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GAMBARAN PENATALAKSANAAN MALARIA DI PUSKESMAS WANIA KABUPATEN MIMIKA

(xvi + 97 halaman + 6 tabel + 6 lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Malaria adalah penyakit yang disebabkan oleh infeksi protozoa dari genus *Plasmodium* yang hidup dan terus berkembang biak pada sel darah manusia ditularkan melalui gigitan nyamuk *Anopheles* betina. Provinsi Papua merupakan daerah endemis malaria. Dalam upaya menurunkan kesakitan dan kematian, yang sangat penting adalah pencegahan dan pengobatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran penatalaksanaan malaria di Puskesmas Wania Kabupaten Mimika.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian non-eksperimental yang bersifat deskriptif dengan melakukan eksplorasi, pengambilan data bersifat retrospektif dan penyajian data yang diperoleh dari dokumen dan catatan medik pasien dengan jumlah 100 sampel dalam bentuk tabel untuk data kuantitatif dan diagram batang.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian gambaran penatalaksanaan malaria di Puskesmas Wania Kabupaten Mimika yang diambil dari 100 sampel berdasarkan umur yang tertinggi adalah kelompok dewasa (18-45 tahun) 62%, jenis kelamin yang tertinggi adalah laki-laki yaitu (59%), pekerjaan yang tertinggi adalah sebagai pelajar (23%), jenis malaria yang tertinggi adalah *Plasmodium vivax* (41%), dengan terapi anti malaria yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu terapi kombinasi DHP (Dihydroartemisinin-Piperakuin)+Primakuin sebesar 89%, terapi tunggal DHP (Dihydroartemisinin-Piperakuin) sebesar 11%, serta obat lain yang paling banyak di gunakan yaitu Paracetamol 98%, Domperidone 19%, Vitamin B1 10%, Antasida 8%, Vitamin B kompleks 5%, Vitamin B6 dan CTM (Klorfeniramin maleat) masing-masing 4%, Vitamin C dan Vitamin Pehavral masing-masing 1%.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui penatalaksanaan malaria di Puskesmas Wania diberikan terapi golongan obat: antimalaria, analgesik dan antipiretik, antiemetik, vitamin dan suplemen, antirefluks dan antiulser serta antihistamin.

Kata Kunci: Malaria, Penatalaksanaan, Obat

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MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW MALARIA IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER WANIA, MIMIKA REGENCY

(xvi + 97 pages + 6 tables + 6 attachments)

ABSTRACT

Background: Malaria is a disease caused by infection with protozoa of the genus *Plasmodium* that live and continue to multiply in human blood cells and is transmitted through the bite of the mosquito *Anopheles* female. Papua Province is a malaria endemic area. In an effort to reduce morbidity and mortality, prevention and treatment are very important. The purpose of this study was to describe the management of malaria at the Wania Health Center, Mimika Regency.

Methods: This study uses a descriptive non-experimental research type by conducting exploration, retrospective data collection and presentation of data obtained from patient medical documents and records with a total of 100 samples in the form of tables for quantitative data and bar charts.

Results: : The results of the study describe the management of malaria at the Wania Health Center, Mimika Regency, which were taken from 100 samples based on age, the highest was the adult group (18-45 years) 62%, the highest gender was male (59%), the highest occupation are as learners (23%), malaria is the highest is *Plasmodium vivax* (41%), with therapeutic anti-malaria most widely used that combination therapy DHP (Dihydroartemisinin-Piperakuine) + Primaquine by 89%, single therapy DHP (Dihydroartemisinin - Piperakuine) by 11%, as well as other drugs that are most widely used are Paracetamol 98%, Domperidone 19%, Vitamin B1 10%, Antacids 8%, Vitamin B complex 5%, Vitamin B6 and CTM (Chlorpheniramine maleate) respectively 4% each, Vitamin C and Vitamin Pehavral 1% each.

Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, it was found that the management of malaria at the Wania Health Center was given drug therapy, namely: antimalaria, analgesic and antipyretic, antiemetic, vitamins and supplements, antireflux and antiulcer and antihistamine.

Keywords: Malaria, Management, Medicine