

Etiologi Sakit Perut Berulang pada Pasien Anak di RSUD Dr. Soetomo Periode 2015-2019

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Sakit perut berulang adalah sakit perut yang terjadi pada rentangwaktu tiga bulan dan mengalami sedikitnya tiga kali episode sakit. Sekitar 10%-20% anak usia sekolah mengalami sakit perut berulang yang dibagi menjadi etiologi organik dan non organik. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui etiologi sakit perut berulang dan tanda gejala bahaya yang ditemui dari sakit perut berulang. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif menggunakan data sekunder rekam medis pasien anak dengan sakit perut berulang di RSUD Dr. Soetomo periode 2015-2019. Dengan jumlah sampel 56 sampel setelah melalui kriteria eksklusi. **Hasil:** Usia pasien sakit perut berulang pada anak didominasi rentang usia 7-9tahun. Jenis kelamin lebih banyak perempuan. Status gizi anak dengan sakit perut berulang cenderung mempunyai nilai gizi baik atau normal. Keluhan terbanyak berupa nyeri perut sebanyak 29 keluhan, diikuti oleh keluhan mual sebanyak 7 keluhan, dan muntah 4 keluhan. Hasil pemeriksaan fisik abdomen normal paling dominan, juga ditemukan hepatomegali. Pemeriksaan penunjang terbanyak menggunakan biopsi sebanyak 42 hasil pemeriksaan 36 diantaranya gastroduodenitis kronis, 3 positif H.pylori. **Kesimpulan:** Etiologi yang ditemukan adalah gastroduodenitis kronis khususnya infeksi Helicobacter pylori untuk etiologi organik non surgical, etiologi organik surgical didapatkan post operasi appendicitis kronis, serta tidak ditemukan adanya etiologi non organik. Tanda dan gejala bahaya terbanyak berupa nyeri perut yang tidak dijelaskan secara spesifik yang seharusnya dijelaskan sebagai nyeri perut yang tidak terlokalisir dan jauh dari umbilical serta mual.

Kata kunci: Sakit Perut Berulang, Anak, Etiologi, RSUD Dr. Soetomo

Etiology of Recurrent Abdominal Pain in Pediatric Patients RSUD Dr. Soetomo Year 2015-2019

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Abstract

Background: Recurrent abdominal pain is a pain in abdomen with range in 3 months and minimally has 3 episodes of pain. Recurrent abdominal pain affect 10-20% of child with school's age which divide into organic and non organic etiology. ***Purpose:*** To know about which the most etiology, and which the most red flag signs and symptoms. ***Method:*** this study use secondary data with descriptive study, using pediatric patient's medical record in RSUD Dr. Soetomo year 2015-2019. Total sample after excluded are 56 during 3 years. ***Results:*** the age range of child with recurrent abdominal pain is about 7-9 years old. The domination of gender is female. The most nutrition status that find is normal or in good condition. The most complain of children with RAP are abdominal pain in 24 complains, nausea in 4 complains and vomiting on 3 complains. In physical examination found that normal is the most result, also found hepatomegaly. For the additional examination biopsy is the highest number with 42 results of examination, 36 results are gastroduodenitis, and 3 among it was positive of *H.pylori*. ***Conclusions:*** The etiology that found were etiology organic non surgical was gastroduodenitis and Infection of *Helicobacter pylori*. Etiology organic surgical was post surgical of Chronics appendicitis also there was no nonorganic etiology and the most red flag signs and symptoms that find are abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. But there was no statement that say about specific abdominal pain such unlocalized abdominal pain, away from umbilical and usually at night.

Keywords: Recurrent Abdominal Pain, Children, Pediatric, RSUD Dr. Soetomo