

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Evaluasi *Drug Related Problems* (Drps) Pada Pasien Anak
Dengan Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) Bagian
Atas Di Klinik Pratama St. Carolus Paseban Periode
Juli-September 2024.

Infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA) merupakan infeksi yang menyerang saluran pernapasan bagian atas maupun bawah yang bersifat menular, tingkat keparahan dapat bervariasi dari ringan hingga mengancam jiwa. Tingkat keparahan dipengaruhi jenis mikroorganisme penyebab, faktor lingkungan, kondisi kesehatan individu. Faktor yang dapat menghambat keberhasilan terapi ISPA adalah adanya masalah terkait obat atau *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) meliputi ketidaktepatan dosis, interaksi antar obat, pemilihan obat kurang sesuai, serta penggunaan obat tanpa indikasi atau adanya indikasi tidak diikuti pemberian obat. Penelitian bertujuan mengidentifikasi, menganalisis, dan mengevaluasi DRPs pada pasien ISPA saluran atas. Metode penelitian deskriptif *cross-sectional* menggunakan data rekam medis pasien tahun 2024. Sebanyak 107 pasien memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Hasil temuan DRPs dosis rendah 67 pasien (63%), dosis tinggi 1 pasien (1%), penggunaan obat tanpa indikasi 7 pasien (7%), indikasi tanpa obat 1 pasien (1%), interaksi obat 16 pasien (15%). Pentingnya peran apoteker dalam memantau penggunaan obat guna menekan kejadian DRPs dan mendukung efektivitas terapi pasien ISPA.

Kata kunci : DRP, Evaluasi, ISPA, Obat ISPA

ABSTRACT

Name : Anastasya Chandra Sari

Study Program : Pharmacy

Title : *Evaluation of Drug Related Problems (DRPs) in Pediatric Patients with Upper Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) at St. Carolus Paseban Primary Clinic during the Period of July-September 2024.*

Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs) were infectious diseases that affected both the upper and lower respiratory tracts. They were contagious and could range in severity from mild to life-threatening. The severity was influenced by the type of microorganisms that caused the infection, environmental factors, and the individual's health condition. Factors that hindered the success of ARI therapy included Drug Related Problems (DRPs), such as inappropriate dosing, drug interactions, unsuitable drug selection, and the use of medications without indications or indications not followed by medication administration. This study aimed to identify, analyze, and evaluate DRPs in patients with upper respiratory infections. A descriptive cross-sectional method was employed, utilizing medical records data from patients in 2024. A total of 107 patients met the inclusion criteria. The findings revealed low-dose DRPs in 67 patients (67%), high-dose DRPs in 1 patient (1%), use of medication without indication in 7 patients (7%), indication without medication in 1 patient (1%), and drug interactions in 27 patients (25%). The crucial role of pharmacists in monitoring medication use was emphasized to reduce the incidence of DRPs and support the effectiveness of ARI therapy.

Keywords: *Acute Respiratory Infections,(DRPs), Evaluation, Medication for Acute Respiratory Infections*