

ABSTRAK

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Program studi : Farmasi
Judul : *Gambaran Pola Terapi Antibiotik Pada Pasien Demam Tifoid Dewasa Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Periode Tahun 2019 – 2020 Di Rshd Kota Bengkulu.*

Demam tifoid merupakan penyakit infeksi akut usus halus yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Penularan penyakit ini dapat melalui *feses* (kotoran manusia), *fly* (lalat), *food* (makanan), *fecal* (mulut), *finger* (tangan) yang terkontaminasi oleh bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian jenis non-eksperimental dengan metode deskriptif serta pengumpulan data yang dilakukan secara retrospektif. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 56 pasien demam tifoid dewasa. Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan demografi pasien demam tifoid tertinggi pada usia 26-35 tahun yakni total ada 25 kasus (44,6%) dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki jumlah 15 pasien (40,54%) dan perempuan 10 pasien (52,63%) dengan gejala klinis tertinggi yaitu gejala demam, mual dan muntah ada 56 kasus (100%). Pola terapi obat yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu Analgetik-Antipiretik, Antibiotik, Infus dan Antiulserasi ada 56kasus (100%). Untuk hasil antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu seftriaksone sebanyak 49 kasus (87,50%). Hasil data penelitian ketepatan dan kerasionalan antibiotik menurut peraturan MenKes no. 364/MenKes/SK/V/2006 & panduan praktik klinik 2014 tentang panduan pedoman pengendalian demam tifoid didapatkan tepat pasien sebanyak 56 kasus (100%), tepat indikasi sebanyak 56 kasus (100%), tepat obat sebanyak 49 kasus (87,50%), tepat dosis sebanyak 49 kasus (87,50%), tepat lama pemakaian sebanyak 49 kasus (87,50%), dan tepat cara pemberian sebanyak 49 kasus (87,50%).

Kata kunci :

Demam Tifoid, Dewasa, Usia, Seftriakson, Pola Terapi Obat, Antibiotik

ABSTRACT

Name : Een Tri Septi Cahyati
Study program : Pharmacy
Title : Overview of Antibiotic Therapy Patterns in Adult Typhoid
Fever Patients Hospitalized at RSHD Bengkulu City in the
2019-2020 Period

Typhoid fever is an acute infection of the small intestine caused by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. Transmission of this disease can be through faeces (human feces), fly (flies), food (food), fecal (mouth), fingers (hands) which are contaminated by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. This research is a non-experimental research with descriptive method and data collection which is done retrospectively. The samples taken were 56 adult typhoid fever patients. The results of this study showed that the highest demographics of typhoid fever patients were at the age of 26-35 years, namely a total of 25 cases (44.6%) with 15 patients (40.54%) and 10 women (52.63%).) with the highest clinical symptoms, namely fever, nausea and vomiting, there were 56 cases (100%). The pattern of drug therapy that was most widely used was Analgesics-Antipyretics, Antibiotics, Infusions and Anti-ulcerations. There were 56 cases (100%). For the results, the most widely used antibiotic was ceftriaxone in 49 cases (87.50%). The results of research data on the accuracy and rationality of antibiotics according to the Minister of Health's regulation no. 364 / MenKes / SK / V / 2006 & 2014 clinical practice guide regarding typhoid fever control guidelines, 56 cases (100%) were found, correct indication was 56 cases (100%), correct drug 49 cases (87 , 50%), the right dose was 49 cases (87.50%), the right duration of use was 49 cases (87.50%), and the correct method of administration was 49 cases (87.50%).

Keywords :

Typhoid Fever, Adult, Age, Seftriaxone, Drug Therapy Pattern, Antibiotics