

ABSTRAK

Soenika (01175200009)

POLA PERESEPAN OBAT GASTRITIS PASIEN RAWAT JALAN DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH KOTA TANGERANG PERIODE JANUARI–JUNI 2022

Karya Tulis Ilmiah, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan (2023)

(XIII + 31 halaman; 9 tabel; 4 lampiran)

Gastritis atau yang biasa disebut maag merupakan kondisi adanya peradangan pada dinding lambung yang disebabkan tingginya kadar asam lambung maupun iritasi dinding lambung karena zat tertentu, ditandai dengan keluhan perut terasa perih nyeri pada bagian perut tengah atau ulu hati. Gastritis dapat disebabkan karena adanya infeksi bakteri *Helicobacter Pylori* dan beberapa faktor lainnya. Pengobatan yang dilakukan dapat dengan terapi non farmakologi maupun terapi farmakologi menggunakan beberapa golongan obat. Di RSUD Kota Tangerang belum dilakukan evaluasi pola persepan obat gastritis. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pola persepan pasien rawat jalan dengan diagnosis gastritis di RSUD Kota Tangerang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data secara retrospektif dengan jumlah sampel 73 pasien. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan berdasarkan jenis kelamin paling banyak yaitu perempuan (65,75%), karakteristik usia paling banyak 20 – 44 tahun, dan diagnosis paling banyak berdasarkan kode ICD10 yaitu K29.0 (*Acute Haemorrhagic Gastritis*). Berdasarkan penggolongan obat yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu golongan *Proton Pump Inhibitor* (PPI) dengan nama obat omeprazole 20 mg (48,84%), kombinasi yang digunakan omeprazole 20 mg dengan sukralfat 500mg/5ml (40%), dan bentuk sediaan yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu kapsul (52,19%) dan aturan pakai paling banyak di resepkan yaitu omeprazole dua kali sehari satu kapsul sebanyak 34 resep.

Kata Kunci: Obat gastritis, Pola Persepan, Pasien Rawat Jalan

Referensi: 25 (2008-2018)

ABSTRACT

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PATTERN OF PRESCRIPTION OF GASTRITIS DRUG IN OUTPATIENT PATIENTS AT REGIONAL GENERAL HOSPITAL, TANGERANG CITY PERIOD JANUARY–JUNE 2022

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Gastritis or what is commonly called an ulcer is a condition where there is inflammation of the stomach wall caused by high levels of stomach acid or irritation of the stomach wall due to certain substances, characterized by complaints of stomach pain in the middle of the stomach or solar plexus. Gastritis can be caused due to infection with the Helicobacter Pylori bacteria and several other factors. Treatment can be carried out with non-pharmacological therapy and pharmacological therapy using several drug classes. At the Tangerang City General Hospital, an evaluation of the pattern of prescribing gastritis medication has not been carried out. The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of prescribing for outpatients with a diagnosis of gastritis at Tangerang City General Hospital. This research uses descriptive analysis method with retrospective data collection with a sample of 73 patients. The results of this study showed that the highest percentage based on gender was female (65,75%), the most age characteristics were 20 – 44 years, and the most diagnoses were based on the ICD10 code, namely K29.0 (Acute Haemorrhagic Gastritis). Based on the most widely used drug classification, namely the Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) class with the drug name omeprazole 20 mg (48,84%), the combination used omeprazole 20 mg with sucralfate 500mg/5mL (40%), and the most widely used dosage form used namely capsules (52,19%) and the rules for use are most prescribed namely omeprazole twice a day one capsule for 34 recipes.

Keywords: Gastritis Drug, Prescription Pattern, Outpatient

References: 25 (2008-2018)