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Assessment of Old and New Oral Antidiabetic medication: A Questionnaire-based Study on a Sample of Egyptian Patients

Current Oral antidiabetic agents include old categories such as sulphonyluria, metformin and thiazolidindione in addition to newly introduced agents such as DPP4 inhibitors, GLP1 agonists and SGLT2 inhibitors.

Old drugs have long history of use with well documented efficacy and ADR. While new drugs have somewhat limited history of Reported ADR and efficacy as compared to old drugs

AIM:

The present study is a fifth year pharmacy student project fulfilling the subject of field project in pharmacotherapy

The study is concerned with Assessment of Old and New Oral Antidiabetic medication. The following points will be addressed.

1- Frequency of use of old versus new oral antidiabetic for patients with type II diabetes mellitus
2- The mostly used drugs
3- Trend of use as monotherapy, combined therapy and fixed dose combination
4- Outcomes as reaching treatment goals and optimal anti-diabetic therapy for diabetic patients
5- Reported Adverse Effects (ADR)
6- Patient compliance and satisfaction
The study is a Questionnaire-based survey on a Sample of Egyptian patients. Data collection as a questionnaire will be gathered from patients visiting a retail pharmacist seeking for medication for type II diabetes mellitus

Inclusion Criteria:

- Type II diabetes mellitus
- Age > 18 year
- Active Patient (not demented)
- Educated Patient (at least preparatory school education)
- The Patient Remembering or having data of the last HbA1c (date and value) and FGL
- Patient remembering at least the previous HbA1c
- The patient recalling all his current and previous (if changes) antidiabetic medications

The Questionnaire sheet include

1- Demographic data
   a. Age
   b. Gender
   c. Address
   d. Weight
   e. Effect of medication on weight
   f. Height
   g. Educational level
   h. Income
   i. Smoking status

2- Past Medical History (PMH)
   a. –
   b. –
   c. –

3- Diabetes Mellitus Data
   a. Onset of the disease
   b. Relatives afflicted (Family History)
   c. Current Diabetic Medications
i. 1-
   1. Dose
   2. Frequency
   ii. 2-
   iii. 3-
   iv. 4-
d. Last Previous medication
e. Shift from old to new
f. Last lab data HbA1c and FGL
g. Previous data AHBA1c and FGL

4- Patient Adherence and compliance to medication
   a. Total number of medication used
   b. Patient compliance category
      i. Highly compliant
      ii. Medium compliance
      iii. Poor compliance

Reasons for non-compliance
   1- Forgetfulness
   2- Economic
   3- Poor outcome
   4- ADR
   5- Others

Outcome of treatment
   Glycemic control based on patient
   1- Good control
   2- Fluctuating control
   3- Poor control

Present complication of diabetes
   1-
   2-
   3-
   4-
ADR of Medication

Medication 1

ADR1

ADR2

Medication 2