

**CORRELATION BETWEEN GASTRO ESOPHAGEAL REFLUX
DISEASE SEVERITY WITH QUALITY OF LIFE IN
ASTHMATIC PATIENTS**

Hermawan Hanjaya*, Heni Retnowulan**, Fahmi Indrarti**

*Student in Faculty of Medicine, Gadjah Mada University

**Internal Medicine Department of RSUP Dr. Sardjito

Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Background :Bronchial asthma is a common chronic inflammatory disorder of the airway that is associated with airway hyperresponsiveness. The prevalence of asthma in general population is estimated as 1-18%. GERD may be a trigger that will lead to worsen asthma symptom.

Objective : analyze the correlation between GERD severity and QoL in asthmatic patients.

Method : Study design was cross sectional design. The subjects of this research were asthma patients who went to Lung Clinic in RSUP Dr. Sardjito in February 2015.

Result :Based on study, GERD and asthma has weak correlation with no significant value ($p>0,05$), When two outliers are extracted, there are significant value ($p<0,05$) for most of the AQLQ regions, especially AQLQ activity with strong correlation, $r=0,656$. We also analyze for the mean difference with mean+2SD, it yield significant value ($p<0,05$), with AQLQ Overall mean difference is 1,63.

Conclusion : GERD and asthma has positive correlation. Higher value of GERDQ patients will have impact on asthma QoL with the significant mean difference values.

Keywords : asthma, GERD, QoL, GERDQ, GERD severity, asthma QoL, AQLQ.