

ABSTRACT

PRESCRIBING PROFILE OF ORAL GASTRITIS DRUG IN ADULT PATIENTS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE POLY IN THE PERIOD OF JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2024 (Study conducted at North Surabaya Hospital)

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Gastritis is an inflammation of the gastric mucosa that can be treated with symptomatic therapy such as antacid drugs, H2 blockers, PPIs and protective agents. The aim of this study was to determine the profile of oral gastritis drug prescriptions in adult internal medicine patients. This research is a descriptive study conducted at one of the hospitals in North Surabaya. This research was conducted in January - February 2024. The sample for this research were all prescriptions for gastritis patients with a sample size of 220 prescriptions. Sampling using techniques *total sampling*. The results obtained for the adult age group (19-44) were 119 (54%), gender was dominated by women at 135 (62%), the class of drugs most frequently prescribed was PPIs at 128 (45%), the PPI class of drugs was the most common. prescribed was omeprazole as much as 41 (25%), distribution of gastritis medication based on dosage and rules of use, the most common was sucralfate syrup with a rule of use of 3 x C1 by 29%, the number of single prescriptions was 156 (71%), the single prescription with the drug most used was ranitidin as many as 42 (27%), the highest combination prescription was Sucralfate + Omeprazole as many as 24 (38%). Adulthood is a productive age, so adults are more susceptible to exposure to causes of gastritis. Gastritis occurs more often in women than men because the level of stress in women tends to be higher than in men. PPI drugs are most widely used in gastritis and dyspepsia patients, because they are suitable for long-term treatment of GERD and short-term treatment of patients with gastrointestinal symptoms.

Keywords : Gastritis, Prescribing Medication, Oral Gastritis Medication