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Abstract

In patients with dyspepsia, a common initial management strategy in primary care is to prescribe a course of empiric antisecretory therapy. Lansoprazole and omeprazole as antisecretory agents have been proven effective for treatment of dyspepsia. This study was aimed is to compare the effect of Omeprazole (1 x 20 mg) and Lansoprazole (1x 30 mg) to ambulatory dyspepsia patient by using questionnaire quality of life Nepean Dyspepsia Index (NDI) in RSU. Prof. Dr. Margono Soekardjo Purwokerto Juny until August 2009. Dyspepsia Index (NDI) which was translated and validated in Indonesian language. A number of 79 subjects with a clinical diagnosis of dyspepsia according to the inclusion criteria were recruited and randomized to receive Omeprazole 20 mg once daily and Lansoprazole 30 mg once daily. Symptoms of dyspepsia were evaluated by using NDII at baseline one week after treatment. The outcomes of Omeprazole and Lansoprazole were evaluated by comparing improved NDII score in 5 domains (tension, activities, eating/drinking, knowledge/control and work/study). After one week treatment, the NDII dyspepsia patients score in Lansoprazole treated group was significantly different from that in Omeprazole treated group in domains activities and eating/drinking. In conclusion, the effect of Lansoprazole was better than Omeprazole when it was given as empirical treatment for dyspepsia patients.

Keyword : Dyspepsia, NDI, Lansoprazole, Omeprazole,

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