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To analyze the prescribing pattern of anti-diabetic drugs
and to find out patients with undiagnosed diabetes mellitus in in-patient
ward of a tertiary care hospital in Hyderabad

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Abstract

Hyperglycemia, which is one of the major clinical feature of diabetes, can causes severe complications, so controlling blood sugar level is the main aim of using anti-diabetic drugs. People with undiagnosed diabetes can have major complications which can affect cardiovascular and cerebrovascular functions mainly.

A prospective cross-sectional study was conducted to analyze the prescribing pattern of anti-diabetic drugs and to find out the patients with undiagnosed diabetes mellitus or 1st time diagnosed DM. It was found that metformin was commonly prescribed in 72.2% of the cases as a mono, dual, triple, combination or along with insulin therapy. It was found that 29.3% of the total sample size were found to have undiagnosed diabetes, detected for the 1st time or are at higher risk of it.

KEYWORDS: Diabetes, anti-diabetic drug, prescribing pattern.