

GASTROINTESTINAL DRUGS USE AND SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS (SBP) EVENTS IN CIRRHOTIC PATIENT IN ADI HUSADA UNDAAN WETAN SURABAYA HOSPITAL

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Background:

Cirrhosis patient need special attention, due to the lack of inappropriate medication could be fatal incidents and lead to death, so proper medication can improve the quality of life and help live longer. Gastrointestinal drugs include antacids, H₂ blockers, proton pump inhibitors, anti-emetic, and 5-HT₃ receptor antagonists. The drugs are often used to reduce the symptoms of gastrointestinal disorders in cirrhotic patients.

Objective:

To determine the profile of the use of gastrointestinal medications on the incidence of spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP).

Method:

The design was retrospective, the data extracted from the medical records of patients during the month of January 2010-December 2010.

Results:

We analyzed SBP event in 48 patients (aged ≥ 23 years) who used gastrointestinal drugs at the hospital. The most widely gastrointestinal drug classes was proton pump inhibitor (PPI) (19 cases). Then, it was found 7 patients with SBP events after the treatment, involving PPI were 4 cases. SBP incident also occurred after administration of drug combinations 5HT₃ receptor antagonist and H₂-blockers (1 case) and combination of PPI and antiemetic (1 case), and combination PPI and antacids SBP (1 case). Outcomes related clinical of DRP events most often occur SBP is the emergence of new diseases.

Conclusion:

Further studies are needed on the relationship of gastrointestinal drugs used with incidence of SBP in cirrhosis patient.

Key words: cirrhotic, gastrointestinal drugs, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)