

DESCRIPTION OF THE PATIENT'S PRESCRIPTION PATTERN WITH DYSPEPSIA DIAGNOSIS AT HOSPITAL X, TANGERANG REGENCY PERIOD JULY - DECEMBER 2021

Febbyasi Megawaty¹, Rima Oktavia², Sesnawira Sesnawira²

¹Univeritas Pelita Harapan, Tangerang, Indonesia. ²Rumah Sakit QADR, Tangerang, Indonesia

Abstract

Dyspepsia has a strong impact on health-related quality of life because it can become chronic and often relapse if therapy is ineffective. The Tangerang Regency health profile in 2017 stated that dyspepsia ranks ninth out of the top ten diseases with a total of 45,443 patient visits. The aim of this study was to describe the pattern of prescribing outpatients with a diagnosis of dyspepsia at Hospital X, Tangerang District. A retrospective descriptive non-experimental research method based on medical record data and outpatient prescriptions with a diagnosis of dyspepsia for the period July – December 2021 for a total sample of 68 patients. The results of the study of dyspepsia occurred in 70.59% of female patients and 25% aged 45-56 years. The pattern of prescribing dyspepsia drugs was based on the Guidelines for Management in the Field of Internal Medicine Clinical Practical Guidelines, namely 10 samples of single therapy class of antacids 40% omeprazole 20 mg and 58 samples of combination therapy 15.52% combination of lansoprazole 30 mg, antacids 500 mg, domperidone 10 mg sucralfate 500 mg/day 5mL indicates 100% compliance.

Keywords: dyspepsia, prescribe, outpatients