

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS FAKTOR RISIKO TERHADAP EFEKTIVITAS PROFILAKSIS *STRESS ULCER* GOLONGAN *PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR* DI *INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU)* RSUD DR.H ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Risiko terjadinya perdarahan pada saluran cerna dapat meningkat saat pasien mendapatkan pelayanan di *Intensive Care Unit (ICU)*, sehingga penggunaan agen profilaksis *stress ulcer* yang tepat dapat meminimalisir kejadian perdarahan saluran cerna. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara faktor risiko terhadap efektivitas penggunaan profilaksis *stress ulcer*, golongan *Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI)* pada pasien ICU RSUD DR.H.Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung periode Januari – Maret 2025.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Subyek penelitian adalah semua pasien ICU di RSUD Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung periode Januari – Maret 2025 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi.

Hasil Penelitian: Subjek penelitian ini berjumlah 70 pasien dengan pembagian kelompok terapi omeprazol 63 (90%) pasien dan lansoprazol 7 (10%) pasien. Terdapat 3 (4,2%) pasien kelompok omeprazol yang memiliki faktor risiko >1 mengalami perdarahan dan satu (1,4%) pasien yang tidak memiliki faktor risiko mengalami perdarahan saluran cerna.

Simpulan Penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan antara status faktor risiko ($p\text{-value} = 0,262$) terhadap terjadinya perdarahan saluran cerna dan terdapat pengaruh jumlah faktor risiko pasien ($p\text{-value} = 0,048$) terhadap terjadinya perdarahan saluran cerna pada pasien yang mendapatkan PPI sebagai profilaksis *stress ulcer*.

Kata Kunci: Profilaksis *Stress Ulcer*, *Proton Pump Inhibitor*, *Stress Ulcer*, Perdarahan Saluran Cerna, *Intensive Care Unit*

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRESS ULCER PROPHYLAXIS WITH PROTON PUMP INHIBITOR GROUP IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) OF DR.H ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL, LAMPUNG PROVINCE

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Background: The risk of gastrointestinal bleeding can increase in patients receiving care in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU), thus the appropriate use of stress ulcer prophylactic agents can minimize the incidence of gastrointestinal bleeding. This study aims to determine the relationship between risk factors and the effectiveness of stress ulcer prophylaxis using the Proton Pump Inhibitor (PPI) class in ICU patients at RSUD DR. H. Abdul Moeloek, Lampung Province, during the period of January – March 2025.

Methods: This research employed an analytical observational method with a cross-sectional approach. The study subjects were all ICU patients at RSUD Abdul Moeloek, Lampung Province, from January to March 2025 who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Results: The study included 70 patients, with 63 (90%) receiving omeprazole therapy and 7 (10%) receiving lansoprazole. Among the omeprazole group, 3 patients (4.2%) with more than one risk factor experienced gastrointestinal bleeding, and 1 patient (1.4%) without risk factors also experienced gastrointestinal bleeding.

Conclusion: The results showed that there was no significant relationship between risk factor status ($p\text{-value} = 0.262$) and the incidence of gastrointestinal bleeding. However, there was a significant influence of the number of risk factors ($p\text{-value} = 0.048$) on the incidence of gastrointestinal bleeding in patients receiving PPI as stress ulcer prophylaxis.

Keywords: Stress Ulcer Prophylaxis, Proton Pump Inhibitor, Stress Ulcer, Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Intensive Care Unit