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Profiles and management of constipation in children at PTPN Hospital and Dr. Saiful Anwar Hospital, Malang

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Abstract

Background Constipation remains a frequent presentation to paediatricians, with significant health resource implications. Constipation is a common disorder in children and could have a destructive effect on the physical as well as psychological aspects of health

Objective This research aim to determine prevalence childhood constipation and compare management childhood constipation in two government hospital in Malang.

Method We reviewed medical record of 182 patient in Dr. Saiful Anwar Hospital and 220 patient in PTPN Hospital, Malang, with constipation seen by gastroenterologist from 2012-2016. Patient of medical records were divided according to gender, age, frequency visit and medication use.

Results We performed cross sectional study from 2012-2016, there was 182 child came with chief complain constipation in Saiful Anwar Hospital. The number of patients with complaints of constipation 30% of all case gastrointestinal complains in Saiful Anwar Hospital. The most prevalent is male (52%) and the largest age onset who experience constipation is 1-5 years old (73%). The management in Saiful Anwar Hospital is laxative and stool softening While in PTPN Hospital, patient suffer from constipation is 220 patient, female 55% more than male 45%, prevalence dominant in age 1-5 years (66%). There is a difference management of constipation in PTPN Hospital, patient has been given laxative, stool softening and probiotics. Medical record data showed revisited frequency childhood constipation in Dr. Saiful Anwar Hospital was 10%, while 12% patient revisited for the same complaint about constipation in PTPN Hospital

Conclusion In patients with constipation there are no differences in age, gender and number of visits both of which use a laxatives or combination of laxatives and probiotics in two government in Malang, East Java.

Keywords: constipation, medical record, childhood, laxative, probiotic

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Incidence of antituberculosis, antiepileptic, and chemotherapy drug-induced hepatotoxicity in children at Dr. M. Djamil Hospital, Padang

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Abstract

Background Drug induced hepatotoxicity can be defined as a liver injury induced by a drug leading to liver test abnormalities or liver dysfunction with reasonable exclusion of other competing etiology. Multiple mechanism can culminate in drug hepatotoxicity. Drug that most often cause drug induced hepatotoxicity in children are chemotherapy, antituberculosis, and antiepileptic. Classification of drug induced hepatotoxicity are mild hepatotoxicity if aspartat aminotransferase (AST) and or alanin aminotransferase (ALT) increase 3 to 5 times upper normal limits, moderate hepatotoxicity if AST and or ALT increase 5 to 10 times upper normal limits, severe hepatotoxicity if AST and or ALT > 10 times upper normal limits.

Objective To determine incidence of drug induced hepatotoxic from antituberculosis drug, antiepileptic and chemotherapy at M. Djamil Hospital Padang

Method A retrospective study was conducted by taking data from Dr. M. Djamil Hospital medical records from children who got anti tuberculosis, anti epileptic drug, and chemotherapy that admitted from 1 Januari 2014 until 31 Desember 2016. We noted sex, nutritional status, drug, and ALT, AST.

Results There were 147 patient got antituberculosis drug, 15 patient (10%) had drug induced hepatotoxicity, all cases occurred in intensive phase. There were 287 patient got antiepileptic drug, 41 patient (14%) had drug induced hepatotoxicity, most cases are caused by valproic acid. There were 75 patient acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) had chemotherapy, 31 patient (41%) had drug induced hepatotoxicity, most cases occurred in induction phase. There is no correlation between nutritional status and drug induced hepatotoxicity in ALL ($P=0.48$), patient with antituberculosis drug ($P=0.40$), patient with antiepileptic drug ($P=0.29$).

Conclusion Chemotherapy is a drug that most often lead to drug induced hepatotoxicity compared antituberculosis and antiepileptic.

Keywords: incidence, antituberculosis, antiepileptic, chemotherapy, induced hepatotoxicity