

## ABSTRACT

### STUDY ON GASTROPROTECTOR USAGE ASETOSAL ANTIPLATELET THERAPY IN ACUTE TROMBOTIC STROKE PATIENTS

(Study was performed at Neurology Department at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)

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**Background** Ischemic stroke is a condition that can make a partial or whole of neurological function losing which occurs suddenly and it can cause death due to circulatory disorders of the brain. The high prevalence of ischemic stroke causes the prevention of ischemic stroke is very needed. Antiplatelet is a drug that inhibit platelet aggregation, causing inhibition of thrombus formation. Asetosal with dose 100 mg per day is antiplatelet which work as antitromboksan, but mostly cause gastrointestinal bleeding. Gastroprotektor is a drug used to prevent the occurrence of risk factors for gastrointestinal bleeding as a side effect of the use of low-dose asetosal.

**Purpose** The purpose of this study is for determining the usage profile of PPI, H2 blockers, antacids, sucralfate in patients who have acute thrombotic stroke with asetosal antiplatelet therapy on Neurology Department at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya

**Method** The method used analysis observational retrospective. Data obtained from data health medical (DMK) of trombotic stroke patients in period January to June 2014.

**Result** Retrieved 77 acute thrombotic stroke patients included in inclusion criteria. Results showed 60 patients (77.92%) received asetosal therapy with gastroprotector and 17 patients (22.08%) only received asetosal therapy. symptoms of nausea, vomiting in patients but no known cause.

**Conclusion** Ranitidine is gastroprotector that most widely used on 59 patients, omeprazole in 2 patients, sucralfate in 1 patient for suppressing the occurrence of risk factors of bleeding. But giving gastroprotector indistinguishable for therapy or prevention

**Keywords:** Acute thrombotic stroke, asetosal, gastroprotector, ranitidine, omeprazole