

Prevalens dan kualitas hidup remaja yang memperlihatkan gejala klinis dugaan penyakit refluks gastroesofagus dengan metode skor gastroesophageal reflux disease questionnaire (GERD-Q) dan pediatric gastrointestinal symptom and quality of life questionnaire = Prevalence and quality of life of adolescent with suspected gastroesophageal reflux disease gerd using gastroesophageal reflux disease questionnaire (GERD-Q)score and pediatric gastroesophageal symptoms and quality of life questionnaire (PGSQ)score

Dian Artanti, author

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Latar belakang: Penyakit refluks gastroesofagus PRGE pada remaja sulit didiagnosis, karena gejala klinis tidak spesifik dan menyebabkan penurunan kualitas hidup. Gastroesophageal reflux disease questionnaire GERD-Q dan pediatric gastroesophageal symptom and quality of life questionnaire PGSQ telah divalidasi dan dikembangkan untuk mengidentifikasi PRGE dan kualitas hidup. Penggunaan GERD-Q dan PGSQ pada populasi remaja sebagian besar tidak diketahui. Tujuan: Untuk memperoleh prevalens dugaan PRGE pada remaja menggunakan GERD-Q dan penilaian kualitas hidup pada remaja yang memiliki GERD-Q positif skor ≥ 7 dengan menggunakan PGSQ. Metode: Remaja usia 12-18 tahun di evaluasi menggunakan kuesioner GERD-Q. Remaja yang memiliki skor GERD-Q positif dievaluasi kualitas hidupnya menggunakan PGSQ. Analisis mengenai faktor risiko dugaan PRGE juga dilakukan. Hasil: Pada 520 subjek, rasio laki-laki dan perempuan 1:1,3 dan usia median 13 tahun. Prevalens dugaan PRGE pada remaja menggunakan kuesioner GERD-Q adalah 32,9 . Mengonsumsi minuman soda memiliki risiko 1,7 kali mengalami dugaan PRGE Interval kepercayaan 95 1,3-2,2,

ABSTRACT
Background Gastroesophageal reflux disease in adolescent is difficult to diagnose due to nonspecific symptom and often lead to poor quality of life. Gastroesophageal reflux disease questionnaire GERD Q and pediatric gastroesophageal symptom and quality of life questionnaire PGSQ are validated questionnaire that was developed to help identify GERD patients and their quality of life respectively. The application of GERD Q and PGSQ in adolescent population is largely unknown. Aim To obtain suspected GERD prevalence in adolescent using GERD Q and quality of life score assessment in adolescent with GERD Q positive. Methods Adolescent age 12 18 years were evaluated using Indonesian version of GERD Q. Adolescents with GERD Q positive were then evaluated their quality of life using Indonesian version of PGSQ. Suspected risk factors of having GERD, which would influence GERD Q result, were also analyzed. Result In 520 subjects, the male to female ratio was 1 1,3 and the median age was 13 years range 12 18 years . Prevalence of GERD in adolescent using GERD Q was 32,9 . Routine soda consumption was 1,7 times more likely to have GERD CI 95 1.3 2.2, p