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MEETING ABSTRACT

A.3

**Guidelines adherence for prescription of oral antidiabetics
in Serbia**

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Background: Prescription of an appropriate antihyperglycemic agent depending on the standard guidelines has an important role in controlling diabetes and improving patient health. The aim of the study is to follow-up the adherence to the standard guidelines for the prescription of oral antidiabetics (OADs) in Serbia.

Methods: The study examined consumption of OADs in 2013. The data were retrieved from the annual reports of the Agency for Drugs and Medical Devices of the Republic of Serbia. Consumption was calculated using the ATC/DDD methodology and results were expressed in DDD/1000 inhabitants/day (DDDs/TID).

Results: The total consumption of OADs was 79.97 DDDs/TID. Sulphonylureas were the most frequently used class of OADs during the examined year (35.32 DDDs/TID) and among them glimepiride was the most frequently used drug with 20.26 DDDs/TID. Biguanides were the next frequently used class, represented only by metformin (30.85 DDDs/TID). The use of thiazolidinediones, DPP-4 inhibitors, meglitinides as well as acarbose remained marginal.

Discussion: Diabetologists and clinical pharmacologists should explain causes leading to the higher consumption of sulphonylureas than metformin, which is a preferred OAD according to the standard guidelines, in order to enable the optimal utilization of OADs in Serbia.

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