ABSTRACT

The Use of Medications for Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding in Liver Cirrhotic Patients
(Study was conducted at Internal Department of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)

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Prompt treatment to control the active upper GI bleeding episode in liver cirrhotic patients should be given as soon as possible related to its high mortality rate. The aim of this study was to describe and to learn the use of medication to control the bleeding in cirrhotic patients with an upper gastrointestinal bleeding at Internal Department of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Surabaya during 1st of March until 31st of May 2012 due to drug of choice, dose and frequent of usage, duration of therapy, route of administration and how to administer it. It was a prospective study and analyzed by descriptive. The result showed that from 35 patients, prevalence of liver cirrhosis with an upper gastrointestinal bleeding was higher in men than in women while the range of age of most patients were in group of 41-50 and 51-60 with an equal result. Both Hipoalbumin and Diabetes Mellitus were the highest complication and comorbid that appear in this study. The agents used to stop bleeding were Omeprazole (100.00%), Phytomenadione (Vitamin K) (65.71%), Tranexamic acid (22.86%), Octreotide (22.86%) and Somatostatin (14.29%) which not only used to controlling the active episode of bleeding but they also maintained to prevent rebleeding. Drug Related Problems identified in this study were from the use of Octreotide like low dose, inappropriate usage, and inappropriate duration of usage, The use of Somatostatin like inappropriate usage, high dose and inappropriate duration of usage, low dose of Tranexamic acid and high dose of Omeprazole.

Keywords : Cirrhosis, Medication, Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding