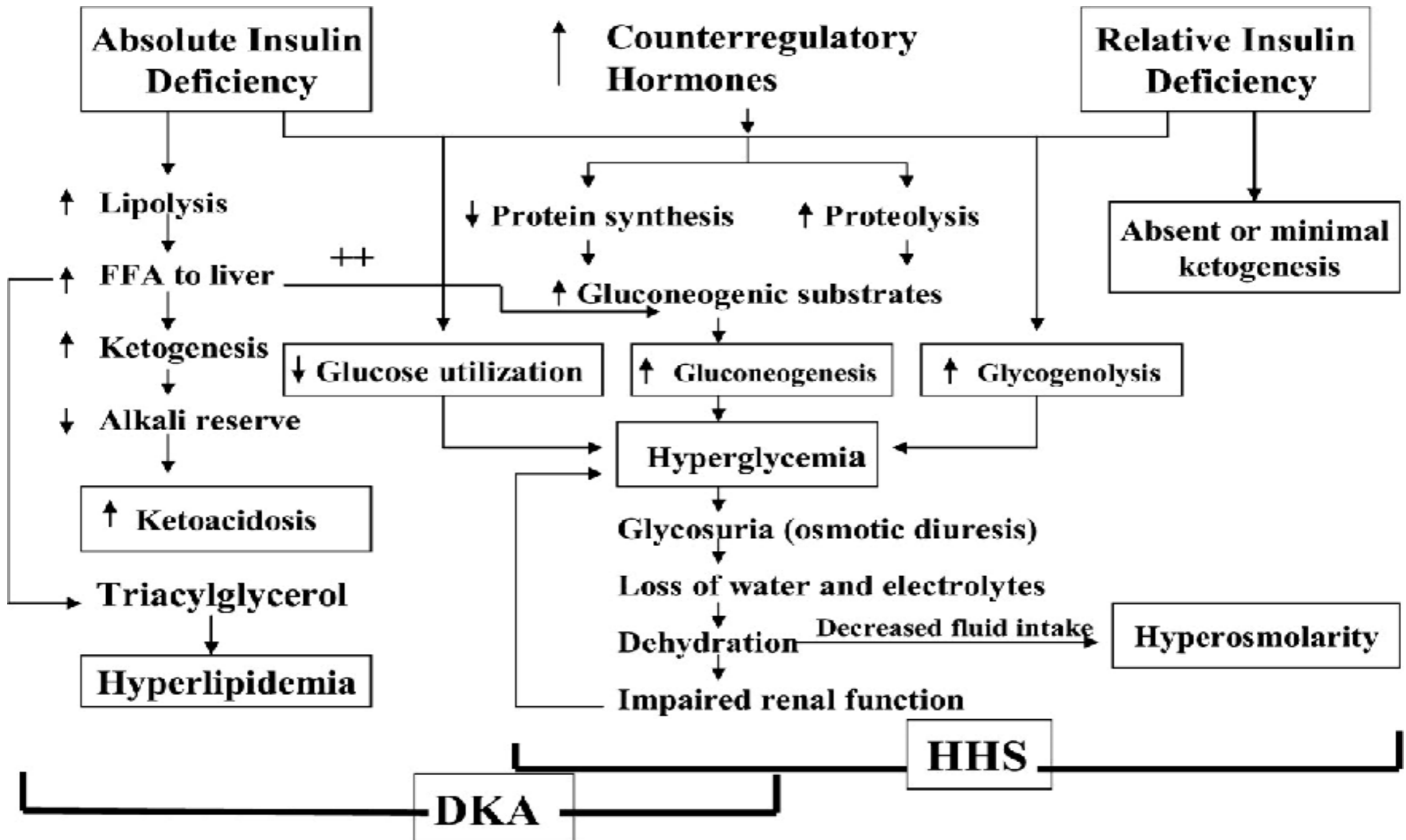
KRISIS HIPERGLIKEMI

- KAD >> DMT1
- SHH >> DMT2
- Mortalitas tinggi :
 - RS dengan sarana tinggi : 5-10 %
 - Klinik sederhana : 25 -50 %

FAKTOR PENCETUS

- infeksi
- Penggunaan Insulin yang tidak adekuat
- Pankreatitis
- Miokard Infark
- Kejadia Cerebrovaskular
- Obat : Kortikosteroids, Thiazid, sediaan sympathomimetic, pentamidine, antipsikotik

PATOGENESIS KRISIS HIPERGLIKEMIA



KRITERIA DIAGNOSTIK

	DKA			HHS
	Mild	Moderate	Severe	
Plasma glucose (mg/dL)	>250	>250	>250	>600
Arterial pH	7.25-7.30	7.00-7.24	<7.00	>7.30
Serum bicarbonate (mEq/L)	15-18	10 to <15	<10	>18
Urine ketones*	Positive	Positive	Positive	Small
Serum ketones*	Positive	Positive	Positive	Small
Effective serum osmolality (mOsm/kg)•	Variable	Variable	Variable	>320
Anion gap Δ	>10	>12	>12	Variable
Alteration in sensoria or mental obtundation	Alert	Alert/drowsy	Stupor/coma	Stupor/coma

* Nitroprusside reaction method.

• Calculation: $2[\text{measured Na (mEq/L)}] + \text{glucose (mg/dL)}/18$.

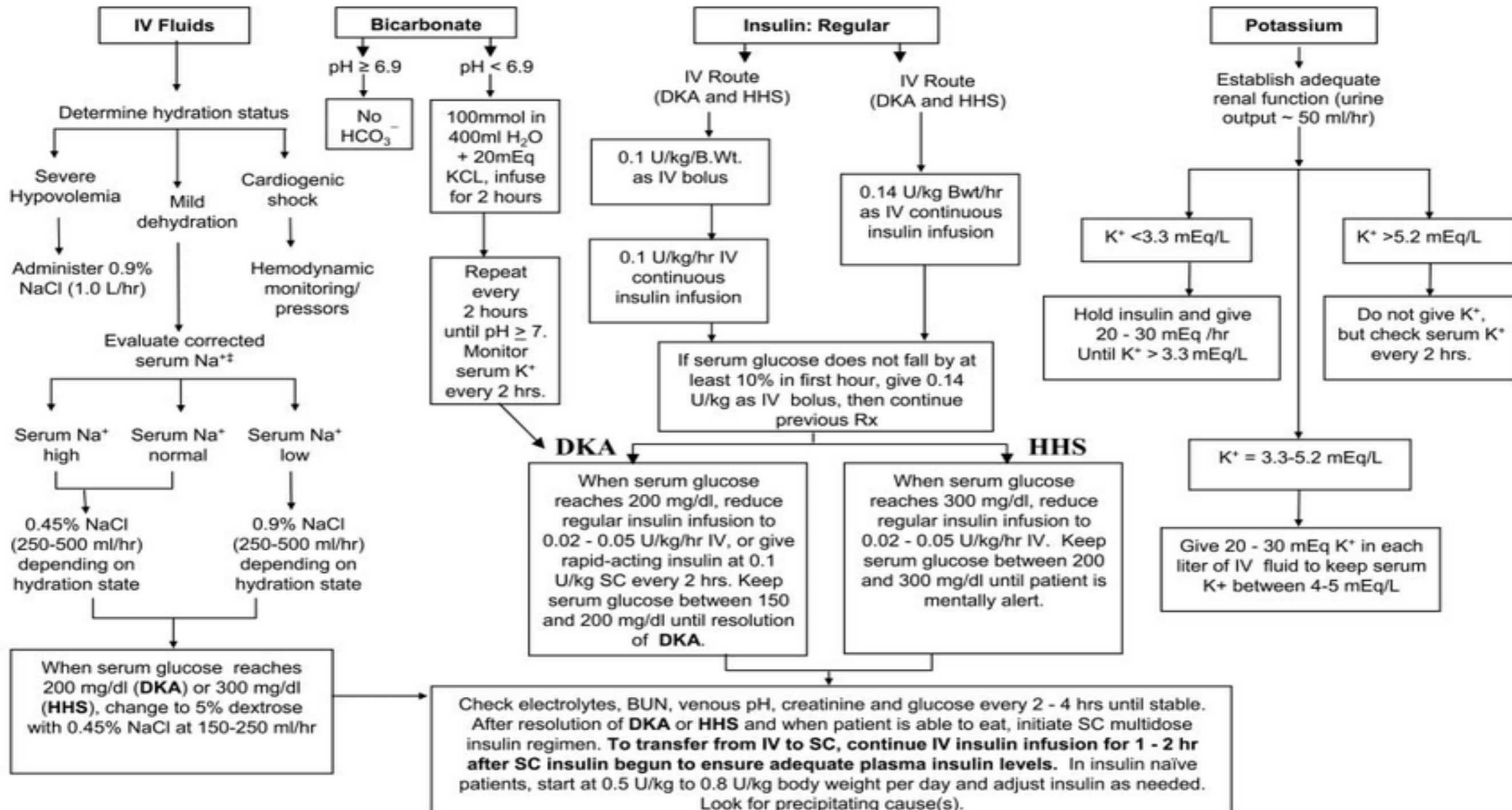
Δ Calculation: $(\text{Na}^+) - (\text{Cl}^- + \text{HCO}_3^-)$ (mEq/L). See text for details.

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TATALAKSANA

Complete initial evaluation. Check capillary glucose and serum/urine ketones to confirm hyperglycemia and ketonemia/ketonuria. Obtain blood for metabolic profile. Start IV fluids: 1.0 L of 0.9% NaCl per hour.†



KOMPLIKASI TERAPI

1. Hipoglikemia
2. Hipokalemia
3. Edema otak
4. Fluid overload

HIPOGLIKEMIA

- UKPDS : 30 35 % / tahun pada DMT2
- Berhubungan dengan terapi pada DMT2
- Didapatkan episode hipoglikemi yang memerlukan penanganan yang tepat & segera

ETIOLOGI

- **Obat :**
 - Insulin (*timing, dose, type, clearance*)
 - Sulfonilure
- **Kegagalan Fungsi Ginjal**
 - Glukoneogenesis terganggu
 - Penurunan clearance
- **Kegagalan Fungsi Hati**
 - Penurunan glikogenolisis
 - Penurunan glukoneogenesis
 - Cadangan paling besar (20% fungsi mencegah hipoglicemia)
 - Tempt metabolisme tolbutamide, glyburide, glipizide

HIPOGLIKEMIA

- GD < 70 mg/dl dengan / tanpa gejala otonom
- Whipple's triad :
 1. Gejala hipoglikemi (+)
 2. Kadar glukosa rendah
 3. Perbaikan klinis dengan pengobatan

KLASIFIKASI

BERAT

- Membutuhkan bantuan orang lain untuk resusitasi
- Terjadi penurunan kesadaran
- GD biasanya < 50 mg/dl

SEDANG

- Gejala autonomik & neuroglikopenik (+)
- Masih bisa menolong diri sendiri

RINGAN

- Gejala autonomik (+)
- Masih bisa menolong diri sendiri

GEJALA

	TANDA	GEJALA
Autonomik	Rasa lapar, berkeringat, gelisah, paresthesia, palpitasi, gemetar	Pucat, takikardia
Neuroglukopenik	Lemah, lesu, pusing. Perubahan sikap, bingung, gangguan kognitif, pandangan kabur, diplopia	Hipotermia, kejang, koma

Tatalaksana Hipoglikemi Ringan - Sedang

- Minum larutan gula murni 20-30 gr
- Minum gula gula
- Obat obat diabetes di berhentikan
- Pantau kadar GD setiap 1 -2 jam
- Pertahankan GD berkisar 200 mg/dl
- Cari penyebab

Tatalaksana Hipoglikemi Berat

- Dekstrose IV :
hipoglikemia berat + penurunan kesadaran
- Bolus 20-50 cc D40%
- Infus D 5-10% :
Pertahankan **GD 100-200** mg/dl
- Glucagon 1 mg IM :
bila akses IV sulit dilakukan segera

Tatalaksana Hipoglikemi Berat Pasien Tidak Sadar

1. D 40 % IV 50 cc atau glukagon 0.5-1mgIV/IM
2. Infus D10% 500 cc dalam 6 jam
3. Periks GD 15 menit setelah pemberian IV
4. Bila GD bleus mencapai target : ulangi pemberian D40%
5. Monitoring GD setiap 1/2 jam
6. Bila GD surah tercapai tetapi belum sadar :
 - Hidrokortison 100 mg setiap 4 jam selama 12 jam
 - Dexametasone 10 mg/kgBB
dilanjutkan 1,5 - 2 gr/kgBB setiap 6-8 jam
7. Evaluasi penyebab hipoglikemi

KESIMPULAN

1. Optimalisasi tatalaksana DMT2 dapat dilakukan di **FKTP**
2. Tatalaksana DMT2 bersifat **individual : ABCDHH**
3. Kenali Tanda & Gejala Komplikasi Akut yang dapat mengancam nyawa bila tidak diberikan terapi dengan segera dan baik

TERIMA KASIH