

ABSTRAK

Tukak lambung merupakan luka/lesi pada lapisan mukosa (lapisan epitel) lambung dan terjadi iritasi mukosa dengan kedalaman sampai ke submukosa. Sebagian besar kasus tukak lambung disebabkan oleh infeksi *H.pylori* atau karena konsumsi obat NSAID yang berlebihan. Risiko tukak lambung 11%-30% pada pasien dengan asupan NSAID harian. Penelitian menunjukkan 52% pasien dengan tukak lambung mengonsumsi aspirin sebanyak 15 tablet atau lebih dalam satu minggu. Konsensus Perkumpulan Gastroenterologi Indonesia (PGI) dan JSGE merekomendasikan obat golongan PPI sebagai lini pertama pengobatan tukak lambung. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola persepan obat tukak lambung dan potensi interaksi obat yang terjadi. Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif non eksperimen, data diperoleh secara retrospektif dari penelusuran resep di apotek swasta di kota Bandung periode Januari 2021-Desember 2021. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *non random sampling*, dengan Teknik *purposive sampling*. Besarnya sampel ditentukan dengan menghitung semua resep yang memenuhi kriteria pada periode tersebut. Dari 464 sampel karakteristik sampel berdasarkan jenis kelamin 65% adalah perempuan, 75% berusia diatas 40 tahun. Pola persepan berdasarkan golongan obat, yang paling banyak digunakan adalah golongan PPI 96%, sucralfat 18%, dan analog prostaglandin 10%. Berdasarkan jenis obat yang paling banyak digunakan adalah Lansoprazol 80,17%, sucralfat 17,67% dan omeprazol 13,79%. Profil monoterapi lansoprazol 59%, kombinasi dua obat lansoprazole – sucralfat 6%, kombinasi tiga obat lansoprazole – rebamipid – sucralfat 2,16%, kombinasi empat obat omeprazole – ranitidine – rebamipid – sucralfat 0,86%. Kajian interaksi ditemukan 0,43% kategori mayor, dan 11,85% kategori moderat.

Kata kunci : tukak lambung, pola persepan, interaksi obat

ABSTRACT

Gastric ulcers are sores/lesions on the mucosal layer (epithelial layer) of the stomach and mucosal irritation occurs with a depth up to the submucosa. Most cases of gastric ulcers are caused by H.pylori infection or because of excessive consumption of NSAIDs. Risk of gastric ulcer 11%-30% in patients with daily intake of NSAIDs. Research showed that 52% of patients with peptic ulcers take 15 or more tablets of aspirin per week. The consensus of the Indonesian Gastroenterology Association (PGI) and JSGE recommends PPI drugs as the first line of treatment for gastric ulcers. This study aims to determine the pattern of gastric ulcer drug prescribing and the potential for drug interactions that occur. This research is descriptive non-experimental, data obtained retrospectively from prescription searches at private pharmacies in the city of Bandung for the period January 2021-December 2021. The sampling technique was carried out by non-random sampling, with purposive sampling technique. The sample size is determined by counting all prescriptions that meet the criteria for that period. Of the 464 samples of sample characteristics based on gender, 65% are women, 75% are over 40 years old. The pattern of prescribing is based on drug class, the most widely used are 96% PPI, 18% sucralfate, and 10% prostaglandin analogues. Based on the type of drug the most widely used were Lansoprazole 80.17%, sucralfate 17.67% and omeprazole 13.79%. Profile of lansoprazole monotherapy 59%, combination of two drugs lansoprazole – sucralfate 6%, combination of three drugs lansoprazole – rebamipid – sucralfate 2.16%, combination of four drugs omeprazole – ranitidine – rebamipid – sucralfate 0.86%. The interaction study found 0.43% in the major category, and 11.85% in the moderate category.

Keywords: *gastric ulcer, prescribing pattern, drug interactions*