

Gejala klinis penyakit refluks gastroesofageal pada anak yang dilakukan endoskopi saluran cerna atas di Departemen IKA RSCM FKU tahun 2011-2015 = The clinical manifestation of gastroesophageal reflux disease in children at child health department of cipto mangunkusumo hospital faculty of medicine of Universitas Indonesia RSCM FKUI during 2011-2015

Dhiya Farah Khalisha, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20421343&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Latar belakang: Prevalensi PRGE makin meningkat di Indonesia. Diagnosisnya sendiri masih sulit karena biasa dilakukan hanya berdasarkan gejala klinis yang sifatnya terlalu umum. Selain itu data mengenai gejala klinis PRGE anak di Indonesia masih minim, padahal akibat dari PRGE pada anak cukup mengganggu proses tumbuh kembangnya.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui gejala klinis apa saja yang sering dan memiliki hubungan bermakna dengan usia dan status gizi pada anak dengan PRGE yang dilakukan endoskopi saluran cerna atas di Departemen IKA RSCM-FKUI.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang (cross-sectional) untuk membandingkan prevalensi gejala klinis PRGE pada anak dan kaitannya dengan usia dan status gizi. Penelitian ini menganalisa 76 anak dengan diagnosis klinis PRGE yang dilakukan esofagogastroduodenoskopi, berusia 2-18 tahun, dan sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data dianalisa dari rekam medis tahun 2011-2015.

Hasil: Anak dengan PRGE paling banyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki (53.9%), berusia sekolah (69.8%), dan berstatus gizi buruk/kurang (40.8%). Secara umum gejala klinis yang paling sering muncul pada anak dengan PRGE adalah muntah (76.3%), nyeri perut (72.4%), mual (63.2%), dan nyeri dada atau heartburn (51.3%). Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara kelompok usia dan gejala klinis berupa nyeri dada atau heartburn ($p=0.04$) yang lebih sering pada usia sekolah. Kelompok balita secara bermakna mengalami menolak makan ($p<0.0001$), nafsu makan berkurang ($p=0.002$), dan gejala pernapasan ($p=0.001$). Gejala klinis PRGE berupa nyeri dada atau heartburn ($p=0.011$) secara bermakna lebih sering terjadi pada gizi lebih/obesitas; dan berat badan menurun lebih sering terjadi pada gizi kurang/buruk ($p=0.044$).

Kesimpulan: Anak dengan PRGE lebih sering terjadi pada usia sekolah dan memiliki gizi buruk/kurang. Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara gejala klinis PRGE pada anak dengan kelompok usia maupun status nutrisi.

.....Background: The prevalence of GERD tends to increase in Indonesia. Establishing the diagnosis itself is sometimes not easy since it is usually based only on clinical manifestations which are not specified to GERD only. Information about clinical manifestations of GERD in Indonesia children is still limited.

Objectives: To evaluate which clinical manifestations are frequent and have significant relation with age and nutritional status in Indonesian children with GERD who underwent upper-gastrointestinal endoscopy procedure in the Child Health Department of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital - Faculty of Medicine of Universitas Indonesia (RSCM-FKUI).

Methods: Cross-sectional design was used to compare the prevalence of clinical manifestations in children and their relationship with age and nutritional status. This study analyzed 76 children with GERD who

underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy procedure, aged from 2-to-18-years old, and fit the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data analysed from medical record during the year of 2011-2015.

Results: Children with GERD were mostly male (53%), at school aged (69.8%), and had mild/moderate/severe undernutrition (40.8%). This study revealed that the most frequent clinical manifestations in children with GERD are vomiting (76.3%), stomachache (72.4%), nausea (63.2%), and chestpain or heartburn (51.3%). There was significant difference between age groups and clinical manifestations of GERD symptoms such as chestpain or heartburn ($p=0.04$) which was more frequent in school-aged group. The under-five aged group was significantly had more feeding refusal ($p<0.0001$), decreased appetite ($p=0.002$), and respiratory symptoms ($p=0.001$) compare to that of school-aged group. The GERD symptoms of chestpain or heartburn was statistically significant more frequent ($p=0.011$) in over-nutrition/obesity group; whereas losing weight was significantly more frequent ($p=0.044$) in mild/moderate/severe undernourished group.

Conclusion: Children with GERD are mostly in school-age group and had mild/moderate/severe undernutrition. There was statistically significant difference of GERD symptoms between age groups and nutritional status groups.