

ABSTRAK

Nama : Titania Agustin
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Gambaran Terapi Penggunaan Obat Pada Kasus
Pneumonia Pediatri di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Pasar
Minggu Periode Januari 2017 - Desember 2018

Telah dilakukan Penelitian gambaran penggunaan obat pada kasus pneumonia pediatri di instalasi rawat inap RSUD Pasar Minggu periode Januari 2017 – Desember 2018. Pneumonia merupakan infeksi akut yang terjadi pada jaringan paru oleh mikroorganisme atau sering juga disebut infeksi saluran napas bawah. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien pediatri (umur, jenis kelamin, diagnosa, lama rawat, gejala klinis), mengetahui kondisi awal dan akhir (sesak napas, batuk, demam, mual/muntah). Gambaran terapi obat (jenis antibiotik, cara pemberian antibiotik, terapi pendukung, pola terapi), mengetahui ketepatan antibiotika berdasarkan tepat dosis dan tepat frekuensi pemberian. Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian observasional (non ekperimental) yang bersifat deskriptif dengan menggunakan metode cross sectional (potong lintang). Teknik yang digunakan untuk pengumpulan data yaitu dengan menggunakan *Purposive sampling*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Karakteristik pasien pneumonia berdasarkan usia terbanyak adalah 1 – 3 tahun (75,0%), jenis kelamin laki – laki (61,4%), diagnosa penyakit bronkopneumonia (56,8%), lama rawat <5 hari (84,1%), gejala klinis sesak + batuk + demam (65,9%). Penggunaan antibiotika terbanyak adalah cefotaksim (31,8%), kombinasi cefriakson + gentamisin (20,5%). Cara pemberian parenteral (100 %). Terapi pendukung terbanyak adalah mukolitik dan bronkodilator (100%), diikuti analgetik/antipiretik (79,5%). Pola terapi obat terbanyak adalah antibiotik + analgetik/antipiretik + mukolitik + bronkodilator + kortikosteroid (27,3%). Kondisi awal sesak (90%) akhir sesak normal (95,5%), batuk awal (100 %) batuk normal (36,4%), demam awal (77,3%), demam normal (97,7%), mual/muntah awal (6,8%) mual/muntah normal (100%). Antibiotik terbanyak dari segi tepat dosis cefotaksim (95,2%). tidak tepat dosis ampicillin (100 %), dari segi tepat frekuensi pemberian terbanyak cefotaksim, gentamisin, ampicillin (100%), tidak tepat frekuensi pemberian cefriakson (71,4%).

Kata Kunci : Antibiotik, gambaran terapi, pediatri, pneumonia

ABSTRACT

Name : Titania Agustin
Study Program : Pharmacy
Title : Description of Therapeutic Use of Drugs in Pediatric
Pneumonia Cases in Inpatients at Pasar Minggu Hospital
January 2017 - December 2018

Research on the use of drugs in pediatric pneumonia cases at the Pasar Minggu Hospital in January 2017 - December 2018 has been conducted. Pneumonia is an acute infection that occurs in the lung tissue by microorganisms or often also called a lower respiratory tract infection. The purpose of this study was to determine the characteristics of pediatric patients (age, gender, diagnosis, length of stay, clinical symptoms), determine the initial and final conditions (shortness of breath, coughing, fever, nausea / vomiting). Description of drug therapy (type of antibiotic, how to give antibiotics, supporting therapy, pattern of therapy), determine the accuracy of antibiotics based on the right dose and the right frequency of drug administration. This research is an observational (non-experimental) research which is descriptive in nature using the cross sectional method. The technique used for data collection is by using *purposive sampling*. The results showed the characteristics of pneumonia patients based on the most age was 1-3 years (75.0%), male gender (61.4%), diagnosis of bronchopneumonia (56.8%), length of stay <5 days (84.1%), clinical symptoms of shortness + cough + fever (65.9%). The most antibiotic use is cefotaxime (31.8%), ceftriaxone + gentamicin combination (20.5%). How to administer parenteral (100%). Most supporting therapies were mucolytic and bronchodilators (100%), followed by analgesics / antipyretics (79.5%). The most drug therapy pattern is antibiotic + analgesic / antipyretic + mucolytic + bronchodilator + corticosteroid (27.3%). Initial tightness condition (90%) end normal tightness (95.5%), initial cough (100%) normal cough (36.4%), initial fever (77.3%), normal fever (97.7%), nausea / initial vomiting (6.8%) nausea / normal vomiting (100%). Most antibiotics in terms of the exact dose of cefotaxime (95.2%), incorrect dosage of ampicillin (100%), in terms of the most appropriate frequency of giving cefotaxime, gentamicin, ampicillin (100%), incorrect frequency of giving ceftriaxone (71.4%).

Keywords: Antibiotics, description of therapy, pediatrics, pneumonia