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Research Article

Medical Surveys of an Antidiabetic Medication in village area of western Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

The medical survey aimed to assess the prevalence of common health conditions among the population. The survey was conducted using a structured questionnaire. This survey contributes to our understanding of public health and can inform policymakers and healthcare providers for effective interventions. This study examines the prevalence and patterns of antidiabetic medication use among individuals worldwide through the analysis of data collected from various medical surveys. The research aims to provide insights into the global burden of diabetes and the management strategies employed by antidiabetic patients.

INTRODUCTION

Diabetes mellitus represents a significant global health challenge, with its prevalence steadily rising across the world. Antidiabetic medications play a crucial role in the management of diabetes, aiding in glycemic control and reducing the risk of complications associated with the condition. Understanding the usage patterns, effectiveness, and patient experiences with antidiabetic medications is essential for optimizing diabetes care and improving patient outcomes. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a complex chronic illness associated with a state of high blood glucose level, or hyperglycaemia, occurring from deficiencies in insulin secretion, action, or both. The chronic


metabolic imbalance associated with this disease puts patients at high risk for long-term macro- and microvascular complications, which if not provided with high quality care, lead to frequent hospitalization and complications, including elevated risk for cardiovascular diseases.[1]

Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a common and increasingly prevalent disease and is thus a major public health concern worldwide. The International Diabetes Federation estimates that there are approximately 387 million people diagnosed with diabetes across the globe.[2]

In general, 1.4 million newly diagnosed cases in the US are being reported every year. If this trend

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continues, it is projected that in 2050 one in three Americans will have diabetes. Patients with diabetes have increased risk of serious health complications including myocardial infarction, stroke, kidney failure, vision loss, and premature death. Diabetes, with its associated side effects, remains the seventh leading cause of mortality in the US. The World Health Organization estimates that by 2030, mortality related to diabetes will double in number if not given deliberate attention.[3]

The ADA has released a range of recommendations called Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes to improve diabetes outcomes. The recommendations include cost-effective screening, diagnostic and therapeutic strategies to prevent, delay, or effectively manage T2DM and its life-threatening complications.[4]

Background:

Diabetes mellitus encompasses a group of metabolic disorders characterized by hyperglycemia, resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), an estimated 537 million adults aged 20-79 were living with diabetes worldwide in 2021. In India alone, approximately 77 million adults were affected by the condition, highlighting the urgent need for effective diabetes management strategies. The armamentarium of antidiabetic medications has expanded significantly over the past few decades, offering healthcare providers and patients a wide range of options for glycemic control. These medications include insulin, oral hypoglycemic agents (such as metformin, sulfonylureas, DPP-4 inhibitors, SGLT2 inhibitors), glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 RAs), and others.

Purpose of the Survey:

This survey aims to assess various aspects related to the use of antidiabetic medications among

individuals diagnosed with diabetes mellitus. Specifically, the survey seeks to:

1. Evaluate the prevalence and patterns of antidiabetic medication use among individuals with diabetes.
2. Assess the effectiveness of different classes of antidiabetic medications in achieving glycemic control and preventing complications.
3. Explore patient experiences, preferences, and satisfaction with antidiabetic medications, including perceived efficacy, tolerability, and ease of use.
4. Identify barriers and challenges to adherence and persistence with antidiabetic medications.
5. Inform healthcare providers, policymakers, and other stakeholders about the real-world utilization and outcomes associated with antidiabetic medications, with the ultimate goal of improving diabetes care and management.

Surveys are common in medical research. Although survey research may be subject to inherent self-report bias, surveys have a great impact on policies and practices in medicine, often forming the basis for recommendations or new guidelines. [5,6]

A medical survey is a type of market research that researchers conduct to gain insight into the health and well-being of a population. The goal of a medical survey is to collect information about the prevalence of specific diseases and conditions.

Surveys are important tools for answering questions on topics that are difficult to assess using other methods. Surveys are important tools for answering questions on topics that are difficult to assess using other methods. Surveys are important tools for answering questions on topics that are difficult to assess using other methods.

Surveys are important tools for answering questions on topics that are difficult to assess using other methods. They allow us to gather data systematically from subjects by asking questions,



in order to make inferences about a larger population.[7]

Clinicians use surveys to explore the opinions, beliefs, and perceptions of a group, or to investigate physician practice patterns and adherence to clinical guidelines. They may also use surveys to better understand why patients are not engaging in recommended behavioural or lifestyle changes.[8]

Diabetes Mellitus:

Diabetes mellitus (DM) also known as simply diabetes, is a group of metabolic diseases in which there are high blood sugar levels over a prolonged period This high blood sugar produces the symptoms of frequent urination, increased thirst, and increased hunger. Untreated, diabetes can cause many complications. Acute complications include diabetic ketoacidosis and nonketotic hyperosmolar coma. Serious long-term complications include heart disease, stroke, kidney failure, foot ulcers and damage to the eyes. Diabetes is due to either the pancreas not producing enough insulin, or the cells of the body not responding properly to the insulin produced. There are three main types of diabetes mellitus:

- Type 1 DM results from the body's failure to produce enough insulin. This form was previously referred to as "insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" (IDDM) or "juvenile diabetes". The cause is unknown
- Type 2 DM begins with insulin resistance, a condition in which cells fail to respond to insulin properly. As the disease progresses a lack of insulin may also develop. This form was previously referred to as "non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus" (NIDDM) or "adult-onset diabetes". The primary cause is excessive body weight and not enough exercise.
- Gestational diabetes, is the third main form and occurs when pregnant women without a previous history of diabetes develop a high

blood glucose level. [9] diseases in which there are high blood sugar levels over a prolonged period This high blood sugar produces the symptoms of frequent urination, increased thirst, and increased hunger. Untreated, diabetes can cause many complications. Acute complications include diabetic ketoacidosis and nonketotic hyperosmolar coma.

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- Gestational diabetes, is the third main form and occurs when pregnant women without a previous history of diabetes develop a high blood glucose level Prevention and treatment involve a healthy diet, physical exercise, not using tobacco, and being a normal body weight. Blood pressure control and proper foot care are also important for people with the disease. Type 1 diabetes must be managed with insulin injections. Type 2 diabetes may be treated with medications with or without insulin. Insulin and some oral medications can cause low blood sugar Weight loss surgery in



those with obesity is an effective measure in those with type 2 DM. Gestational diabetes usually resolves after the birth of the baby. Prevention and treatment involve a healthy diet, physical exercise, not using tobacco, and being a normal body weight. Blood pressure control and proper foot care are also important for people with the disease. Type 1 diabetes must be managed with insulin injections. Type 2 diabetes may be treated with medications with or without insulin. Insulin and some oral medications can cause low blood sugar. Weight loss surgery in those with obesity is an effective measure in those with type 2 DM. Gestational diabetes usually resolves after the birth of the baby.

Signs and symptoms:

The classic symptoms of untreated diabetes are weight loss, polyuria (frequent urination), polydipsia (increased thirst), and polyphagia (increased hunger). The classic symptoms of untreated diabetes are weight loss, polyuria (frequent urination), polydipsia (increased thirst), and polyphagia (increased hunger). Symptoms may develop rapidly (weeks or months) in type usually develop much more slowly and may be subtle or absent in type Several other signs and symptoms can mark the onset of diabetes, a not specific to the disease. In addition to the known ones above, they include blurry vision, headache, fatigue, slow healing of cuts, and itchy skin. Prolonged high blood glucose can cause glucose absorption in the lens of the eye, which its shape, resulting in vision changes. A number of skin rashes that can occur in diabetes is collectively known as Symptoms may develop rapidly (weeks or months) in type usually develop much more slowly and may be subtle or absent in type Several other signs and symptoms can mark the onset of diabetes, a not specific to the disease. In addition to the known ones above, they include blurry vision, headache, fatigue, slow healing of cuts, and

itchy skin. Prolonged high blood glucose can cause glucose absorption in the lens of the eye, which its shape, resulting in vision changes. A number of skin rashes that can occur in diabetes are collectively known as Diabetic emergencies. [10,11,12]

Literature review:

James Bagonza ck of adherence to anti-diabetic medication causes suboptimal blood sugar control among patients with diabetes and can lead to treatment failures, accelerated development of complications and increased mortality. This study assessed factors associated with adherence to anti-diabetic medication in rural eastern Uganda

Sushmita Khan The usage of medicinal plants is traditionally rooted in Bangladesh and still an essential part of public healthcare. Recently, a dramatically increasing prevalence brought diabetes mellitus and its therapy to the focus of public health interests in Bangladesh. We conducted an ethnobotanical survey to identify the traditional medicinal plants being used to treat diabetes in Bangladesh and to critically assess their anti-diabetic potentials with focus on evidence-based criteria.

Dr Rutuja Management of Diabetes in tribal populations who have lower access to education and health care services poses unique challenges. Understanding patterns at local level will help implement comprehensive primary care services better

P. Nagaraja Rao Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolism disorder (A. J. Boulton., 2005) resulting from defects in insulin secretion or synthesis reduced sensitivity of the tissues to insulin action or both (Lanza et al., 1999). It is characterized by chronic high blood glucose that causes glycation of body protein which could lead to severe complications.

Satyajit Patnaik Treatment adherence will help to achieve good glycaemic control among diabetics and will lead to lesser complications associated



with the disease. This study was carried out to determine the compliance to treatment among previously diagnosed diabetic patient and their level of glycaemic control, in a rural area. **Materials and Methods:** This cross sectional study was conducted among all previously diagnosed diabetics above 30 years, on treatment for more than 6 months. Nonadherence was defined as “missing more than 2 doses” in the last 15 days. Glycaemic control was assessed by performing glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c). **Results:** Among 155 people interviewed, 140 (90.3%) were found to be compliant to the treatment.

What Is Mean By Medical Survey?

A medical survey typically refers to a research method used to gather information about various aspects of health, illness, medical practices, or healthcare services. These surveys are designed to collect data from a sample of individuals or populations, often using questionnaires, interviews, or other data collection techniques. Medical surveys can cover a wide range of topics, including prevalence of diseases, risk factors, treatment outcomes, patient satisfaction, healthcare access, and healthcare utilization patterns. The data collected from medical surveys is often used to inform healthcare policy, guide medical research, assess the effectiveness of healthcare interventions, and improve healthcare delivery. The introduction to a medical survey is typically the opening section that provides background information and context for the survey. It serves to introduce the purpose, objectives, and scope of the survey to the participants or readers. Here are some key components that may be included in the introduction of a medical survey:

1. Purpose: Clearly state the main goal or objective of the survey. This could be to gather information about a specific health issue, assess healthcare needs, evaluate the effectiveness of a

treatment or intervention, or explore healthcare utilization patterns, among other possibilities.

2. Background: Provide relevant background information to contextualize the survey topic. This may include information about the prevalence of a particular health condition, recent developments in medical research or healthcare policy related to the topic, or any other pertinent information that helps to frame the survey.

3. Importance: Explain why the topic of the survey is important and why it warrants investigation. Discuss the potential implications of the survey findings for healthcare practice, policy, or research.

4. Scope: Outline the scope of the survey, including the target population (e.g., patients with a specific medical condition, healthcare providers, general population), the geographic area covered, and the time frame of the survey.

5. Confidentiality and Ethics: Assure participants of the confidentiality of their responses and explain any ethical considerations involved in conducting the survey, such as obtaining informed consent and protecting participant privacy.

6. Instructions: Provide instructions for completing the survey, including any specific guidelines for responding to questions or providing feedback.

Worldwide Diabetes Statistics:

Diabetes is indeed a significant worldwide problem with far-reaching implications for public health, healthcare systems, and individuals. Here's an overview of why it's considered a global concern:

1. Prevalence: Diabetes is increasingly prevalent worldwide. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), approximately 537 million adults (aged 20-79) were living with diabetes in 2021, and this number is projected to rise to 784 million by 2045. Both type 1 and type 2 diabetes contribute to this burden.[13]



2. Health Impacts: Diabetes can lead to a range of serious health complications, including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, nerve damage, vision loss, and lower limb amputations. It significantly reduces quality of life and life expectancy if not managed effectively.

3. Economic Costs: Diabetes imposes substantial economic costs on individuals, families, healthcare systems, and societies. These costs include expenses related to medical care, treatment, complications, disability, and lost productivity. The IDF estimates that global healthcare expenditure on diabetes was USD 850 billion in 2019.[14]

4. Risk Factors: Diabetes is influenced by various risk factors, including genetics, lifestyle factors (such as unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, and obesity), socio-economic factors, and environmental factors. Urbanization, sedentary lifestyles, and unhealthy dietary patterns contribute to the rising prevalence of diabetes worldwide.

5. Health Disparities: Diabetes disproportionately affects certain populations, including ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, and socio-economically disadvantaged groups. These disparities may be due to differences in access to healthcare, education, healthy food, and other social determinants of health.[15]

6. Challenges in Management: Effective management of diabetes requires a comprehensive approach that includes lifestyle modifications, medication, regular monitoring, and access to healthcare services. However, many people with diabetes face barriers to accessing these services, including financial barriers, lack of education, and inadequate healthcare infrastructure.

worldwide diabetes ratio:

last update in January 2022, the worldwide ratio of diabetes varies depending on the type of diabetes and the population being considered.

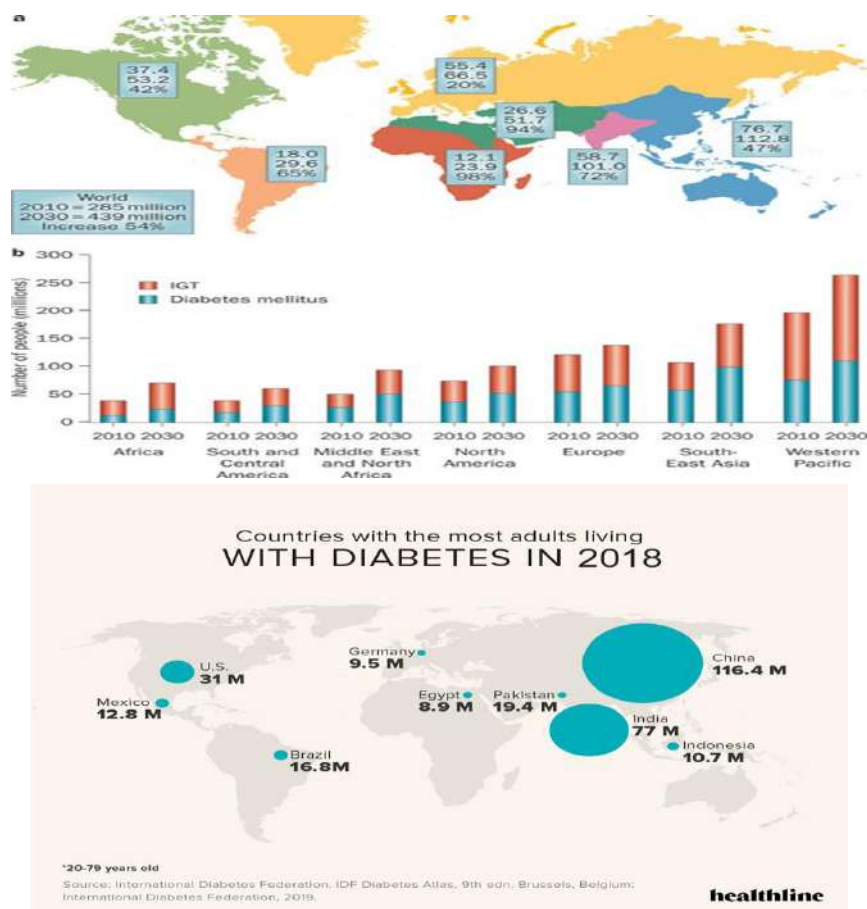
1. Type 1 Diabetes: Type 1 diabetes accounts for approximately 5-10% of all diabetes cases worldwide. It is more common in children and young adults but can occur at any age. The global incidence of type 1 diabetes is increasing, particularly in younger age groups.

2. Type 2 Diabetes: Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes, accounting for the majority of cases worldwide. It is strongly associated with lifestyle factors such as unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, and obesity. The prevalence of type 2 diabetes varies widely by region, with higher rates observed in urban areas and among certain ethnic groups.

3. Gestational Diabetes: Gestational diabetes occurs during pregnancy and affects approximately 1 in 7 births globally. Women with gestational diabetes have an increased risk of developing type 2 diabetes later in life, and their children are also at higher risk of obesity and type 2 diabetes.

4. Overall Prevalence: According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), approximately 1 in 10 adults aged 20-79 worldwide had diabetes in 2021. This translates to around 537 million adults. However, the prevalence of diabetes varies significantly by region, with higher rates observed in low- and middle-income countries.

5. Trends: The global prevalence of diabetes has been steadily increasing over the past few decades, driven by factors such as population growth, aging populations, urbanization, and changes in lifestyle behaviours. If current trends continue, it is projected that the number of people with diabetes will continue to rise in the coming years.



Diabetes Problem In India:

Diabetes is a significant and growing health problem in India, presenting several challenges to public health and healthcare systems.

1. High Prevalence: India has one of the highest numbers of people living with diabetes globally. According to the International Diabetes Federation (IDF), India had an estimated 77 million adults aged 20-79 living with diabetes in 2021. This number is expected to increase to 134 million by 2045 if current trends continue.

2. Rising Incidence: The prevalence of diabetes in India has been steadily increasing over the past few decades, driven by factors such as rapid urbanization, sedentary lifestyles, unhealthy dietary patterns, and genetic predisposition. Type 2 diabetes is particularly common, accounting for the majority of diabetes cases in India. [16,17]

3. Early Onset: Diabetes in India often occurs at a younger age compared to Western countries.

This early onset increases the risk of developing complications such as cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and neuropathy at a relatively young age, leading to a significant burden of morbidity and mortality.

4. Regional Variations: There are significant regional variations in the prevalence of diabetes within India, with higher rates observed in urban areas compared to rural areas. However, diabetes is also increasingly becoming a rural health problem due to changes in lifestyle and dietary habits. [18,19]

5. Challenges in Management: Managing diabetes in India faces several challenges, including limited access to healthcare services, inadequate infrastructure for diabetes care, shortage of healthcare providers trained in diabetes management, high out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures, and low awareness about the

condition and its complications among the general population.

6. Complications and Economic Burden:

Diabetes and its complications impose a significant economic burden on individuals, families, and the healthcare system in India. The costs associated with medical care, treatment of complications, loss of productivity, and disability can be substantial and contribute to poverty and socioeconomic disparities. [20,21]

Diabetic patient ratio in India:

1. High Prevalence: India has a large population of individuals living with diabetes. The IDF estimated that approximately 77 million adults aged 20-79 in India had diabetes in 2021.

2. Urban-Rural Divide: While diabetes is prevalent across both urban and rural areas of India, the prevalence tends to be higher in urban areas due to factors such as changing lifestyles, increased consumption of processed foods, reduced physical activity, and higher stress levels. However, the gap between urban and rural prevalence rates is narrowing as urbanization spreads to rural areas.

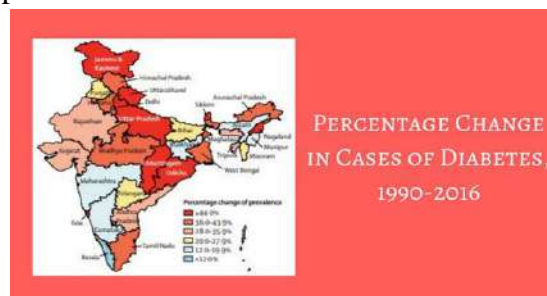
3. Type 2 Diabetes Dominance: Type 2 diabetes is the most common form of diabetes in India, accounting for the vast majority of cases. This is often attributed to lifestyle factors such as poor diet, lack of physical activity, and obesity, as well as genetic predisposition.

4. Increasing Incidence: The incidence of diabetes in India is increasing, particularly among younger age groups. This trend is concerning as diabetes at a younger age increases the risk of developing complications such as cardiovascular disease, kidney disease, and neuropathy.

5. Challenges in Management: Managing diabetes in India faces numerous challenges, including limited access to healthcare services, shortage of trained healthcare professionals, high out-of-pocket healthcare expenditures, and low

awareness about the condition and its complications among the general population.

6. Economic and Social Impact: Diabetes and its complications impose a significant economic burden on individuals, families, and the healthcare system in India. The costs associated with medical care, treatment of complications, loss of productivity, and disability can be substantial and contribute to poverty and socioeconomic disparities.



Aim of work:

Medical Surveys of an Antidiabetic Medication in village area of western Maharashtra.

OBJECTIVES:

1. Research and Data Collection: Surveys help gather data on various medical conditions, treatments, and healthcare practices. This data can be used for research purposes to understand disease prevalence, treatment efficacy, patient demographics, and healthcare trends.

2. Public Health Planning: Surveys provide insights into public health needs and help in planning and implementing healthcare programs. For example, surveys on vaccination coverage can help identify areas with low immunization rates and target interventions accordingly.

3. Quality Improvement: Surveys can be used to assess the quality of healthcare services and identify areas for improvement. Patient satisfaction surveys, for instance, provide feedback on the patient experience and help healthcare providers enhance the quality of care they deliver.

4. Disease Surveillance: Surveys play a crucial role in disease surveillance by monitoring the

spread of infectious diseases and tracking changes in disease patterns over time. Surveillance surveys help identify outbreaks, assess the effectiveness of control measures, and inform public health responses.

5. Effectiveness Evaluation: Surveys can assess the effectiveness of anti-diabetic drugs in real-world settings by gathering data on patient outcomes such as glycaemic control, complications, and quality of life. This information complements data from clinical trials and provides insights into how these drugs perform in diverse patient populations and clinical settings.

6. Adherence and Compliance: Surveys help evaluate patient adherence and compliance to anti-diabetic medication regimens. Understanding factors influencing medication adherence, such as side effects, cost, and patient education, can inform strategies to improve treatment adherence and health outcomes.

7. Safety Monitoring: Surveys contribute to post-marketing surveillance of anti-diabetic drugs by detecting and monitoring adverse drug reactions (ADRs) and unexpected side effects in larger patient populations. This ongoing pharmacovigilance is essential for identifying potential safety concerns and ensuring the continued safety of these medications.

8. Patient Preferences and Satisfaction: Surveys can assess patient preferences for different anti-diabetic drugs and treatment modalities, as well as patient satisfaction with their current medication regimen. Understanding patient perspectives helps tailor treatment plans to individual needs and preferences, ultimately improving patient engagement and treatment outcomes.

9. Quality of Care and Treatment Disparities: Surveys help assess the quality of care received by patients with diabetes, including access to anti-

diabetic drugs, healthcare services, and diabetes education programs. By identifying disparities in care delivery and treatment outcomes across different population groups, surveys support efforts to reduce healthcare inequalities and improve the overall quality of diabetes care.

Medical Survey Procedure:

1. Research Objective: Define the purpose of the survey. Are you looking to gather information on the prevalence of diabetes, treatment methods, patient satisfaction, or any other specific aspect related to antidiabetic patients? Develop a structured questionnaire that includes both closed-ended (multiple-choice) and open-ended questions to gather quantitative and qualitative data. Identify the target population for the survey. In this case, it would be antidiabetic patients. Consider factors like age, gender, type of diabetes, treatment regimen, etc. Ensure that participants are informed about the purpose of the survey, their rights, and how the data will be used. Obtain their consent to participate.

Engagement with Medical Shops: Encourage collaboration with local medical shops to ensure availability and accessibility of antidiabetic medications in rural areas. Develop a structured questionnaire that includes both closed-ended (multiple-choice) and open-ended questions to gather quantitative and qualitative data. Identify the target population for the survey.

Consultation with Doctors: Advocate for regular visits by doctors or healthcare professionals to rural medical shops.

Data Analysis:

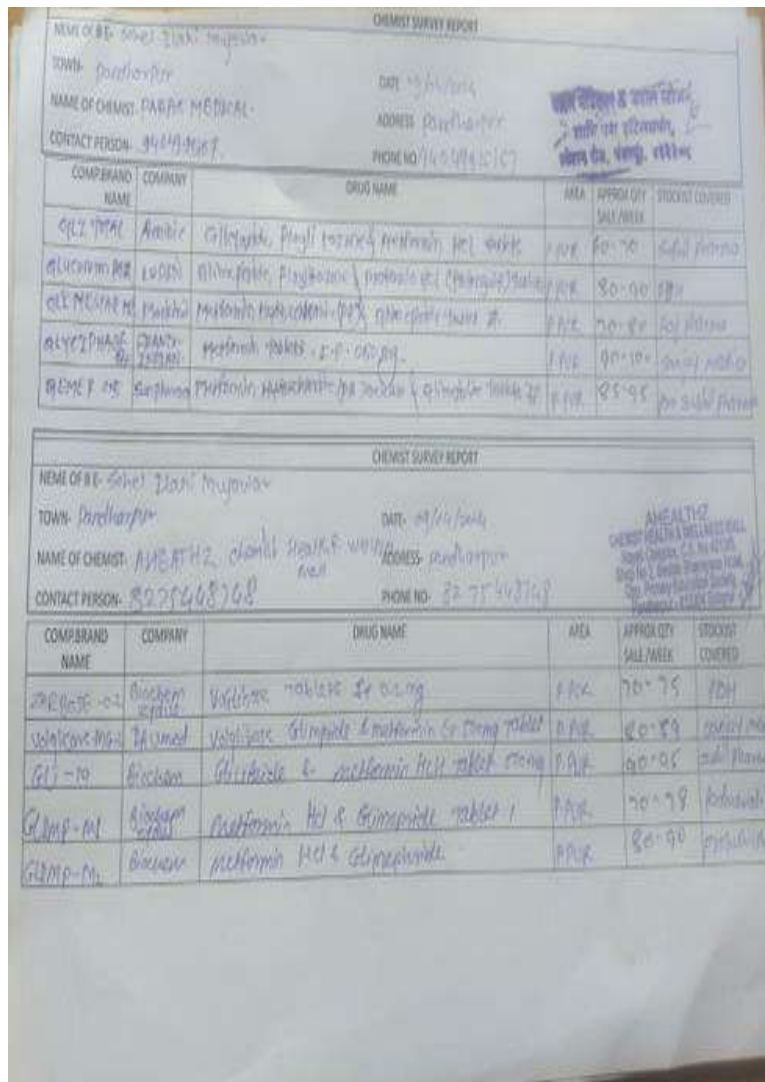
Once the data is collected, analyse it using statistical methods to draw meaningful conclusions. Look for patterns, trends, and correlations in the data.

Preparation Of Formate



CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT						
NAME OF B E-						
TOWN-				DATE		
NAME OF CHEMIST-				ADDRESS		
CONTACT PERSON-				PHONE NO.		
PRODUCT SELECTED FOR RCPA: -						
COMP.BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	QUL/SPL	APPROX QTY SALE /WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED

Survey Report:



NAME OF DRUG: *Glucose* CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT
 TOWN: *Fundli* DATE: *10/11/2024*
 NAME OF CHEMIST: *Sohel Mujawar* ADDRESS: *Peik, Vadgaon*
 CONTACT PERSON: *984578999* PHONE NO: *984578999*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX. QTY. SALE WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
GLUCOSE-MF	USV. PLT.	Gliclazide and Metformin Tablets 750	Vadgaon	80-70	Subj. Medical
GLUCOSE-DS2	USV. PLT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Sublingual Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	70-80	Subj. Pharma US
GLUCOSE S	Sun Pharma	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	85-95	Subj. Pharma US
GLUCOSE S	Sun Pharma	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	85-100	Subj. Pharma US
GLUCOSE DS2	Sun Pharma	Metformin Hydrochloride Sublingual Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	90-100	Subj. Pharma

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT
 NAME OF DRUG: *Glucose*
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 CONTACT PERSON: *984578999* PHONE NO: *984578999*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX. QTY. SALE WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
ZEPHRAZOL	Pranav	Metformin 500mg	Vadgaon	60-70	Subj. Pharma US
Glucose	USV. PLT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	80-90	Subj. Pharma
Glucose	Sun Pharma	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	90-100	Subj. Pharma
Glucose	Sun Pharma	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	85-95	Subj. Pharma US
GLU-M	Bardol	Gliclazide + Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets	Vadgaon	90-100	Subj. Pharma

आयुष मेडिकल
 प्रो. मयार

NAME OF DRUG: *Glucose* CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT
 TOWN: *Fundli* DATE: *10/11/2024*
 NAME OF CHEMIST: *Sohel Mujawar* ADDRESS: *Peik, Vadgaon*
 CONTACT PERSON: *984578999* PHONE NO: *984578999*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX. QTY. SALE WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
Glucose	Lupin	Gliclazide + Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets	Vadgaon	60-70	Subj. Pharma
Glucose	USV. PLT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	70-80	Subj. Pharma
Glucose	Sun Pharma	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	80-90	Subj. Pharma
Glucose	USV. PLT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	90-100	Subj. Pharma US
Glucose	Lupin	Metformin Hydrochloride & Gliclazide Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	60-85	Subj. Pharma

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT
 NAME OF DRUG: *Glucose*
 TOWN: *Fundli* DATE: *10/11/2024*
 NAME OF CHEMIST: *Sohel Mujawar* ADDRESS: *Peik, Vadgaon*
 CONTACT PERSON: *984578999* PHONE NO: *984578999*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX. QTY. SALE WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
AMARJAL M	Sarafi	Metformin Hydrochloride Sublingual Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	70-80	Subj. Medical
SALIA M	USV. PLT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Sublingual Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	80-90	Subj. Pharma
ROPHAL-MV 2	INTAS	Metformin Hydrochloride & Gliclazide Tablets 500mg	Vadgaon	90-100	Subj. Pharma US
Daprol-M	INTAS	Dapagliflozin & Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets	Vadgaon	70-75	Subj. Pharma
Lentol	USV. PLT.	Susulin Glargine Injection, T.P. (Insulin analog)	Vadgaon	85-100	Subj. Medical

PHARMACY MEDICALS
 प्रो. मयार

NAME OF BE: Sohel Khatu Mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: LIFEBE Medical
 CONTACT PERSON: 982493742
 DATE: 14/01/2024
 ADDRESS: Pandharpur, Dist. Solapur
 PHONE NO: 982493742

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
V2 DAPA 10mg	Endo	VOLOSIN TABLET 100mg	Isbani	50-60	Pharmaceutical
2 PARASE 0.2	Bionom	VOLOSIN TABLET 200mg	Isbani	80-70	Pharmaceutical
CALYPTAL PHAR 100 TABLET	Pharmaceutical	VOLOSIN TABLET 100mg	Isbani	70-80	Pharmaceutical
6011 PIP 0.5g	Pharmaceutical	VOLOSIN TABLET 100mg	Isbani	50-60	Pharmaceutical
VOLOSIN	Pharmaceutical	VOLOSIN TABLET 100mg	Isbani	90-100	Pharmaceutical

NAME OF BE: Sohel Khatu Mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: LifebE Medical
 CONTACT PERSON: 982493742
 DATE: 14/01/2024
 ADDRESS: Pandharpur, Dist. Solapur
 PHONE NO: 982493742

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
Reclimet	Dr. Reddy	Glicolide metformin	Isbani	60-70	Pharmaceutical
Glicophage	Pharmaceutical	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Isbani	70-75	Pharmaceutical
Glic plus	Alemic	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Isbani	80-90	Pharmaceutical
Glicomet-500	USV	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Isbani	90-100	Pharmaceutical
Glicomet-500	USV	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Isbani	85-100	Pharmaceutical

NAME OF BE: Sohel Khatu Mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Vaj Medical & Agency
 CONTACT PERSON: 9960272845
 DATE: 08/01/2024
 ADDRESS: Pandharpur, Dist. Solapur
 PHONE NO: 9960272845

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
2 PARASE 0.2	Pharmaceutical	VOLOSIN TABLET 200mg	Pharmaceutical	40-50	Pharmaceutical
Glicophage	Pharmaceutical	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	60-80	Pharmaceutical
glicophage	Pharmaceutical	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	80-100	Pharmaceutical
VOLOSIN 100	Pharmaceutical	VOLOSIN TABLET 100mg	Pharmaceutical	90-100	Pharmaceutical
Glic-75	Pharmaceutical	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	70-75	Pharmaceutical

NAME OF BE: Sohel Khatu Mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Vaj Medical & Agency
 CONTACT PERSON: 9960272845
 DATE: 08/01/2024
 ADDRESS: Pandharpur, Dist. Solapur
 PHONE NO: 9960272845

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
39NOSZ-116	USV PLT	glicophage metformin tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	90-95	Pharmaceutical
Glicome PS	USV PLT	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	80-90	Pharmaceutical
9PHER DS1	Pharmaceutical	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	70-75	Pharmaceutical
Glic-75	Pharmaceutical	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	80-90	Pharmaceutical
Glic-75	Pharmaceutical	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pharmaceutical	90-100	Pharmaceutical

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Khalid Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur* DATE *1/05/2024*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *Lokhande Medical* ADDRESS *Holkhande*
 CONTACT PERSON *9891727254* PHONE NO *91170971*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX CITY SALE WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
<i>Glimp 172</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	<i>P.D.H</i>
<i>Glimp 170</i>	<i>USV</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>USV</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg and Glibenclamide Tablets 50</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>
<i>Glimp 2</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Glibenclamide Tablets 25mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	<i>P.D.H</i>

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Khalid Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur* DATE *1/05/2024*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *Om Sai Medical* ADDRESS *Sinhli Road, Pandharpur*
 CONTACT PERSON *9891393150* PHONE NO *9891393150*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX CITY SALE WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
<i>Glimp 172</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	
<i>Glimp 170</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Glibenclamide Tablets</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>70-80</i>	
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>USV</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg and Glibenclamide Tablets 50</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>90-95</i>	
<i>Glimp 2</i>	<i>SPL LTD</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg and Glibenclamide Tablets 25mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>Sun Pharma</i>	<i>Glibenclamide Tablets 25mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	

Om Sai Medical & General Store
Near Vihar Market
Ward Pandharpur

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Khalid Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur* DATE *1/05/2024*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *Pandharpur Swapnil Medical Store* ADDRESS *Pandharpur*
 CONTACT PERSON *971162244* PHONE NO *971162244*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX CITY SALE WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
<i>Vale D.D.C.P.</i>	<i>Cipla</i>	<i>Metformin Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>
<i>Glimp 2</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>70-75</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>USV</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>Sun Pharma</i>	<i>Glibenclamide Tablets 25mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	<i>P.D.H</i>
<i>Glimp 2</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Khalid Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur* DATE *1/05/2024*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *PARAS MEDICO* ADDRESS *Buland, Pandharpur Shop No. 20, Sin Plaza*
 CONTACT PERSON *9821081622* PHONE NO *9821081622*

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX CITY SALE WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>USV</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>70-75</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>
<i>Glimp 170</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	<i>P.D.H</i>
<i>Glimp 2</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Glibenclamide Tablets 25mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 500mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-70</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>
<i>Glimp 200</i>	<i>Dr. Reddy's</i>	<i>Glibenclamide Tablets 25mg</i>	<i>Pandharpur</i>	<i>60-65</i>	<i>Med Pharmacy</i>



CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Dahi Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *SANTAY MEDICAL*
 CONTACT PERSON *979004250*
 DATE *7/10/2024*
 ADDRESS *off chand pandharpur*
 PHONE NO *973004250*

COMBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE /WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
GLUCOTAL	Alkerm	Glimepiride, metformin	Pandharpur	50-60	200000
GLYCEPHAGE	FRANCO-SERVA	metformin tablets 500 mg	Pandharpur	70-80	200000
GLIMY-2	Dr. Reddy	glimepiride tablets 50 mg	Pandharpur	50-60	200000
GLUCOPHAGE	FRANCO	metformin tablets 500 mg	Pandharpur	70-80	200000
GLUCOMET-50	USVANT	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pandharpur	50-60	200000

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Dahi Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *BUCHIRA MEDICAL*
 CONTACT PERSON *839973559*
 DATE *7/10/2024*
 ADDRESS *pandharpur*
 PHONE NO *89973559*

बुचिरा मेडीकल
 पन्डरपुर, महाराष्ट्र, भारत
 मोबा. 899973559

COMBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE /WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
glime	Dr. Reddy	Glimepiride, metformin	Pandharpur	60-70	Sukhila pharma
BUCHIRASOL	Sun pharma	sitagliptin phosphate & M. Hydrochloride, Tablets	Pandharpur	50-90	PDH
GLUCOMET-50	USVANT	metformin Hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pandharpur	50-90	200000
glime-2	Dr. Reddy	Glimepiride tablets 50 mg	Pandharpur	50-90	Prisukhila pharma
VELDROPERIN	Elber	vildagliptin tablet 100 mg	Pandharpur	60-70	microdistributors

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Dahi Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *SANTAY MEDICAL*
 CONTACT PERSON *979004250*
 DATE *7/10/2024*
 ADDRESS *off chand pandharpur*
 PHONE NO *973004250*

COMBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE /WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
GLUCOTAL	Alkerm	Glimepiride, metformin	Pandharpur	50-60	200000
GLYCEPHAGE	FRANCO-SERVA	metformin tablets 500 mg	Pandharpur	70-80	200000
GLIMY-2	Dr. Reddy	glimepiride tablets 50 mg	Pandharpur	50-60	200000
GLUCOPHAGE	FRANCO	metformin tablets 500 mg	Pandharpur	70-80	200000
GLUCOMET-50	USVANT	metformin hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pandharpur	50-60	200000

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF B.E. *Sohel Dahi Mujawar*
 TOWN *Pandharpur*
 NAME OF CHEMIST *BUCHIRA MEDICAL*
 CONTACT PERSON *839973559*
 DATE *7/10/2024*
 ADDRESS *pandharpur*
 PHONE NO *89973559*

बुचिरा मेडीकल
 पन्डरपुर, महाराष्ट्र, भारत
 मोबा. 899973559

COMBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE /WEEK	STOCKST COVERED
glime	Dr. Reddy	Glimepiride, metformin	Pandharpur	60-70	Sukhila pharma
BUCHIRASOL	Sun pharma	sitagliptin phosphate & M. Hydrochloride, Tablets	Pandharpur	50-90	PDH
GLUCOMET-50	USVANT	metformin Hydrochloride tablet 500mg	Pandharpur	50-90	200000
glime-2	Dr. Reddy	Glimepiride tablets 50 mg	Pandharpur	50-90	Prisukhila pharma
VELDROPERIN	Elber	vildagliptin tablet 100 mg	Pandharpur	60-70	microdistributors

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF CHEMIST: Sohel Ziaib Mujawar
 TOWN: Panchsagar
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Ganjave Medicines Mall
 CONTACT PERSON: 902019188
 ADDRESS: Panchsagar
 PHONE NO: 923820977

COMBIBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE/WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
GLIMESTAB	Mankind	Metformin Hydrochloride Polysorbate Release & Glimepiride Tablet	Wadhwa	50-60	Social pharmacy
GLITZINAGE	FIP	Metformin Tablets 750 mg	Wadhwa	70-80	Mahesh & Sonikumar
GEMER 2	USV	Metformin Hydrochloride Polysorbate Release & Glimepiride Tablet	Wadhwa	90-95	Mahesh & Sonikumar
GLUFOPAZIN	Abbott	Metformin Hydrochloride Polysorbate Release Tablets, 250 mg	Wadhwa	70-80	Suryajyoti Medical
ISLAMET	SUN Pharma	Sitagliptin, Sitagliptin & Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets	Wadhwa	80-90	For social pharmacy GANJAVE MEDICINES MALL

NAME OF CHEMIST: Sohel Mujawar
 TOWN: Panchsagar
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Ideal Medical
 CONTACT PERSON: 9928210096
 ADDRESS: Birdevi chowk, Panchsagar
 PHONE NO: 992820977

COMBIBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE/WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
GLUCOMET-GR	USV PVT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Sustained Release & Glimepiride Tablet	Wadhwa	70-80	For social pharmacy
GLIMESTAR	Mankind	Metformin Hydrochloride Polysorbate Release & Glimepiride Tablet 750	Wadhwa	80-95	Mahesh & Sonikumar
GLUCOMET-750	USV PVT.	Metformin Hydrochloride (SR) 750mg Glimepiride 1mg	Wadhwa	70-85	Suryajyoti Medical
GLUCOMET-250	USV PVT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 250 mg	Wadhwa	85-90	Mahesh & Sonikumar
GLUCOMET-26M	USV PVT.	Metformin Hydrochloride Sustained Release Tablets 250 mg	Wadhwa	00-100	Social pharmacy

IDEAL MEDICAL
 Birdevi Chowk Panchsagar
 Mob: 992820996

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

TOWN: Panchsagar
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Asha Singh HANSE
 CONTACT PERSON: 901179376
 ADDRESS: Panchsagar
 PHONE NO: 901179376

AASHA DRUG HOUSE
 Panchsagar, Dist. Solapur
 431001 Solapur

COMBIBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE/WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
SONO E-COMB	Sunpharm	Sitagliptin, Sitagliptin & Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets	Wadhwa	50-60	
EPINER-2	USV LTD	Metformin Hydrochloride Polysorbate Release Tablets	Wadhwa	60-65	
SELCOM-100	USV	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 100 mg	Wadhwa	65-70	
ROX-100	USV	Metformin Hydrochloride Tablets 100 mg	Wadhwa	70-85	
GLUCOMET	USV	Metformin Hydrochloride Sustained Release Tablets 250 mg	Wadhwa	60-85	

NAME OF CHEMIST: Sohel Ziaib Mujawar
 TOWN: Panchsagar
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Shree Ganesh Medical Store
 CONTACT PERSON: 9096272983
 ADDRESS: Panchsagar
 PHONE NO: 9096272983

COMBIBRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE/WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
limy-2	DR Ruddy	Glimepiride tablet 1 mg	Wadhwa	60-70	P.D.H
URPACOPAZIN	USV	Metformin Hydrochloride tablet 250 mg	Wadhwa	70-80	PHARMA
VEN-60	USV	Metformin Hydrochloride Polysorbate Release & Glimepiride Tablet 750 mg	Wadhwa	80-90	PHARMA
WOMER	USV	Metformin Hydrochloride tablet 250 mg	Wadhwa	90-100	Wadhwa
M4M2	DR Ruddy	Metformin Hydrochloride Polysorbate Release 250 mg	Wadhwa	85-95	P.D.H

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF B.E. Sohel Ishaq Mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur DATE: 15/03/24 Supplied By: [Signature]
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Dhanshya Medical ADDRESS: Pandharpur, Dist. Solapur
 CONTACT PERSON: 9621955355 PHONE NO: 9421955355 Date: / / 20

COMP. BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE / WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
Jambhaji	UNIP	gaman, neem, Bhumi Amra, karanja	Pandharpur	10-30	Ayurvedic
Gilvromap	Marathi	gaman, neem, Bhumi Amra, karanja	Pandharpur	10-30	Ayurvedic
D. BOLA	Somvata	karanja, Bhumi Amra, gaman, neem	Pandharpur	20-40	Ayurvedic
A. Sandvat	Kashta	karanja, Bhumi Amra, neem, gaman	Pandharpur	5-15	Ayurvedic
A.D. Jalebi	Sanjeev	neem, gaman, Bhumi Amra	Pandharpur	20-40	Ayurvedic

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF B.E. Sohel Ishaq Mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur DATE: 15/03/24
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Shrushti Medical ADDRESS: Pandharpur
 CONTACT PERSON: 9811489994 PHONE NO: 9811489994

[Signature]

COMP. BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE / WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
Jambhaji	Unsha	gaman, neem, Bhumi Amra, karanja	Pandharpur	60-70	Ayurvedic
Gilvromap	Marathi	gaman, neem, Bhumi Amra, karanja	Pandharpur	80-90	Ayurvedic
D. BOLA	Somvata	neem, Bhumi Amra, gaman, karanja	Pandharpur	90-100	Ayurvedic
A. Sandvat	Kashta	karanja, Bhumi Amra, neem, gaman	Pandharpur	81-90	Ayurvedic
A.D. Jalebi	Sanjeev	neem, gaman, Bhumi Amra, karanja	Pandharpur	92-80	Ayurvedic

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF B.E. Sohel Ishaq Mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur DATE: 16/03/24
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Patil's Medical ADDRESS: Pandharpur
 CONTACT PERSON: PHONE NO:

COMP. BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE / WEEK	STOCKIST COVERED
V. V. P. Patil	Emap	metformin, HCl	Pandharpur	60-80	Reg
T. V. Patil	LOPIA	metformin tablet, P.P. 500mg	Pandharpur	80-90	Reg
Q. P. Patil	Paplo	metformin HCl (P.P.) & Glimipride tablet	Pandharpur	70-75	Reg
R. M. Patil	Patil	metformin HCl (P.P.) & Glimipride tablet P.P.	Pandharpur	80-90	Reg
G. M. Patil	USV	Glimipride, piilitazone, & metformin HCl tablet	Pandharpur	100	Reg

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF BE: Sohel Ziahi mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Surasim Suresh Purohit
 CONTACT PERSON: 8980901827
 DATE: 15/06/24
 ADDRESS: Pandharpur
 PHONE NO: 9828918139

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE / WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
CEMERA	Sunpharm	metformin HCl (PR) & Glimipride tablet	Wile	10-15	PDH
CEMERA DS	Sunpharm	metformin HCl (PR) & Glimipride tablet 2p	P.PUR	10-15	PDH
CEMERA DS	Sunpharm	metformin HCl (PR) & Glimipride tablet H.	P.PUR	15-20	PDH
Glycomer DS	Wile	metformin HCl (Sustain R) tablet Glimipride	P.PUR	10-15	Suppl. Pandharpur
Glycomer HCl DS	P.PUR	metformin HCl (PR) & Glimipride tablet 2p	Pandharpur	10-15	PDH

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF BE: Sohel Ziahi mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Pasvadi medical HCL
 CONTACT PERSON: 7890182953
 DATE: 11/06/24
 ADDRESS: HCL
 PHONE NO: 8990569665

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE / WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
VALI base DS	JAUMED	Vali base tablet 2p 0.2mg	Wile	5	PDH
Vali base DS	Biochem	Vali base tablet 1p Glimipride & metformin	Wile	5	PDH
Gli-19	Biochem	Gliclazide & metformin HCl tablet	Wile	10	PDH
CEMERA	Sunpharm	metformin (PR) & Glimipride tablet 2p	Wile	7	PDH
CEMERA DS	Sunpharm	metformin (PR) & Glimipride tablet 2p	Wile	4	PDH

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF BE: Sohel Ziahi mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: SPANAM MEDICAL
 CONTACT PERSON: 966518380
 DATE: 15/06/24
 ADDRESS: Pandharpur
 PHONE NO: 9828918139

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE / WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
Glycomer DS	LUPIN	Glimipride, metformin HCl, Hiberdonic PR/ tablet	Biochem	10-15	PDH
Vali base DS	FRANCO	metformin tablets 2p 0.2mg	Biochem	5-10	Nishada
Glycomer DS	FRANCO	metformin Hiberdonic Sustained release tablets 500mg	Sunpharm	15-20	Area
Glycomer DS	DSV	metformin Hiberdonic Sustained release & Glimipride tablet	Biochem	10-15	Area
Glycomer DS	LUPIN	metformin Hiberdonic Sustained release & Glimipride tablet 2p	Biochem	15-20	PDH

CHEMIST SURVEY REPORT

NAME OF BE: Sohel Ziahi mujawar
 TOWN: Pandharpur
 NAME OF CHEMIST: Navjivon Medical
 CONTACT PERSON: 9828918139
 DATE: 15/06/24
 ADDRESS: Pandharpur
 PHONE NO: 9828918139

COMP BRAND NAME	COMPANY	DRUG NAME	AREA	APPROX QTY SALE / WEEK	STOCKS COVERED
Glycomer DS	Lupin DS	Glimipride & metformin HCl (PR) tablet	Pandharpur	15-20	PDH
Gli-19	Biochem	Gliclazide & metformin HCl tablet	P.PUR	25-30	PDH
Vali base DS	JAUMED	Vali base, Glimipride & metformin HCl (SR) tablet	P.PUR	10-15	Suppl. Pandharpur
VALI base DS	Biochem	Vali base tablet 1p 0.2mg	P.PUR	45-50	Suppl. Pandharpur
CEMERA DS	Sunpharm	metformin HCl (PR) & Glimipride tablet	P.PUR	20-25	Suppl. Pandharpur



DISCUSSION OF SURVEY:

In Western Maharashtra, as in many rural areas of India, diabetes presents a growing health challenge due to changing lifestyles, dietary habits, and genetic predispositions. The survey aimed to assess the usage, effectiveness, and challenges related to antidiabetic medications among villagers in this region. By analysing survey data from diverse populations, this study sheds light on the regional variations in antidiabetic medication use, factors influencing treatment choices, and the effectiveness of current management approaches. The findings highlight the challenges faced by individuals living with diabetes and the importance of tailored interventions to improve patient outcomes and quality of life. Through a comprehensive review of medical survey results, this research contributes to the understanding of antidiabetic medication trends on a global scale, guiding healthcare providers, policymakers, and researchers in developing targeted strategies to address the growing burden of diabetes and enhance the delivery of diabetes care worldwide. The survey utilized a cross-sectional design with structured questionnaires administered to residents diagnosed with diabetes. Participants included villagers aged 18 and above who were currently on antidiabetic medication. Data was collected through face-to-face interviews conducted by trained healthcare personnel visiting households in selected villages. Discuss the types of antidiabetic medications used by villagers, including oral medications (e.g., metformin, sulfonylureas) and insulin. coal health department reports on diabetes prevalence and management in Maharashtra. Research articles on diabetes management in rural India published in peer-reviewed journals like the Indian Journal of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Journal of Association of Physicians of India, or other relevant regional journals. Reports from international organizations like the World Health

Organization (WHO) or the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) that discuss diabetes management challenges in rural settings globally, which can provide context for discussing rural Maharashtra.

CONCLUSION:

The medical survey conducted on antidiabetic medication usage in villages of Western Maharashtra has provided valuable insights into the current landscape of diabetes management in rural settings. Key findings from the survey include the prevalence of diabetes among villagers, types of antidiabetic medications predominantly used, and the challenges faced in accessing and adhering to prescribed treatments. **Engagement with Medical Shops** Encourage collaboration with local medical shops to ensure availability and accessibility of antidiabetic medications in rural areas. **Consultation with Doctors** Advocate for regular visits by doctors or healthcare professionals to rural medical shops

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