

# **ABSTRACT**

## **(LITERATURE REVIEW)**

### **PROFILE OF USE OF GASTROINTESTINAL DISORDER MEDICINE**

**Hexa Hananto Srihardono**

*There are several kinds of gastrointestinal disorders such as dyspepsia, gastritis, Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD), stomach ulcers. Gastrointestinal disorders are caused by excessive gastric acid secretion. The use for therapy is used in monotherapy (one type of drug) there is also used in combination (more than one kind of drug) depending on the severity of the disease.*

*This scientific literature review paper uses data taken from 3 national journals as a result of research from 3 different places regarding disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. From the results of research in the three journals, it was found that for the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, drugs used were drugs from the H2-Blocker (H2-RA) Receptor (ranitidine) class (ranitidine), Proton Pump Inhibitors (PPI) (lansoprazole, pantoprazole, omeprazole), Mucosal Protectant (sucralphate), antiemetics (domperidone, ondansetron), antacids, antibiotics (amoxicillin, clarithromycin). The use of PPI drugs to inhibit gastric acid secretion is more widely used than H2 -RA drugs . The results of the study in Samarinda Hospital used PPI class drugs by 92.8% while the use of H2-RA class drugs was only 3.6%, the results of research in one hospital in Bandung the use of PPI class drugs amounted to 87.66% while the use of PPI class drugs H2-RA of 12.2%, the results of research in RSUD dr. Soeselo Tegal the use of PPI drugs was 34.05% while the use of H2-RA drugs was 5.32%. The use of sucralfate is more widely used in combination with PPI drugs or with H2-RA drugs.*

**Keywords: Gastrointestinal disorders, drug use profile.**