

ABSTRAK

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Program studi : Farmasi S1
Judul : Gambaran Pola Terapi Antibiotik Pasien Anak Demam Tifoid
Rawat Inap Di RSUD Johar Baru Jakarta Pusat Periode Januari-
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Demam tifoid merupakan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Sumber penularannya melalui makanan atau minuman yang terkontaminasi dan muntahan maupun cairan badan penderita demam tifoid. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian jenis non-eksperimental, pengambilan data dilakukan secara restropektif dan pengambilan sampel diambil sebanyak 55 pasien dengan metode purposive sampling. Hasil prevalensi berdasarkan demografi pasien berdasarkan jenis kelamin perempuan 33 (60%) pasien, berdasarkan usia 6-12 tahun sebanyak 29 (52,73%) pasien, berdasarkan berat badan 18-47 kg diperoleh sebanyak 28 (50.90%) pasien. Manifestasi Klinis diperoleh prevalensi tertinggi dengan gejala demam, mual dan muntah sebanyak 7 (12,72%) pasien. 3. Pola terapi obat pada pasien anak demam tifoid diperoleh prevalensi paling tinggi terapi paracetamol sebanyak 55 (15.06%) pasien, terapi ondancetron sebanyak 55 (16.56%) pasien, terapi infus RL 50 (15.06%), terapi ranitidine 50 (15.06%) pasien, terapi golongan sefalosporin antibiotik Ceftriaxone 42 (76.36%) pasien. Ketepatan pemilihan antibiotik dengan prevalensi tertinggi yaitu penggunaan golongan sefalosporin antibiotik ceftriaxone sebanyak 41 (74.55%) pasien. Ketepatan dosis golongan sefalosporin antibiotik ceftriaxone sebanyak 36 (65.45%) pasien. Lama pemberian antibiotik golongan sefalosporin sebanyak 42 (61.82%) pasien selama 7-14 hari.

Kata kunci:

Demam Tifoid, Pola Terapi Obat, Antibiotik

ABSTRACT

Name : Paskah Apriani Ritonga
Study program : Pharmacy S1
Title : Overview of Antibiotic Therapy Patterns for Children with Typhoid Fever in Johar Baru Hospital, Jakarta, January-December 2018.

Typhoid fever is an infectious disease caused by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. Source of transmission through contaminated food or drink and vomit and body fluids of typhoid fever patients. This study included non-experimental type research, data retrieval was done in a retrospective manner and sampling was taken as many as 55 patients with purposive sampling method. Results of prevalence based on patient demographics based on female sex 33 (60%) patients, based on age 6-12 years as many as 29 (52.73%) patients, based on body weight 18-47 kg obtained as many as 28 (50.90%) patients. Clinical manifestations obtained the highest prevalence of symptoms of fever, nausea and vomiting as many as 7 (12.72%) patients. 3. The pattern of drug therapy in typhoid fever pediatric patients obtained the highest prevalence of paracetamol therapy in 55 (100%) patients, ondancetron therapy in 55 (16.56%) patients, RL 50 infusion therapy (15.06%), ranitidine 50 therapy (15.06%) patients, cephalosporin therapy for Ceftriaxone antibiotics 42 (76.36%) patients. The accuracy of antibiotic selection with the highest prevalence is the use of ceftriaxone cephalosporin antibiotics as many as 41 (74.55%) patients. The accuracy of the cefosriin group ceftriaxone dose was 36 (65.45%) patients. The duration of cephalosporin group antibiotics was 42 (61.82%) patients for 7-14 days.

Key words:

Typhoid Fever, Pattern of Drug Therapy, Antibiotics