PROFIL PASIEN *INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE* YANG DIDIAGNOSIS BERDASARKAN KOLONOSKOPI DI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

SKRIPSI

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ABSTRACT

PROFILE OF INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE PATIENT S DIAGNOSED BASED ON COLONOSCOPY IN RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG

By

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Inflammatory Bowel Disease (IBD) is an inflammatory disorder that occurs in the gastrointestinal tract with an idiopathic etiology. The incidence and characteristics of IBD patients varies from one country to another. This study is aimed to determine the profile of inflammatory bowel disease patients diagnosed by colonoscopy at RSUP. Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

This research has been carried out using descriptive research with a retrospective approach. This research had been carried out from December 2020 to October 2021 at the Medical Record Installation and Integrated Diagnostic Installation of RSUP. Dr. M. Djamil Padang by taking IBD cases in the year of 2018 - 2020. The sampling technique used in this research was total sampling with a total sample of 85 people. This research was computerizedly processed and presented in the form of a frequency distribution table.

The results of this study showed that the major age group in IBD was in the age range of 36-55 years as many as 37 people. Taken a look from gender side of view, patient with IBD was found to be mostly male as many as 51 people and most of them were found to be mostly non-smokers as many as 45 persons. The most common clinical manifestation was abdominal pain as many as 49 people. Moreover, patients with inflammatory bowel disease were found to be mostly non-anemic as many as 46 persons. The rectum was the location of the most common abnormalities as many as 32 people for ulcerative colitis and as many as 3 people for Crohn disease. The most frequently chosen therapy was aminosalicylate for ulcerative colitis as many as 55 people.

It can be concluded that is patients with IBD are mostly in the age range of 36-55 years; patients are mostly male, most of them do not smoke, clinical manifestations that are often found are abdominal pain, patients were found to be mostly non-anemic, most location of abnormalities is in the rectum, and aminosalicylate is being the most frequently used therapy.

Keywords*: Crohn's disease, inflammatory bowel disease, profile, ulcerative colitis*

ABSTRAK

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Oleh

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Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) adalah kelainan inflamasi yang terjadi di saluran cerna dengan etiologi yang masih idiopatik. Insidensi dan karakteristik pasien IBD berbeda di berbagai negara. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui profil pasien *inflammatory bowel disease* yang didiagnosis berdasarkan kolonoskopi di RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Penelitian ini telah berlangsung dari Desember 2020 hingga Oktober 2021 di Instalasi Rekam Medis dan Instalasi Diagnostik Terpadu RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dengan mengambil kasus IBD tahun 2018-2020. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian adalah *total sampling* dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 85 orang. Penelitian ini diolah secara komputerisasi dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi.

Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan pasien IBD lebih banyak berada di rentang usia 36-55 tahun sebanyak 37 orang. Jenis kelamin didapatkan sebagian besar laki-laki sebanyak 51 orang. Pasien IBD didapatkan sebagian besar tidak merokok sebanyak 45 orang. Manifestasi klinis yang paling sering ditemukan adalah nyeri abdomen sebanyak 49 orang. Pasien IBD didapatkan lebih banyak tidak mengalami anemia yakni sebanyak 46 orang. Rektum adalah lokasi kelainan yang paling banyak ditemukan yakni sebanyak 32 orang untuk kolitis ulseratif dan sebanyak 3 orang. Terapi yang paling sering dipilih adalah aminosalisilat untuk kolitis ulseratif sebanyak 55 orang .

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah pasien IBD lebih banyak berada di rentang usia 36-55 tahun, jenis kelamin laki-laki, sebagian besar pasien IBD tidak merokok, manifestasi klinis yang sering ditemukan adalah nyeri abdomen, lebih banyak tidak mengalami anemia, lokasi kelainan lebih banyak di rektum, serta aminosalisilat menjadi terapi yang paling sering digunakan.

Kata Kunci : *inflammatory bowel disease,* kolitis ulseratif, penyakit Crohn, profil