

ABSTRACT

STRESS ULCER PROPHYLAXIS UTILIZATION STUDY IN SURGICAL DIGESTIVE PATIENT AT DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Purpose: To review the type, doses, frequency of usage and identify problems related to drug use, potential and actual interaction between stress ulcer prophylaxis and other therapy in surgical patients with cholelithiasis.

Methodes: A retrospective study using patient medication record . Sampling was done by using a Time Limited Sampling during 1st January 2015 until 31st December 2015.

Results: The total sample of this study were 40 patients. The result showed that 65% of the cholelithiasis patient that use prophylaxis of stress ulcer were female and 35% were male. Results showed that stress ulcer prophylactic drugs used in the case of digestive surgery in cholelithiasis patients including ARH₂s 62%, PPIs 12,5%, combination of ARH₂s and PPIs 12,5%, the combination of ARH₂s and sucralfate 2,5% and the combination of ARH₂s, PPIs and Sucralfate 7,5%. Patients were also treated with combination therapy. The most combination therapy is H₂-antagonist with proton pump inhibitor. Stress ulcer prophylaxis doses used in this study are in accordance with the dose in the literature. Drug related problems due to the use of stress ulcer prophylaxis was not found in this study, but there is interaction between stress ulcer prophylaxis and other therapy that used concomitantly.

Conclusion: Intravenous ranitidine is the most widely used stress ulcer prophylaxis in the case of digestive surgery in patients with cholelithiasis. Intravenous ranitidine may be preferred to other stress ulcer prophylaxis

because of efficacy, lower cost and lower interaction with other therapies. The mean administration of prophylaxis 1-3 times/day.

Keyword: Stress ulcer prophylaxis, ranitidine, omeprazole, sucralfate