

# Assessment of Drug-Related Problems among Type 2 Diabetic Patients on Follow up at Hiwot Fana Specialized University Hospital, Harar, Eastern Ethiopia

**Haymen Abdulmalik**

Haramaya University College of Health and Medical Sciences

**Yohannes Tadiwos** (✉ [ytadios@yahoo.com](mailto:ytadios@yahoo.com))

Haramaya University College of Health and Medical Science <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1698-7247>

**Nanati Legesse**

Haramaya University College of Health and Medical Sciences

---

## Research note

**Keywords:** Diabetes mellitus, Drug therapy problem, Hiwot Fana specialized university hospital.

**Posted Date:** October 24th, 2019

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.2.13882/v3>

**License:** © ⓘ This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

[Read Full License](#)

---

**Version of Record:** A version of this preprint was published on November 27th, 2019. See the published version at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13104-019-4760-8>.

# Abstract

**Objectives:** To assess the drug-related problem among patients with type 2 diabetes at Hiwot Fana Specialized University Hospital **Results:** In this study, a total of 148 patient medication records were included. More than half, 83(57.4%) were men and the rest 65(42.6%) were women. The mean age of the study participants was  $51.26 \pm 7.08$ . Around one third (74.3%) of the participants had urban residency. A total of 127 drug-related problems were identified, of which dosage too low was the most common type of DRP encountered, 46(36.2%), followed by unnecessary drug therapy, 25(19.7%) and ineffective drug therapy, 25(19.7%). 95(64.2%) of the patients had at least one drug-related problem. Among patients with DRP, more than half of them, 59 (62.1%) had a single DRP. Out of the total participants, 85(57.4%) of them were taking one anti-diabetic medication and 63(42.6%) of them dual anti-diabetic medications. Only half of the patients have attained the desired FBG level. There was no patient who had experienced more than two types of drug-related problems at a time. Less than 10% of patients were taking five or more drugs at a time. **Key Words:** Diabetes mellitus, Drug therapy problem, Hiwot Fana specialized university hospital.

## Introduction

Type 2 Diabetes mellitus (DM) is associated with an increase in blood glucose resulting from a defect in insulin secretion and insulin action and with a resulting disturbance in carbohydrate, fat and protein metabolism [1, 2, 3, 4]. Both the number of cases [1, 2, 3, 4] and the prevalence of diabetes have been steadily increasing over the past few decades [5, 6].

For the treatment of T2DM, varieties of drugs with a different mechanism of action are used to maintain glycemic control [7]. Patients with T2DM are at risk of drug-related problems (DRP), which can happen at any step during the treatment process [8, 9, 10] and it affects the therapeutic outcome [3, 11]. Problems associated with drug use are many and are classified into different system by different researchers [12] and include untreated condition, inappropriate choice of drugs, unnecessary drug therapy, failure to receive drug, discrepancies between prescribed and actual regimens, overdose, adverse drug reactions (ADRs), inappropriate medication prescribing, and drug use, drug interactions [8].

There exists a problem in the prescribing, dispensing and usage of drugs [8] resulting in the unwanted effect of medications [13]. This with the ineffectiveness of the drugs chosen makes the management of DM challenging [12]. Multiple co-morbidities, increasing age and the number of medications taken by DM patients increase the risk of DRP [6, 10, 14; 15]. Other factors such as renal impairment, poor lipid control, cardiovascular disease, and the duration of hospital stay also increase DRP risk [16; 17]. DRP is a worldwide health problem that compromises the quality of life, increase hospitalization, increase overall health care cost and mortality [8, 9, 12; 18, 19].

This study tries to assess DRPs among T2DM patients on follow up at Hiwot Fana Specialized Hospital (HFSUH). Identifying the DRP and optimizing drug treatment helps to facilitate the rational use of the drugs and help patients to achieve their goals of therapy.

## **Methodology**

### **Study design and study setting**

A facility-based retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted at HFSUH by reviewing the medical records of T2DM outpatients on chronic follow up from July-December 2018 G.C at HFSUH.

### **Study population**

Patients diagnosed with T2DM aged 18 years or older of both gender and receiving at least one anti-diabetic medication and those who had been on treatment for at least three months at HFSUH during the data collection period were included in the study. Patients with missing or incomplete data were excluded.

### **Sample size determination and sampling technique**

The sample size was 148 calculated using a single population proportion formula, with a prevalence of 45.9% based on the previous study done in Addis Ababa, at Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital (TASH) [20] and the total number of T2DM on follow up at HFSUH was 211. The patient medical record (PMR) was selected using a simple random sampling technique.

### **Data collection method and procedure**

The record of patients with T2DM patients on chronic follow-up from July-December 2018 G.C at HFSUH was identified until the targeted sample size was achieved. The required information was collected by the principal investigator from the PMR using a structured data collection checklist. Cipolle's method of DRP classification system was used together with the Ethiopian treatment Guideline and standards of medical care for diabetes.

### **Data processing and analysis**

Data were checked for completeness by the principal investigator (PI) on a daily basis during collection before actual analysis. The analysis was done using statistical software for social sciences (SPSS) 20.

### **Operational definition**

DRP: Refers to any unwanted incident related to medication therapy that actually or potentially affects the desired goals of treatment [12]

Cipolle's method: It classifies DRPs into seven major groups as follows: These include: including unnecessary drug therapy, needs additional drug therapy, ineffective drug therapy, dosage too low,

adverse drug reaction, dosage too high and noncompliance [21].

The DRPs were defined as follows:-

**Dosage too high:** If the prescribed dose was too high than the recommended dose by standard treatment guideline of Ethiopia [22].

**Dosage too low:** If the prescribed dose was less than the recommended dose by standard treatment guideline of Ethiopia [22].

**Unnecessary drug therapy:** If there is duplication of therapy or unwanted addition of medication or if the patient doesn't have an indication for adding another medication.

**Needs additional drug therapy:** If a patient was inadequately medicated with his/her blood glucose not within the target range (80-130mg/dL), this was classified as needs additional drug therapy.

**ADR:** Adequate doses resulting in unpleasant or harmful reactions.

**Ineffective drug therapy:** The inappropriate use of drugs according to standard treatment guideline of Ethiopia [22].

## Result

In this study, a total of 148 T2DM PMR were included. More than half, 83(57.4%) were males and the rest 65(42.6%) were females. The mean age of the study participants was  $51.26 \pm 7.08$ . Around one third (74.3%) of the participants had urban residency. More than half of the patients (58.1%) had a duration of illness 1 up to 5 years. The overall mean ( $\pm$ SD) average value of FBG for the last three consecutive visits was  $129.14 \pm 31.621$ . Half of the participants (50%) meet the intended glycaemic FBG target and 66 (44.6%) of them recorded above  $>130\text{mg/dl}$ . Out of the total study participants, 51(34.5%) had comorbid medical problems. The most common comorbid disease was hypertension 30(20.3%), followed by CHF 7 (4.7%). Only 9 (6.1%) participants had developed chronic diabetes complications and of these, 7 (77.8%) of them encountered diabetic peripheral neuropathy (Table 1).

Out of the total participants, 85(57.4%) of them were taking one anti-diabetic medication, from these metformin and basal insulin accounts for 55(37.2%) and 24(16.2%) respectively. Dual anti-diabetic medications were used in 63(42.6%) cases and metformin with Glibenclamide were used for 41(27.7%) cases, followed by metformin with basal insulin in 19 (12.8%) cases. A total of 113 drugs were found in the patient chart for chronic comorbid conditions, Enalapril 25 (22.1%), Nifedipine 16 (14.2%), hydrochlorothiazide 15 (13.3%) and aspirin 14 (12.4%) were most frequently prescribed medications. Only 12 (8.1%) of the participants were taking 5 drugs and above (Table 2).

From the total 148 PMRs, 95(64.2%) patients had at least one DRP identified and a total of 127 DRPs were identified, which is 0.9 DRPs per patient. Among patients with DRP, more than half of them, 59

(62.1%) had a single DRP and 36 (37.9) of them had double DRP. Dosage too low was the most common type of DRP encountered, 46(36.2%), followed by unnecessary drug therapy, 25(19.7%) and ineffective drug therapy, 25(19.7%) (Table 3).

## Discussion

In the current study, a total of 127 DRPs were identified from 148 PMR, which is 0.9 DRPs per patient. 64.2% of the patients had a DRP problem identified. This is lower than the result obtained in Wolaita Soddo, southern Ethiopia, which showed that 83.1 % of T2DM patients had at least one DRP with the mean number of  $1.8 \pm 0.75$  DRPs [2] and with Danish study which shows an average of 4.1 DRPs per patients [23]. The discrepancy with these studies could be due to the use of different data collection methods since the study conducted in Wolaita Soddo also include interviewer-administered questionnaire and difference in the study protocol since the Danish study uses Problem Intervention Documentation (PI-DOC). Socio-demographics and co-morbid conditions of study patients could also affect the DRP. The individuals with co-morbid conditions in the current study account for 34.5% of the study population, which is lesser than the study done in Wolaita Soddo (56%). Another result from Malaysia's study also showed a higher average DRP ( $2.37 \pm 1.40$ ) than the current study [17]. This difference could be attributed to the difference in the study population, since the study in Malaysia only involves T2DM patients with dyslipidemia and also due to the difference in the study protocol, with the Malaysian study using Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe (PCNE). Also, the lower level of DRP reported in the current study could also be attributed to the lesser number of medications taken by the patients, with only 8.1% of the patients taking more than five medications at a time.

The common DRP identified in the current study were dosage too low (36.2%), ineffective drug (25%) and unnecessary drug therapy (25%). This is different from a study done in Malaysia, where the two most common DRP classifications identified in the current study were "potential interaction (18%)" and "drug not taken or administered at all (14.3%)" [17]. Inappropriate use of medicine (26.9%) and inappropriate choice of medicine (9.1%) were the commonly documented DRP in a Danish study [23]. The difference in the frequency of various DRPs from the current study could be attributed to the difference in the methodology (such as a medical review or interview technique) and types of DRP classification (such as Cipolle, PCNE or PI-Doc system) used. The DRP problems could also occur due to the problem of inadequate follow up at HFSUH and could be due to the absence of some laboratory findings such as hemoglobin A1C (HbA1C). Such inadequate follow up could be due to the higher workload on the working health care practitioners at HFSUH. One way of reducing DRP is involving a clinical pharmacist, who may assess DRPs in different settings: in hospital multidisciplinary teams, in nursing homes and in primary care [12]. The involvement of clinical pharmacists as a member of the healthcare team helps in the identification and prevention of DRPs which will help to rationalize drug therapy, achieve better therapeutic outcomes and improved the quality of patient care [3].

Dosage too low type of DRPs constituted 36.2% of the total DRPs in the current study. This report was higher than the study done in Indonesia which was 7.3% [6], a study that was done in Wolaita Soddo (26.75%) [2] and the study done in southwest Ethiopia (Jimma specialized hospital) which covered 15.8% [24]. Such a high prevalence of dosage too low in the current study has been associated with a higher number of T2DM patients (44.6%) not attaining the desired fasting blood glucose (FBG). This difference could be due to the difference in the study population between the current study and the study done in Indonesia and Southwest Ethiopia.

From the total 148 PMRs, 95 (64.2%) of the patients had one or two DRPs identified. Among those, more than half of the patients, 62.1% of them had a single DRP. This result is lower than the result obtained in Malaysia, which shows that 90.5% of the patients had at least one DRP [10], the study done in India, which shows that 71% of the patients had at least one DRP [3] and the study that was done in southwest Ethiopia, which revealed that 82% of the participants had at least one drug-related problem [24]. This variation across the studies can be attributed to the fact that the study population in Malaysia, India and southwest Ethiopia is T2DM patients with hypertension problem, which is different from the current study. The difference in DRP identified could also be due to the different study methods used by these studies. There exists also a difference in the number of medications used by the patients. In the current study, only 8.1% of the study population uses more than 5 medications which is less than the result obtained in southwest Ethiopia, which shows that 34% of them use more than 5 medications, which will increase the risk of DRPs.

In the current study, ADR (9.4%) and dosage too high (1.6%) were less frequently occurring DRPs. This is similar to a study in southwest Ethiopia, where these two accounted for the less frequently occurring DRPs [24]. This is different from a study done in Nigeria, which showed ADR was the leading DRP 108 (35.3%) [11]. Such difference could be attributed to the difference in the age group of the study population, with the mean age of the current study is  $51.26 \pm 7.08$  and that of the Nigerian study is  $61.4 \pm 12.8$  [11]. The higher incidence of ADR could be attributed to the fact that the likelihood of having DTPs increases as the age of respondents increases [2, 3]. The absence of laboratory findings such as liver function test and kidney function indicators in the PMR used to assess ADR could also be another reason why ADR was one of the less frequently experienced DRPs in the current study. The less number of medications taken by the patients (8.1%) could also reduce the chance of drug interaction, reducing the chance of ADR.

## Conclusion

More than half of the participants had at least one DRP identified, with dosage too low, ineffective drug and unnecessary drug therapy being the common DRPs. Out of the 148 patients, only half of the patients have attained the desired FBG level. The present result underscored the need to promote pharmaceutical care at all levels of health care especially in chronic disease management to eliminate DRPs and improve treatment outcomes. The involvement of clinical pharmacists in chronic follow up units is very important to reduce DRPs and they should work in collaboration with other health care professionals. Some

laboratory findings used to assess ADR were missing, so better documentation is necessary for the betterment of treatment.

### **Limitation of the study**

The major limitations of the study were that the evaluation relied merely on the records of patients, for which all necessary information was not recorded such as laboratory value hence the DRP was difficult to determine. Since this study was a retrospective study, it doesn't determine the DRPs that are associated with inappropriate use of the medications by the patients (doesn't cover the DRP associated with adherence). This study is also a cross-sectional type and thus it did not investigate cause and effect relationship and also the small sample size makes it difficult to generalize the findings to the general population. Hence, further studies, which take these variables into consideration, will be needed to solve these limitations.

## **List Of Abbreviations And Acronyms**

ADR	Adverse Drug Reaction
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
DRPs	Drug Related Problems
HFSUH	Hiwot Fana Specialized University Hospital
PMR	Patients' Medical Records
T2DM	Type 2 diabetes mellitus

## **Declarations**

### **Ethics approval and consent to participate**

A letter of ethical clearance was obtained from Haramaya University, College of Medical and Health Science and submitted to the HFSUH to obtain permission to conduct the research. All data obtained in the course of the study were kept confidential and used solely for the purpose of the study.

### **Consent for publication**

Not applicable

### **Availability of data and materials**

The datasets used and/or analyzed during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

## Funding

This study received no support from a funding agency.

## Authors' contributions

HA designed the study, collected data and analyzed data. YT reviewed the study plan, questionnaires and the article, analyzed data and reviewed the manuscript. NL reviewed the article, analyzed data and reviewed the manuscript. All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

## Acknowledgments

The authors are thankful to all individuals who were involved in the research.

## Author Details

Haramaya University, School of Pharmacy, College of Medical and Health Sciences, Harar P.O.Box 235, Ethiopia

## Corresponding author

Correspondence to Yohannes Tadiows (B.Pharm, MSc in Pharmacology, ytadios@yahoo.com)

## References

1. American Diabetes Association. Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes. *Diabetes Care*. 2019; 42 Suppl 1: s13-28.
2. Koyra HC, Tuka SB, Tufa EG. Epidemiology and Predictors of Drug Therapy Problems among Type 2 Diabetic Patients at Wolaita Soddo University Teaching Hospital, Southern Ethiopia. *American Journal of Pharmacological Sciences*. 2017; 5(2): 40-48.
3. Shareef J, Fernandes J, Samaga LN. Clinical pharmacist interventions in drug therapy in patients with diabetes mellitus and hypertension in a university teaching hospital. 2015; 6(10): 4424-32.
4. Van Roozendaal BW, Krass I. Development of an evidence-based checklist for the detection of drug-related problems in type 2 diabetes. *Pharm World Sci*. 2009; 31(5):580-95.
5. Radwan M, Elsous A, Al-Sharif H, Mustafa AA. Glycemic control among primary care patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus in the Gaza Strip, Palestine. *Ther Adv Endocrinol Metab*. 2018; 9(1): 3–14.
6. Zazuli Z, Rohaya A, Adnyana IK. Drug-Related Problems in Type 2 Diabetic Patients with Hypertension: A Prospective Study. *IJGP*. 2017; 11(2): S298-S304.

7. Brahmbhatt SV, Sattigeri BM, Nil AK, Parikh DP, Shah HS. A prospective study on drug utilization pattern & rationality in the treatment of type II diabetes mellitus: a population-based analysis. *Int J Res Med Sci.* 2014;2(3):983-7.
8. BP SK, Dahal P, Venkataraman R, Fuloria PC. Assessment of clinical pharmacist intervention in tertiary care hospital of India. *Asian J Pharm Clin Res.* 2013; 6 suppl 2:258–61.
9. Al Hamid A, Aslanpour Z, Aljadhey H, Ghaleb M. Hospitalisation Resulting from Medicine-Related Problems in Adult Patients with Cardiovascular Diseases and Diabetes in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia. *Int J Environ Res Public Health.* 2016; 13(5): 479.
10. Zaman Huri H, Fun Wee H. Drug-related problems in type 2 diabetes patients with hypertension: a cross-sectional retrospective study. *BMC Endocr Disord.* 2013; 13:2.
11. Ogbonna B, Amagba C. Investigation of drug therapy problems in Type 2 diabetes outpatients with comorbid hypertension in a tertiary hospital in Southeast Nigeria. *Value in Health.* 2017; 20(9): A859.
12. Viktil KK, Blix HS. The impact of clinical pharmacists on drug-related problems and clinical outcomes. *Basic Clin Pharmacol Toxicol.* 2008; 102(3): 275-80.
13. Al-Azzam SI, Alzoubi KH, AbuRuz S, Alefan Q. Drug-related problems in a sample of outpatients with chronic diseases: A cross-sectional study from Jordan. *Ther Clin Risk Manag.* 2016; 12: 233-9.
14. Chung AY, Anand S, Wong IC, Tan KC, Wong CF, Chui WC, et al. Improving Medication Safety and Diabetes Management in Hong Kong–A Multi-disciplinary Approach. *Hong Kong Med J.* 2017; 23(2):158-67.
15. Anagha V, Wincent MM, Potrilingam D, Jacob SC, Andhuvan G. Assessment of drug-related problems in patients with chronic diseases in the general medicine units of a tertiary care hospital. *Int J Pharm Pharm Sci.* 2017; 9(12): 194-200.
16. Al-Taani GM, Al-Azzam SI, Alzoubi KH, Darwish Elhajji FW, Scott MG, Alfahel H et al. Prediction of drug-related problems in diabetic outpatients in a number of hospitals, using a modeling approach. *Drug Healthc Patient Saf.* 2017; 9:65-70.
17. Zaman Huri H, Chai Ling L. Drug-related problems in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with dyslipidemia. *BMC Public Health.* 2013; 13:1192. DOI: 10.1186/1471-2458-13-1192.
18. Ali I, Khan JZ, Khan AU, Ullah I, Ahmad F. Pharmacotherapy evaluation of diabetic patients inward of general medicine, Northwest general hospital & research center, a case study from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. *Pharmacology online.* 2015; 1:104-8.
19. Andrezza RS, De Castro MS, Köche PS, Heineck I. Causes of drug-related problems in the emergency room of a hospital in southern Brazil. *Gac Sanit.* 2011; 25(6):501-6.
20. Demoz GT. Drug therapy problems among ambulatory Patients with type 2 Diabetes at Endocrine and Metabolism Unit of Tikur Anbessa Specialized Hospital, Addis Ababa. Ethiopia. 2018. <http://etd.aau.edu.et/handle/123456789/13119>. Accessed 20 April 2018.
21. Cipolle RJ, Strand LM, Morley PC. *Pharmaceutical Care Practice: The Patient-Centered Approach to Medication Management.* 3rd ed. McGraw Hill; 2012.

22. FMHACA (Food, Medicine and Health care Administration and Control Authority). Standard treatment guidelines for General Hospitals. Third edition. 2014. <http://www.fmhaca.gov.et/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/STG-General-Hospital..pdf>
23. Haugbolle LS, Sorensen EW. Drug-related problems in patients with angina pectoris, type2 diabetes and asthma-interviewing patients at home. Pharm World Sci. 2006; 28(4): 239-47.
24. Yimama M, Jarso H, Desse TA. Determinants of drug-related problems among ambulatory type 2 diabetes patients with hypertension comorbidity in Southwest Ethiopia: a prospective cross-sectional study. BMC Res Notes. 2018; 11(1): 679. DOI: 10.1186/s13104-018-3785-8.

## Tables

**Table 1:** Socio-demographic and clinical characteristics of ambulatory patients with type 2 diabetes on follow up from July to December 2018 at HFSUH, Harar, Ethiopia

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Age</b>		
20-40	11	7.4
41-60	124	83.8
≥61	13	8.8
Total	148	100
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	83	57.4
Female	65	42.6
Total	148	100
<b>Residency</b>		
Urban (Harar)	110	74.3
Rural	38	25.7
Total	148	100
<b>Duration of diabetes</b>		
<1 yr	33	22.3
1-5 yr	86	58.1
6-10 yr	22	14.9
>10 yr	7	4.7
Total	148	100
<b>Average FBG(mg/dL)</b>		
<80	8	5.4
80-130	74	50
>130	66	44.6
Total	148	100
<b>Co morbidity</b>		
Hypertension	30	20.3
CHF	7	4.7
Dyslipidemia	4	2.7
IHD	3	2.03
Others*	7	4.7
Total	51	34.5
<b>Complication</b>		
Nephropathy	7	4.7
Retinopathy	2	1.4
Total	9	6.1

Others \*: COPD and Asthma

**Table 2:** Prescribed medications for ambulatory patients with type 2 diabetes on follow up at HFSUH from July-December 2018, Harar, Ethiopia

Medications	Frequency	Percentage
Anti-diabetic medications		
Metformin	55	37.2
Metformin + Glibenclamide	41	27.7
Basal Insulin	24	16.2
Metformin + Basal Insulin	19	12.8
Glibenclamide	6	4.1
Glibenclamide + Basal Insulin	3	2
Total	148	100
Other medications		
Enalapril	25	22.1
Nifedipine	16	14.2
Hydrochlorothiazide	15	13.3
Aspirin	14	12.4
Atorvastatin	10	8.8
Metoprolol	8	7.1
Anti-asthmatics	7	6.2
Furosemide	7	6.2
Others*	11	9.7
Total	113	100
Total number of drug per patient		
<5	136	91.9
≥5	12	8.1
Total	148	100

Others\*: Spironolactone, Amitriptyline and Benzyl penicillin

**Table 3:** Drug related problems among ambulatory patients with type 2 diabetes on follow up from July to December 2018 at HFSUH, Harar, Ethiopia

DRPs	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Number of patients with DRP</b>		
Single DRP	59	62.1
Double DRPs	36	37.9
Total	95	100
<b>Types of DRPs</b>		
1. Dosage too low	46	36.2
Metformin + Glibenclamide	10	7.9
Metformin + Basal Insulin	13	10.2
Metformin	18	14.2
Basal Insulin	5	3.9
2. Ineffective drug	25	19.7
Basal Insulin alone	8	6.3
Metformin alone	1	0.8
Glibenclamide	3	2.4
Metformin + Basal Insulin	5	3.9
Metformin + glibenclamide	6	4.7
Basal Insulin + glibenclamide	2	1.6
3. Unnecessary drug therapy	25	19.7
Basal Insulin as unnecessary	10	7.9
Glibenclamide as unnecessary	15	11.8
4. Need for additional drug therapy	17	13.4
Taking metformin alone	12	9.4
Taking metformin and glibenclamide	3	2.4
Taking glibenclamide	2	1.6
5. Adverse drug reaction	12	9.4
Metformin	2	1.6
Glibenclamide	6	4.7
Basal Insulin	4	3.1
6. Dosage too high	2	1.6
Basal Insulin	2	1.6
Total DRPs	127	100