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## **ANALISIS KETEPATAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN BALITA DENGAN PNEUMONIA DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD SANJIWANI GIANYAR**

**xvi + 70 halaman + 11 tabel + 5 lampiran**

### **ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Pneumonia pada anak merupakan masalah yang umum dan menjadi penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas di dunia. Berdasarkan profil Kesehatan Provinsi Bali tahun 2017, Kabupaten Gianyar menempati urutan pertama dengan cakupan penemuan pneumonia terbanyak yaitu sebesar 28,8% dengan jumlah kasus sebanyak 287. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu hendak mengetahui Pola Antibiotik yang digunakan di RSUD Sanjiwani untuk pneumonia balita dan ketepatannya.

**Metode:** Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif non-eksperimental. Pengambilan data retrospektif terhitung dari bulan januari-desember 2020. Banyak sampel yang diambil berjumlah 23 sampel. Dalam penelitian ini, pedoman yang diterapkan yaitu menurut Panduan Praktik Klinis KSM Kesehatan Anak Pneumonia di RSUD Sanjiwani Gianyar.

**Hasil:** Hasil dari penelitian yang dilakukan menunjukkan hasil yaitu berdasarkan jenis kelamin, Pneumonia paling banyak di derita oleh pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki 12 orang (52%) dan perempuan 11 orang (48%). Sedangkan sesuai dengan usia yaitu usia paling banyak usia 13-24 bulan sebanyak 43% selanjutnya di usia 0-12 bulan dengan 26%, di usia 25-36 bulan dengan 22%, dan di usia 37-60 bulan dengan 9%. Sedangkan sesuai dengan diagnosisnya paling banyak yaitu Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP) sebanyak 100%. Pola penggunaan antibiotik yaitu Cefotaxime 44%, Ceftriaxone 17%, Ampicillin 13%, Gentamicin 9%, Ampicillin + Gentamicin 13%, Gentamicin 9% dan Gentamicin + Cefotaxime 4%, menurut penelitian penggunaan dan hasil ketepatan obat 100%, tepat dosis 18%, tepat frekuensi 87%.

**Kesimpulan:** Antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan untuk pneumonia balita di RSUD Sanjiwani adalah Cefotaxime 44%. Ketepatan obat 100%, ketepatan dosis 18% dan ketepatan frekuensi 87%.

**Kata kunci:** Ketepatan, Antibiotik, Pneumonia, Balita

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## **ANALYSIS OF ACCURACY OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN PATIENTS TO CHILDREN WITH PNEUMONIA IN INSTALLATION AT SANJIWANI GIANYAR HOSPITAL**

**xvi + 70 pages + 11 tables + 5 attachments**

### **ABSTRAC**

**Background:** Pneumonia in children is a common problem and a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. Based on the Health Profile of Bali Province in 2017, Gianyar Regency ranks first with the highest coverage of pneumonia findings, which is 28.8% with a total of 287 cases. The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of antibiotics used in the Sanjiwani General Hospital for pneumonia under five and their accuracy.

**Methods:** The research method used in this research is descriptive non-experimental research. Retrospective data collection starting from January of 2020 until December of 2020. Many samples taken are totaling 23 samples. In this study, the guidelines involved were according to the Clinical Practice Guideline for Pneumonia Child Health KSM at the Sanjiwani Hospital, Gianyar.

**Results:** The results of the research conducted observed by gender were Pneumonia suffered the most by male patients, namely 12 people (52%) and women 11 people (48%). While according to age, the age was the most age 13-24 months as much as 43%, then at the age of 0-12 months with 26%, at the age of 25-36 months with 17%, and the age of 37-60 months with 9%. While according to the diagnosis the most is Community Acquired Pneumonia with 100%. For the rationality of antibiotics, the results of the use of antibiotics are Cefotaxime 44%, Ceftriaxone 17%, Ampicillin 13%, Ampicillin + Gentamicin 13%, Gentamicin 9%, and Gentamicin + Cefotaxime 4%, according to research on the use and results of drug accuracy results in 100%, exact dose 18%, frequency 87% accurate.

**Conclusion:** The most widely used antibiotic for pneumonia under five in Sanjiwani Hospital was Cefotaxime 44%. Drug accuracy is 100%, Dose accuracy is 18% and frequency accuracy is 87%.

**Keywords:** Accuracy, Antibiotics, Pneumonia, Toddler