STUDY OF DRUG THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRITIS IN PEMATANG RAYA HEALTH CENTER, SIMALUNGUN REGENCY, APRIL - JUNE 2017 PERIOD

Beta Hanindiya¹, Mustaruddin²
Universitas Efarina

Abstract
Drug administration therapy is aimed at improving the quality or maintaining the patient's life, there are things that cannot be expected in drug administration, namely the possibility of treatment results not being as expected. Inaccurate diagnosis makes sufferers do not get the right treatment so that their condition worsens. This research is a quantitative descriptive study, the purpose of this study was to determine the combination of drug administration in gastritis patients at the Pematang Raya Public Health Center. The data used was obtained from the medical records of Dulalowo National Health Center patients, including data on the patient's name, age, date of admission, patient complaints, and type of drug given. After the data is obtained, it is then summarized and processed in a quantitative descriptive manner. From the results of a study of the medical records of patients at the Pematang Raya Public Health Center, it was shown that 15 patients received a combination of 4 drugs, name ly a combination of antacids, CTM, Ratinidin and vitamins. 6 patients received a combination of 3 drugs, namely a combination of antacids, Ratinidin and vitamins. 5 patients received a combination of 2 drugs, namely a combination of antacids and ratinidin. While 2 patients received a combination of 5 drugs namely a combination of mefenamic acid, Cotrimoxazole, Captopril, Lansoprazole and HCT.

Keywords: Pematang Raya Health Center, Gastritis Patient Medical Records, Drugs.

INTRODUCTION
One of the health service units used as health facilities is the puskesmas. Puskesmas is a district/city health office technical service unit that is responsible for health development in its working area. The Puskesmas has the role of organizing health efforts to increase awareness, willingness and ability to live healthy, for every resident to obtain optimal health status. Thus the puskesmas functions as a center for driving health-oriented development, a center for family and community empowerment as well as a first-level health center (Directorate General of Community Health Development, Ministry of Health, Republic of Indonesia, 2006).

There were cases of gastritis in the community based on data obtained from hospital medical records in 2010 it was found that the number of patients treated with infectious diseases of the digestive tract was 55% with diarrhea, 34.5% with gastritis, 4% with intestinal infections, 3.5% with peritonitis and 3% with other diseases. The low awareness of the Indonesian people to maintain stomach health has caused the number of gastritis sufferers to experience a graphic increase. Around the world currently sufferers of gastritis reach 1.7 billion. The results of the Brain & Co research study with PT. Kalbe Farma in 2010, of 1,645 respondents in Medan, Jakarta, Surabaya and Denpasar revealed that 60% of the respondents suffered from gastritis. According to Dr. Ari Farial Syam SpPD-KGEH MMB from the Division of Gastroenterology-Department of internal medicine
FKUI/RSUPN Cipto Mangunkusumo, from the results of a study conducted by RSCM on around 100 patients with complaints of dyspepsia, it was found that 20% of patients had organic disorders. This abnormality was found after further examination using an endoscope. Another study with a large number of patients involving endoscopy centers in several cities in Indonesia also showed a high rate of chronic gastritis sufferers. Of the 7,092 cases of dyspepsia performed by endoscopy, it was found that 86.41% had functional dyspepsia. Research data from abroad also shows figures that are not too different (cloudskyulate.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/makalah-gastritis.html). From the results of research conducted by RSCM on around 100 patients with complaints of dyspepsia, it was found that 20% of patients had organic disorders. This abnormality was found after further examination using an endoscope. Another study with a large number of patients involving endoscopy centers in several cities in Indonesia also showed a high rate of chronic gastritis sufferers. Of the 7,092 cases of dyspepsia performed by endoscopy, it was found that 86.41% had functional dyspepsia. Research data from abroad also shows figures that are not too different (cloudskyulate.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/makalah-gastritis.html). This abnormality was found after further examination using an endoscope. Another study with a large number of patients involving endoscopy centers in several cities in Indonesia also showed a high rate of chronic gastritis sufferers. Of the 7,092 cases of dyspepsia performed by endoscopy, it was found that 86.41% had functional dyspepsia. Research data from abroad also shows figures that are not too different (cloudskyulate.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/makalah-gastritis.html). This abnormality was found after further examination using an endoscope. Another study with a large number of patients involving endoscopy centers in several cities in Indonesia also showed a high rate of chronic gastritis sufferers. Of the 7,092 cases of dyspepsia performed by endoscopy, it was found that 86.41% had functional dyspepsia. Research data from abroad also shows figures that are not too different (cloudskyulate.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/makalah-gastritis.html). 41% of sufferers have functional dyspepsia. Research data from abroad also shows figures that are not too different (cloudskyulate.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/makalah-gastritis.html). 41% of sufferers have functional dyspepsia. Research data from abroad also shows figures that are not too different (cloudskyulate.blogspot.co.id/2011/10/makalah-gastritis.html).

Drug administration therapy is aimed at improving the quality or preserving the patient's life, but there are things that cannot be expected in drug administration, namely the possibility that the results of treatment may not be as expected. Inaccurate diagnosis
makes sufferers do not get proper treatment so that their condition actually worsens (Zein, 2008).

In the treatment of gastritis, single therapy is usually used, but there are some who use combination therapy of 2 types of drugs. Usually the drugs used in combination therapy are given based on the degree of gastritis. Many sufferers can be cured with this treatment, but many are difficult to cure. This prompted researchers to investigate the study of drug administration in gastritis patients at the Pematang Raya Public Health Center, Simalungun Regency, April-June 2017.

Formulation of the problem
What combinations of drugs were given for gastritis treatment at the Pematang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, April-June 2017?

METHODS
Types of research
This research is a quantitative descriptive study that aims to determine the description of drug administration in gastritis patients.

Research Locations and Research Time
This research was conducted at the Pematang Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency. The time of the research was carried out in July-August 2017.

Object of research
The object of this study was taken from patient records taken from April to June 2017.

Data collection and analysis stage
The data obtained is summarized. Then analyzed descriptively quantitatively about the combination of drug therapy given to gastritis patients at the Pematang Raya Public Health Center for the April-June 2017 period.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Contents Results and Discussion
This research is a quantitative descriptive study, the purpose of this study was to determine the combination of drug administration in gastritis patients at the Pematang Raya Health Center for the April-June 2017 period. The data used in this study were data obtained from the medical records of the patients of the Pematang Raya Health Center. The data collected included the patient's name, age, date of admission, patient complaints and type of drug given. After obtaining the data, it is then summarized and processed in a quantitative descriptive manner. From the results of this study, most of the patients suffered from gastritis, as seen from the doctor's diagnosis and the combination of drugs given. And there are 4 patients suffering from acute gastritis (gastric ulcers), because the
patient received a combination of antibiotics to treat bacterial infections and drugs to treat stomach ulcers due to bacterial infections and drugs to treat stomach ulcers due to bacterial infections. According to the theory (Uripi, 2004) acute gastritis that is not treated will develop into chronic gastritis. To prevent chronic gastritis, patients should adjust their diet, avoid stress, exercise, and reduce the use of NSAIDs.

Based on the clinical symptoms, 12 patients had complaints of abdominal pain, 6 people with heartburn, 8 headaches, 5 people vomiting, 3 stools, 1 bloody discharge. In this study there were combinations of drugs that actually did not need to be given to patients, for example a combination of antacids, ratidin, CTM, and Vitamin B6, actually giving CTM was not necessary, because the patient only experienced abdominal pain. To prevent unwanted things from happening, the drug combination should refer to laboratory results. Because according to theory (Zein, 2008), drug administration to patients is aimed at preserving the patient's life, but there are things that cannot be expected in drug administration, namely the possibility of treatment results not being as expected, inaccuracy in diagnosis can worsen the patient's condition.

In this study, it was actually very interesting, but the researchers did not discuss the rationale for the drug, which included the right patient, the right drug, the right dose, the right time of administration and the side effects alert. The researcher only discussed the limited administration of drug therapy used for gastritis patients at the Pematang Raya Public Health Center for the April-June 2017 period. For future researchers who conduct this research to be able to conduct rational research on drug administration to gastritis patients and with different research methods. According to this study, 100% of patients who used combination therapy of ratinidin and sucralfate had their complaints gone, and 80% of patients who used antacids and ratinidin. Seeing the results of this study,

Evaluation of drug combination therapy for gastritis patients at the Pematang Raya Health Center for the April-June 2017 period is as follows:

1. April 4, 2017
   Age 30 Years
   Have complaints of headaches Diagnosed Gastritis
   Given a combination of drugs, Antacids, Ratinidin, Vitamin B1 and Vit B6.
   In this treatment the patient was not given antibiotics, this means that the patient only suffers from gastritis. Giving antacids to neutralize secreted acid, ratinidine to reduce acid secretion. And the provision of Vitamin B1 is intended to help the body's cells produce energy, and the administration of vitamin B6 produces red blood cells.

2. April 7, 2017
   Age 24 Years
   Have a stomach ache
   Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids and ratinidin. Giving antacids to neutralize secreted acid, ratinidin to reduce acid secretion.

3. April 12, 2017
Age 39 Years
Have a stomach ache
Gastritis diagnosis

Given a combination of antacid drugs, Cimetidine CTM, Vitamins, B6. Administration of antacids to neutralize the secreted acid. Cimetidine administration is intended for the short-term treatment of stomach ulcers. Giving CTM In this treatment there is actually no need, because the patient does not show symptoms of itching, sneezing, watery eyes, and congestion, because CTM (antihistamines) is to reduce or eliminate allergies caused by histamine.

4. April 13, 2017
Age 28 Years
Have a stomach ache
Gastritis diagnosis

Given a combination of antacid drugs, Ratinidin, CTM, Vitamin B6. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Ratinidin to reduce acid secretion. Administration of Vitamin B6 produces red blood cells. Giving CTM In this treatment is actually not necessary, because the patient does not show symptoms of itching, sneezing, watery eyes, and congestion, because CTM (antihistamines) is to reduce or eliminate allergies caused by histamine.

5. April 15, 2017
10 years old
Have complaints of defecation
Gastritis diagnosis

Given a combination of antacid drugs, domperidone, paracetamol, Vitamin B Complex. The administration of antacids is intended to neutralize the secreted acid. Giving Vitamin B Complex to treat symptoms of fatigue, giving paracetamol in this treatment is actually not necessary, because the patient does not experience symptoms of fever or headaches. Giving Domperidone in this treatment is actually unnecessary, because the patient does not have complaints of nausea and vomiting. April 18, 2017

6. Age 61 Years
Having complaints of heartburn
Gastritis diagnosis

Given a combination of antacid drugs, ratinidin, Vitamin B1 and B6. In this treatment the patient was not given antibiotics, this means that the patient only suffers from gastritis. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid, ratinidin to reduce acid secretion. As well as giving Vitamin B1 is intended to help body cells produce energy and giving Vitamin B6 to produce red blood cells.
7. April 23, 2017
   Age 44 Years
   Have complaints of heartburn
   Gastritis diagnosis
   Given a combination of drugs, antacids, ratinidin, vitamins B1 and B6. In this treatment the patient was not given antibiotics, this means that the patient only suffers from chronic gastritis. Giving antacids to neutralize secreted acid, ratinidine to reduce acid secretion. As well as giving Vitamin B1 is intended to help body cells produce energy and giving vitamin B6 to produce red blood cells.

8. April 24, 2017
   Age 41 Years
   Have complaints of abdominal pain, dizziness
   Gastritis diagnosis
   Given a combination of antacid drugs, mefenamic acid, ratinidin, Vitamin B6. Giving antacids to neutralize secreted acid, ratinidine to reduce acid secretion. Giving Vitamin B6 to produce red blood cells. Administering mefenamic acid is intended to relieve dizziness.

9. April 25, 2017
   Age 49 Years
   Have a stomach ache
   Gastritis diagnosis
   Given a combination of antacid drugs, mefenamic acid and Vitamin B6. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Administration of mefenamic acid in this treatment is to relieve stomach pain. Giving Vitamin B6 to produce red blood cells.

10. April 28, 2017
    Age 49 Years
    Experiencing heartburn, headaches, dizziness.
    Diagnosis of acute gastritis
    Given a combination of drugs ratinidin, amoxilin, Dexamethasone, paracetamol, Vitamin B6. Administering ratinidin to reduce acid secretion, administering amoxilin aims to treat bacterial infections, administering dexamethasone to treat inflammation. Giving paracetamol to treat dizziness and headaches.

11. May 4, 2017
    40 years old
    Experiencing leg pain
    Gastritis diagnosis
    Given a combination of antacids, CTM, Ibuprofen, Vitamin B6. Giving CTM in this treatment is actually unnecessary, because the patient does not experience allergic symptoms caused by histamine. Giving ibuprofen is intended to relieve or eliminate pain in the feet.
12. May 6, 2017
19 Years Old
Experiencing symptoms of frequent bowel movements
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids and Vitamin B Complex. Giving antacids to neutralize secreted acids, and giving vitamin B Complex to help produce energy and prevent fatigue.

13. May 10, 2017
Age 65 Years
Experiencing dysentery of blood
Diagnosis of acute gastritis
Given a combination of drugs Lansoprazole, Captopril, Cotrimoxazole, mefenamic acid, HCT. Administration of Lansoprazole to treat bacterial infections that cause stomach ulcers. Giving HCT and Captopril to treat hypertension because the patient has complications. Giving mefenamic acid in this treatment is actually not necessary, because the patient does not have symptoms of pain or headache.

14. May 14, 2017
22 Years Old
Experiencing abdominal pain, insomnia, vomiting
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids, ratinidin, CTM and Vitamin C. Antacids were given to neutralize the secreted acid, ratinidin, to reduce acid secretion. Giving CTM is actually not necessary, the patient should be given other drugs to treat insomnia because the patient does not experience complaints of itching caused by histamine. Giving vitamin C to boost the immune system.

15. May 19, 2017
Age 66 Years
Experiencing vomiting, headaches, fever
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of drugs ratinidin, captopril, paracetamol, Vitamin B Complex. Administration of ratinidin to reduce acid secretion, administration of captopropyl to lower blood pressure, because the patient suffers from complications of hypertension. Giving paracetamol to relieve fever and headaches. And giving Vitamin B Complex to overcome fatigue.

16. May 2, 2017
Age 72 Years
Experiencing heartburn
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids and ratinidin. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid and administration of ratinidin to reduce acid secretion.

17. May 24, 2017
Age 79 Years
Experiencing stomach pain and itching
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids, captopril, CTM, and Salicil talk. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Administration of captopropyl to lower blood pressure, because the patient suffers from complications of hypertension. Administration of CTM and salicil talc to treat allergic symptoms caused by histamine.

18. May 25, 2017
4 Years Old
Experiencing headaches
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids and papaverine. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Give papaverine to treat headaches

19. June 3, 2017
Age 52 Years
Experiencing stomach pain
Diagnosis of acute gastritis
Given a combination of antacid drugs, Ciprolaxacin, CTM, Vitamin B6. Administration of antacids to neutralize the secreted acid. Administration of Ciprolaxacin to treat bacterial infections that cause stomach ulcers. Giving Vitamin B6 To help produce red blood cells.

20. June 7, 2017
Age 50 Years
Have complaints of vomiting, headaches, fever
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids, ratinidin, ibuprofen, Vitamins B1, B6 and B12. Administration of ratinidin to reduce acid secretion. Administration of ibuprofen is intended to relieve or eliminate headaches and fever. Giving vitamins to increase the immune system.

21. June 8, 2017
Age 5.3 Years
Have complaints of abdominal pain, fever, vomiting, sneezing
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacid drugs, CTM, Paracetamol, vitamin B complex. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Giving paracetamol to reduce fever. Administration of CTM to reduce pain symptoms caused by histamine. Administration of Vitamin B Complex to prevent symptoms of fatigue.

22. June 12, 2017
Age 53 Years
Have complaints of heartburn, headaches, diarrhea, fever
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacid drugs, ratinidin, paracetamol, Vitamin B Complex. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Ratinidine administration to reduce acid secretion. Paracetamol administration to reduce fever and relieve headaches. And giving Vitamin B Complex to increase endurance.

23. June 16, 2017
16 years old
Has complaints of abdominal pain and diarrhea
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacid drugs, ratinidin, vitamin B complex. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Administration of ratinidine to reduce acid secretion. And giving Vitamin B Complex to overcome the symptoms of fatigue.

24. June 17, 2017
Age 33 Years
Have complaints of chest pain, headache, vomiting.
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacid drugs, ratinidin, ibuprofen, Vitamin B Complex. Giving antacids to neutralize the secreted acid. Giving ratinidine to reduce acid secretion. Administration of ibuprofen is intended to relieve or eliminate headaches and chest pain.

25. June 19, 2017
Age 23 Years
Experiencing chest pain
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids and lansoprazole. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. And giving lansoprazole to treat stomach ulcers.

20 years old
Have a stomach ache
Diagnosis of acute gastritis
Given a combination of antacid drugs, Ciprolaksacin, Vitamin B6. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Giving Ciprolaxacin to treat bacterial infections that cause stomach ulcers. And provision of Vitamin B6 to help boost immunity.

27. June 22, 2017
Age 18 Years Have a complaint of heartburn
Gastritis diagnosis
Given a combination of antacids, ratinidin, CTM. Vitamin B6. Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Giving ratinidine to reduce acid secretion. Giving CTM in this treatment is actually not necessary, because the
patient does not experience complaints of sneezing, stuffy nose or itching caused by histamine. And provision of Vitamin B6 to help produce red blood cells and boost immunity.

28. June 24, 2017
Age 52 Years
Have complaints of stomach aches and headaches
Gastritis diagnosis

Given a combination of antacids, ranitidine, mefenamic acid, Vitamin B6.
Administration of antacids to neutralize secreted acid. Administration of ranitidine to reduce acid secretion. Give mefenamic acid to relieve headaches. And the provision of Vitamin B6 to help produce red blood cells and increase the body's immunity.

CLOSING

Conclusion
1. Based on research results, data processing and discussion it can be concluded that:
The combination of drugs given in the treatment of 28 gastritis patients at the Pematang Raya Public Health Center, Simalungun Regency for the April-June 2017 period consisted of 15 patients receiving a combination of antacids, ranitidine, CTM and vitamins; 6 patients received a combination of antacids, ranitidine and vitamins, 5 patients received a combination of antacids and ranitidine and 2 patients received 5 combinations of mefenamic acid, cotrimoxazole, captopropyl, lansoprazole and HCT.
2. In this study, there was a combination of drugs that actually did not need to be given, namely mefenamic acid, CTM, Domperin.

REFERENCES
Aru W. Sudoyo, 2006, Internal Medicine, Jakarta: FK.UI
STUDY OF DRUG THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRITIS IN PEMATANG RAYA HEALTH CENTER, SIMALUNGUN REGENCY, APRIL - JUNE 2017 PERIOD

Beta Hanindiya, Mustaruddin

Endang Lanywati, 2001, Gastritis and Digestive Disorders, Yogyakarta: Kanisius
Marcellus Simadibrata K, Disease and diagnosis of Upper Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Ethical Digest No. 78 August 2010 page 33
Nasrul Subir & Julius, Endoscopic Views of the Upper Gastrointestinal Tract in the Department of Internal Medicine at RSU. Dr. M. Jamil Padang, Mirror of the World of Medicine No. 79. 1992: 26
RATNA Yunita, 2009, The Relationship Between Respondents' Characteristics, Eating and Drinking Habits, and Use of NSAIDs with the Occurrence of Gastritis in Medical Students (Study at Family Clinic, Faculty of Medicine UNAIR), FKM UNAIR Surabaya.
Sopiyudin Dahlan, 2006, Series of Two Large Samples in Medical and Health Research, Jakarta: PT. ARKANS.
Sujono Hadi, 2002, Gastroenterology, Bandung: PT ALUMNI
Terry Looker And Olga Gregson, 2005, Managing Stress, Print 1, translation Haris Setiawati, Yogyakarta: READ
Vera uripi, 2001, menu for people with hepatitis and digestive tract disorders, print 1, Jakarta; Puspa Swara.
STUDY OF DRUG THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH GASTRITIS IN PEMATANG RAYA HEALTH CENTER, SIMALUNGUN REGENCY, APRIL - JUNE 2017 PERIOD

Beta Hanindiya, Mustaruddin
