

Study on effectiveness of gastric acid suppressants in preventing dyspepsia among acute coronary syndrome patients receiving anti platelet therapy

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Anti-platelets are commonly used in managing acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Prevalence of dyspepsia among ACS patients receiving anti-platelet therapy was 47.8 % with epigastric pain and heart burn as the most reported symptoms. This study aimed to assess the association of gastric acid suppressor therapy and incidence of dyspepsia among ACS patients receiving anti-platelets in Hospital Melaka. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted from October 2017 to June 2019. A total of 298 medical ward patients receiving anti-platelet therapy for ACS were recruited. Patients were interviewed using Leeds Dyspepsia Questionnaire to determine the presence of dyspepsia. **Results:** Two-thirds of the study population were on aspirin, 5.7% were on clopidogrel and 29.5 % were on dual anti-platelets (aspirin and clopidogrel). Less than 5.0% of patients on long term anti-platelet therapy reported dyspepsia with heartburn (9.1%) and indigestion (6.7%) as the most troublesome symptoms. 57.1 % of these patients who complained of dyspepsia were prescribed with proton pump inhibitor (PPI) and 28.6 % on H2 receptor antagonist (H2RA). 14.3 % of them were not prescribed with gastric acid suppressant. **Conclusion:** This study found that there was a significant number of patients taking gastric acid suppressant therapy experiencing dyspepsia ($p=0.004$). There was no association between types of anti-platelets and incidence of dyspepsia among ACS patients with or without gastric acid suppressant. Our study shows that gastric acid suppressants are not effective in preventing dyspepsia. This study may serve as a precedent to assist prescriber in prescribing gastric acid suppressant among ACS patients receiving anti-platelet therapy judiciously.

Combination of Ultrasonic Energy Device with Simple Interrupted Intracorporeal Suture Versus Endo-loop in Closure of Appendix Stump

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Laparoscopic appendectomy is the gold standard surgical option for appendix pathology. However, the technique of stump closure has different methods which produce various outcomes. We were exploring the feasibility of technique combining ultrasonic device and intracorporeal suturing for stump closure of appendix. **Methods:** Data from 68 patients who underwent laparoscopic appendectomy in Hospital Melaka, Malaysia were collected retrospectively from February 2021 to May 2021. We compared the outcome between endo-loop knot device and UDIS in securing the stump of appendix for laparoscopic appendectomy. **Results:** Laparoscopic appendectomy with stump closure using endo-loops were performed in 42 patients (61.8%) and 26 patients (32.8%) in UDIS group. In all 80% of the patient's diagnosis were acute appendicitis, while 20% were diagnosed with perforated or macerated appendicitis. Mean operative time was 53 minutes for endo-loop, and 63 minutes for UDIS group. The mean length of hospital stays was and 3.5 and 4 days respectively. There were no readmission and morbidity including intra-abdominal collection, stump blow out, or re-operation for both groups. **Conclusion:** This study showed that this novel method can be further explore in depth to assess its feasibility. The method could potentially more cost-effective as it is technically demanding. Hence a more comprehensive study is needed to prove its efficacy.