



#### **Conference Paper**

# Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) in Inpatient Rooms at Aliyah II General Hospital Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Al Edy Dawu<sup>1</sup>, Ramadhan Tosepu<sup>2\*</sup>, Devi Savitri Effendy<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Student of Postgraduate Program of Public Health, University of Halu Oleo, Indonesia <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Public Health University of Halu Oleo, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia

#### Abstract.

Benign Prostate Hyperplasia or in the medical fieldknown as BPH is a hyperplasia of the prostate gland, causing enlargement of the prostate gland. Enlargement of this organ will cause blockage of the posterior urethra that obstructs the flow of urine. In Indonesia, Benign Prostate Hyperplasia occurs in 50% of men with urinary tract stones. He prevalence of BPH will increase with age for people over 40 years old. For men aged 60 years old, BHP occurs around 70% of the time and will increase for men aged over 80 years with a possibility that reaches 90%. The objective of this study is to find out more knowledge and factors that influence the case of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) in Inpatient Rooms at Aliyah II General Hospital Kendari. This study used data from the medical records of Aliyah II General Hospital Kendari with form of cases of Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) in the year 2019. The data was obtained from the Urology Department of Inpatient Registration. The conclusion was that the cases of a hundred-percent Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) are male and the cases have increased gradually, which most occuring in men over 60 years old.

Keywords: BPH, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Corresponding Author:
Ramadhan Tosepu; email:
ramadhan.tosepu@uho.ac.id

Published: 13 Sepetmber 2022

Publishing services provided by Knowledge E

Al Edy Dawu et al. This article
 is distributed under the terms of
 the Creative Commons
 Attribution License, which
 permits unrestricted use and
 redistribution provided that the
 original author and source are
 credited.

Selection and Peer-review under the responsibility of the ICASI Conference Committee.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The prostate gland is one of the male genital organs located inferior to the bladder and encircles the posterior urethra. When it enlarged, it can block the prostatic urethra and cause obstruction of the flow of urine out of the bladder.<sup>2</sup>. It is the size of a walnut with a normal weight in adults of 20 grams. Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) is a disease that frequently causes problems tomen. It can increase morbidity and interfermen's quality of life. Early symptoms of BPH include difficulty starting urination and incomplete urination. As the prostate gland grows larger, it puts pressure on the urethra and narrows it. This obstructs the flow of urine.<sup>2</sup> Complications that are often happen by the patients with severe Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) are complaints of obstructed or retention urinate, feeling hot, and not completely when urinating. One of

**□** OPEN ACCESS

the treatments for this BPH case is through a surgical procedure. BPH can be handled in various ways including *watch full waiting*, medication, and surgery. Transurethral resection of the prostate (TURP) is one of the most common and frequently performed surgical options to treat an enlarged prostate. TURP is the main choice of surgery because it is more effective in relieving symptoms quickly compared to the use of drugs. Medical therapy using alpha blockers or five-alpha reductase inhibitors can cause sexual dysfunction in BPH patients, either erectile dysfunction, ejaculation, or decreased libido. Both of these conditions often reduce the quality of life of the elderly.

# 2. METHODOLOGY

This study used data from the medical records of Aliyah IIGeneral Hospital Kendari, in the form of data on cases of Benign Prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) in the year 2019. The data is taken from the Urology Department of Inpatient Registration. The results of the study are explained by figure format as follow.

## 3. RESULT OF THE STUDY

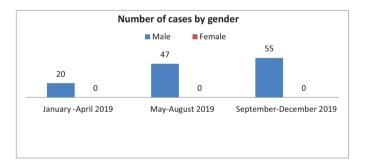


Figure 1: Number of cases by gender.

The results of the study show that in 2019the patients with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) only occurred in the male not female (Figure 1).

The results show that the number of cases in the 2019 period of patients with Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) was increased. We can see that 20 cases on January-April 2019, increased to 47 caseson May-August 2019, and remained raising to 55 cases (Figure 2).

Based on age group, Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) mostly occurs over the age 60 years with the highest number of cases in each period. It can be seen on January-April of the year 2019 for ages over 60 years, there were 10 cases found and increase on May-August 2019 by 20 cases. On September-December in the year of 2019, it increased

DOI 10.18502/kls.v0i0.11780 Page 79

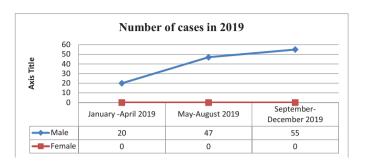


Figure 2: Number of cases in the year 2019.

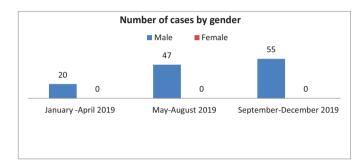


Figure 3: Number of Benign Prostate Hyyperplasia(BPH) by age.

to 23 cases. Then the lowest case of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) prevalence occurred in the age range of 31-40 years old. On the period of January-April 2019, it was found only one case, while on May-August 2019 and September-December 2019 only 2 cases.

## 4. DISCUSSION

The prevalence of a hundred-percent Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) cases only by male<sup>256789</sup>. Cases of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) have increased every period.<sup>2</sup>

Based on the age group, the highest prevalence of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) in the Inpatient Room at Aliyah IIGeneral Hospital Kendari was in the ageabove 60 years old. The prevalence of BPH will increase as same as increasing age over 40 years old. It occurto men aged 60 years old around 70% and will increase a over 80 years to reach 90%<sup>104</sup>.

#### 5. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study is that case of a hundred-percentBenign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH) are happensto male. The cases have increased every period of time andmosthappensat the age over 60 years old.

DOI 10.18502/kls.v0i0.11780 Page 80



## References

- [1] Nugraha DP, Pratama AA, Kemala S. Analysis of Drug-Related Problems in Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) Patients at Arifin Achmad Hospital, Riau Province. 2021;6(2):56-63.
- [2] Amadea, Riselena Alysaa, Alfreth, dan Wahyuni RD. Jurnal Medical Profession Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH). *Encycl Reprod.* 2019;1(2):172-176.
- [3] Diana V, Prasetyo H. Analisis Kualitatif Pengetahuan dan Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Terjadinya Benigna Prostate Hiperplasia (BPH) di Ruang Alamanda 1 RSUD Sleman. *J Keperawatan.* 2020;12(03):142-153.
- [4] Satriawan DD, Wijayanti D, Damayanti MM. Scoping Review: Pengaruh Terapi TURP terhadap Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia pada Lansia. *J Integr Kesehat Sains*. 2021;3(1):59-64. doi:10.29313/jiks.v3i1.7388
- [5] Adha, Muhammad Iz Zuddin; Hanriko, Rizki; Angraini DI. Hubungan usia dan hipertensi terhadap kejadian BPH di bangsal bedah RSUD DR. H. Abdul Moeloek tahun 2017. Published online 2017:1-37.
- [6] Ayu D, Alit K, Dwie IM, Susila P, Nara AAN, Badung MK. Hubungan Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (Luts) Terhadap Kualitas Hidup Pasien Bph Di Klinik Urologi Rsd Mangusada Badung. J Nurs Updat. 2021;12(1):2021.
- [7] Jamaluddin M, Bahar B. OPERASI BENIGNA PROSTAT HYPERTROPI. 2021;1:189-195.
- [8] Fauziya Z, Sutapa H, Indah D, et al. Literature Review: Pengaruh Volume Prostat Terhadap Kejadian Retensi. Published online 2021:93-102.
- [9] Sukesih, Rosa EM. Pengaruh Afirmasi Positif Terhadap Penuruan Nyeri. Indones J Perawat. 2019;2(I):30-34. https://ejr.stikesmuhkudus.ac.id/index.php/ijp/article/view/265
- [10] Haryanto H, Rihiantoro T. Disfungsi Ereksi Pada Penderita Benign Prostate Hyperplasia. *J Keperawatan*. 2016;7(2):286-294.

DOI 10.18502/kls.v0i0.11780 Page 81