

ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Antidyspepsia Drugs in Chronic Renal Disease Patient Undergoing Hemodialysis Therapy (Study in Hemodialysis Instalation Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)

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The most common non-renal complaints in End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients are gastrointestinal symptoms such as dyspepsia. Dyspepsia is highly prevalent and characterized by upper abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, upper abdominal bloating, postprandial fullness, and early satiety. Pathophysiology dyspepsia among ESRD patients was caused by uremic patient associated with delayed gastric emptying due dyspepsia symptoms and the decrease of renal function present increased levels of gastrin and affect the elevation in acid production by the parietal cells.

The aims of this study was to analyze utilization profile of antidyspepsia drugs, the the relation between utilization profile of drugs and outcome therapy in patients ESRD undergoing hemodialysis, analyze drug related problems. It was a crossectional study during period March 2015 to Mey 2015 in Hemodialysis Instalation Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya.

The results study of 60 inclusion patient showed anti dyspepsia used in this study were omeprazole (65%), lansoprazole (11,67%), ranitidine (18,33%), domperidone (10%), sucralfate (11,67%), and antacids (3,33%). There were also combination drugs used in this study. The dose and frequency of antidyspepsia drugs used in this study consist of omeprazole 20 mg one till two times a days, lansoprazole 30 mg one till two times a days, ranitidine 150 mg one till two times a days, sucralfate 0,5 g/5 ml three times a days, domperidone 10 mg one till three times a days, and antacids three times a days. Outcomes dyspepsia measured by questionnaire dyspepsia score showed that there was the increasing quality of life in 80% patients, no change quality of life in 10 % patient, and the decreasing quality of life in 10 % patient. Drugs related problems identified in this study were potential drug interactions in 18,36 % patients and non adherence when used the drugs in 38,33 % patients.

Keywords: dyspepsia, antidyspepsia, drugs, end stage renal disease, hemodialysis, drug utilization profile.