

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi

Judul : Analisis Ketepatan Penggunaan Obat Antidiare Berdasarkan Aspek Farmasetik Dan Klinis Pada Pasien Diare Anak Di Instalasi Farmasi Rawat Jalan RSUD Budhi Asih Jakarta Periode Januari-Desember 2024

Diare merupakan kondisi yang ditandai dengan meningkatnya frekuensi buang air besar (lebih dari 3 kali dalam sehari) serta perubahan bentuk tinja menjadi lebih cair, berlendir, bahkan berdarah. Salah satu tatalaksana diare secara rasional yaitu dengan memberikan obat zinc sesuai pedoman yang telah ditetapkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis atau mengevaluasi profil dan ketepatan penggunaan obat berdasarkan aspek farmasetik dan klinis pada pasien diare anak di Instalasi Farmasi Rawat Jalan RSUD Budhi Asih Jakarta periode Januari-Desember 2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode non eksperimental disertai dengan rancangan analisis deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan *purposive sampling* sebanyak 112 rekam medis yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi terdiri dari diare non-spesifik dan diare spesifik. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan karakteristik pasien diare anak menunjukkan mayoritas pasien berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 57 orang (50,89%) dengan rentang usia 1-2 tahun sebanyak 70 orang (62,50%). Terapi zinc (71,43%), oralit (44,64%), dan probiotik (27,68%) menjadi terapi farmakologis yang paling banyak digunakan bagi pasien. Bentuk sediaan paling banyak digunakan pada bentuk sediaan tablet *dispersible* yaitu zinc (71,43%). Untuk penilaian stabilitas dan kompatibilitas obat (100%) tidak terdapat bahwa terjadinya stabilitas dan kompatibilitas obat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan diare non spesifik tepat indikasi sebesar (100%), tepat obat (100%), dan tepat dosis (97,32%). Pada diare spesifik diperoleh tepat indikasi (76,92%), tepat obat (76,92%), dan tepat dosis (99,11%). Evaluasi interaksi obat baik diare non-spesifik maupun diare spesifik tidak terjadinya interaksi obat (98,21%).

Kata Kunci : Anak, Diare, Rasionalitas Pengobatan

ABSTRACT

Name : Rahmi Efia Putri

Study Program : Pharmacy

Title : *Analysis of the Appropriateness of Antidiarrheal Drug Use Based on Pharmaceutical and Clinical Aspects in Pediatric Diarrhea Patients at the Outpatient Pharmacy Department of RSUD Budhi Asih Jakarta for the Period January–December 2024*

Diarrhea was a condition characterized by an increased frequency of bowel movements (more than three times a day) as well as changes in stool consistency to become more watery, mucous, or even bloody. One of the rational treatments for diarrhea was the administration of zinc according to the established guidelines. This study aimed to analyze or evaluate the profile and appropriateness of drug use based on pharmaceutical and clinical aspects in pediatric diarrhea patients at the Outpatient Pharmacy Installation of Budhi Asih Hospital Jakarta during the period of January–December 2024. The study applied a non-experimental method with a descriptive analysis design. Data collection was carried out using purposive sampling of 112 medical records that met the inclusion criteria, consisting of non-specific and specific diarrhea cases. The results of the study based on the characteristics of pediatric diarrhea patients showed that the majority of patients were female, with 57 cases (50.89%), and most of them were within the age range of 1–2 years, with 70 cases (62.50%). Zinc therapy (71.43%), oral rehydration solution (44.64%), and probiotics (27.68%) were the most frequently used pharmacological therapies for patients. The most commonly used dosage form was dispersible tablets, particularly zinc (71.43%). The assessment of drug stability and compatibility (100%) showed that no issues occurred regarding stability or compatibility. The results of the study indicated that in non-specific diarrhea cases, the appropriateness of indication was 100%, appropriateness of drug was 100%, and appropriateness of dose was 97.32%. In specific diarrhea cases, the appropriateness of indication was 76.92%, appropriateness of drug was 76.92%, and appropriateness of dose was 99.11%. Evaluation of drug interactions in both non-specific and specific diarrhea cases showed that no drug interactions occurred (98.21%).

Keywords : *Children, Diarrhea, Rational Drug Use*