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## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Infeksi saluran pernapasan akut merupakan penyebab utama kesakitan dan kematian di dunia. Prevalensi kematian yang disebabkan di Indonesia mencapai 17% setiap tahunnya dan sebagian besar terjadi pada anak dengan usia di bawah 5 tahun. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien dengan infeksi saluran pernapasan akut atas. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental yang disusun dengan rancangan penelitian secara deskriptif. Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 94 pasien. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif. **Hasil:** Mayoritas pasien anak berjenis kelamin laki-laki 52 pasien (55,31%), paling banyak terjadi pada usia 5 tahun 22 pasien (23,40%) dan diagnosa terbanyak faringitis 76 pasien (80,8%). Penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien anak dengan infeksi saluran pernapasan akut atas meliputi amoksilin sebanyak 69 pasien (73,4%), kotrimoksazol sebanyak 14 pasien (15%) dan cefadroxil sebanyak 11 pasien (11,7%). Ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien anak yaitu tepat indikasi sebanyak 94 pasien (100%), tepat pasien sebanyak 94 pasien (100%), tepat obat sebanyak 87 pasien (92,55%), tepat dosis sebanyak 28 pasien (29,78%). Kerasionalan terapi antibiotik sebanyak 28 pasien (29,78%) dikatakan rasional. **Kesimpulan:** Kerasionalan terapi antibiotik sebanyak 28 pasien (29,78%) dikatakan rasional.

**Kata Kunci :** infeksi, pernapasan, antibiotik, ketepatan

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** Acute respiratory infections are a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. The prevalence of deaths caused in Indonesia reaches 17% annually and mostly occurs in children under 5 years of age. This study aims to determine the rationale for the use of antibiotics in patients with acute upper respiratory tract infections. **The method :** This research is a non-experimental research which was arranged with a descriptive research design. The samples used were 94 patients. Data analysis was done descriptively. **The result:** The majority of pediatric patients were male 52 patients (55.31%), the most occurred at the age of 5 years 22 patients (23.40%) and the most diagnosis of pharyngitis was 76 patients (80.8%). The use of antibiotics in pediatric patients with acute upper respiratory tract infections included amoxicillin in 69 patients (73.4%), cotrimoxazole in 14 patients (15%) and cefadroxil in 11 patients (11.7%). The accuracy of the use of antibiotics in pediatric patients is the right indication as many as 94 patients (100%), the right patient as many as 94 patients (100%), the right drug as many as 87 patients (92.55%), the right dose 28 patients (29.78%). . The rationale for antibiotic therapy as many as 28 patients (29.78%) was said to be rational. **Conclusion:** The rationale for antibiotic therapy as many as 28 patients (29.78%) was said to be rational.

**Keywords :** infection, respiratory, antibiotics, accuracy