

Perbedaan pH Lambung Antar Pasien Gastropati Hipertensi Portal Ringan dengan Pasien Gastropati Hipertensi Portal Berat Akibat Sirosis Hati = Differences of Gastric pH between Patients with Mild and Severe Portal Hypertensive Gastropathy due to Liver Cirrhosis

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Abstrak

[Latar belakang. Studi pH lambung pada pasien sirosis hati masih kontroversi Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya perbedaan pH lambung pada pasien sirosis hati dengan gastropati hipertensi portal GHP ringan dan berat Metode Penelitian Potong lintang dengan cara konsekutif pada pasien yang datang ke poliklinik gastro enterologi dan hepatologi RSCM pada periode Maret - Mei 2014 sebanyak enam puluh dua pasien sirosis hati dengan GHP dilakukan pemeriksaan endoskopi untuk menilai derajat gastropati sesuai klasifikasi McCormack dan pemeriksa pH lambung dengan menggunakan pH meter. Hasil. Dari 62 subjek didapatkan 50 subjek 80 6 berjenis kelamin laki laki dan perempuan 12 subjek 19 4 GHP paling banyak disebabkan oleh hepatitis C 56 5 hepatitis B 32 3 non hepatitis 8 1 dan alkohol 3 2 Rerata pH lambung pada seluruh pasien sirosis hati dengan GHP adalah 2 13 Rerata pH lambung pada pasien sirosis hati dengan GHP ringan 2 00 lebih rendah dibandingkan kelompok GHP berat 2 25 dengan perbedaan yang bermakna.

.....Background. Studies show gastric pH in cirrhosis patient still in controversy Aim of this study to know differences of gastric pH in liver cirrhosis patient with mild and severe portal hypertensive gastropathy Methods Cross sectional method with consecutive to all liver cirrhotic patient who came to gastroenterology and hepatology clinic in Ciptomangunkusumo hospital Sixty two liver cirrhosis patients with portal hypertensive gastropathy underwent endoscopy to measure degree of gastropathy based on McCormack classification and measured mean basal gastric pH with pH metry Result There are 50 male subject 80 6 and 12 female subject 19 4 participating in this research Portal hypertensive gastropathy mostly caused by hepatitis C 56 5 hepatitis B 32 3 non hepatitis 8 1 and alcohol 3 2 Mean of gastric pH in all liver cirrhosis patient with portal hypertensive gastropathy was 2 13. The mean gastric pH in liver cirrhosis patient with mild portal hypertensive gastropathy 2 00 mEq L lower than the gastric pH in severe portal hypertensive gastropathy 2 25 mEq L with significant differences ;Background Studies show gastric pH in cirrhosis patient still in controversy Aim of this study to know differences of gastric pH in liver cirrhosis patient with mild and severe portal hypertensive gastropathy Methods Cross sectional method with consecutive to all liver cirrhotic patient who came to gastroenterology and hepatology clinic in Ciptomangunkusumo hospital Sixty two liver cirrhosis patients with portal hypertensive gastropathy underwent endoscopy to measure degree of gastropathy based on McCormack classification and measured mean basal gastric pH with pH metry Result There are 50 male subject 80 6 and 12 female subject 19 4 participating in this research Portal hypertensive gastropathy mostly caused by hepatitis C 56 5 hepatitis B 32 3 non hepatitis 8 1 and alcohol 3 2 Mean of gastric pH in all liver cirrhosis patient with portal hypertensive gastropathy was 2 13 The mean gastric pH in liver cirrhosis patient with mild portal hypertensive gastropathy 2 00 mEq L lower than the gastric pH in severe portal hypertensive gastropathy 2 25 mEq L with significant differences., Background Studies show gastric pH in cirrhosis patient still in controversy Aim of this study to know differences of gastric pH in liver cirrhosis patient with mild and severe portal hypertensive gastropathy Methods Cross

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