

ABSTRAK

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Program studi : Farmasi
Judul : Gambaran Pola Terapi Antibiotik Pada Pasien Demam
Tifoid Anak Rawat Inap Di RSUD Pasar Minggu Jakarta
Selatan Periode Mei 2017 – Desember 2018

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, menggunakan metode deskriptif serta pengumpulan data yang dilakukan secara retrospektif. Sampel yang diambil sebanyak 42 pasien demam tifoid anak dengan metode total sampling. Hasil yang didapat berdasarkan Demografi pasien demam tifoid anak diperoleh hasil tertinggi yaitu berdasarkan jenis usia 6-12 tahun ada sebanyak 31 (73,81%) pasien, berdasarkan jenis kelamin ada 23 (54,76%) pasien laki-laki, sedangkan berdasarkan berat badan 11-20 ada sebanyak 21 (50%) pasien. Gejala klinis diperoleh hasil tertinggi yaitu gejala demam, mual dan muntah ada 42 (100%) pasien, yang merupakan gejala klinis utama pada pasien demam tifoid anak. Pola terapi obat yang digunakan yaitu Analgetik-Antipiretik, Antibiotik, Infus dan Antiulserasi ada 42 (100%) pasien , yang merupakan pola terapi utama pada pasien demam tifoid anak. Ketepatan antibiotik yang digunakan pasien demam tifoid anak berdasarkan tepat dosis golongan sefalosporin terbanyak jenis antibiotik Ceftriaxone sebanyak 27 (79,41%) pasien, dan berdasarkan tepat frekuensi terbanyak yaitu Ceftriaxone sebanyak 23 (67,65%) pasien.

Kata kunci :

Demam Tifoid, Anak, Pola Terapi Obat, Antibiotik

ABSTRACT

Name : Mareta Gita Kencana
Study program : Pharmacy
Title : An Overview of Antibiotic Therapy Patterns in Child Typhoid Fever Patients Hospitalized at Pasar Minggu Hospital South Jakarta Period May 2017 - December 2018

Typhoid fever is an acute infectious disease of the small intestine caused by the *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. Transmission of this disease can be through feces, flies, food, fecal, finger which is contaminated by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. This research is non-experimental research type, using descriptive methods and data collection conducted retrospectively. The samples taken were 42 child typhoid fever with total sampling method. The results obtained based on the demographics of child typhoid fever obtained the highest results based on age 6-12 years there were 31 (73.81%) patients, based on gender there were 23 (54.76%) male patients, while based on weight 11-20 there were 21 (50%) patients. Clinical symptoms obtained the highest results, symptoms of fever, nausea and vomiting there are 42 (100%) patients, which is the main clinical symptom in patients with child typhoid fever. The pattern of medicine therapy used is Analgetic-Antipyretic, Antibiotic, Infusion and Antiulceration, there are 42 (100%) patients, which is the main pattern of therapy in child typhoid fever patients. The accuracy of antibiotics used by child with typhoid fever patients is based on the exact dosage of cephalosporin, the most is Ceftriaxone types in 27 (79.41%) patients, and based on the highest frequency is Ceftriaxone in 23 (67.65%) patients.

Keywords :

Child Typhoid Fever, Pattern of medicine Therapy, Antibiotics