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Study of Theory Planned Behaviour on Oral Drug Compliance in Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 in Makassar City, Province South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

In 2019, The number of people with Diabetes Mellitus (DM) in Indonesia ranked seventh globally. Non-adherence to medication will have an impact on therapy failure. This study aims to study the theory of planned behavior on the compliance intention factors using hypoglycemic drugs in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) patients. This type of research is analytically observational, with a crosssectional study design. The sampling technique used was non-random purposive sampling. The instrument was used as a questionnaire that was compiled based on the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), which includes Attitude, Subjective norm, and Perceived Behavioral Control (PBC) on intention of compliance medicine in T2DM patients. Data collection was done by giving questionnaires to respondents to fill out data analysis with three methods: univariate, bivariate, and multivariate. A total of 321 respondents with T2DM were involved in this study. Based on bivariate the independent variables (attitudes, subjective norms, and perceptions of behavioral control) affect the dependent variables (compliance intention). The variable that most contributed to the intention was the subjective norm (172,099), followed by the attitude variable (59,413) and perceived behavioral control variables (45,000). From the results of this study, there is a relationship between attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control on the level of intention with oral medication in T2DM patients. The subjective norm variable has the most significant contribution in influencing the intention to use the drug.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) type 2, medication adherence, Theory of Planned Behavior