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**POLA PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN PEDIATRI ISPA
NON PNEUMONIA DI 3 PUSKESMAS KOTA SEMARANG PERIODE
OKTOBER 2021 - SEPTEMBER 2022**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Menurut Riskesdas 2018, terdapat 1.017.290 kasus ISPA Non Pneumonia di Indonesia. Provinsi Jawa Tengah menempati urutan tiga besar (13,03%). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi pola penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien pediatri ISPA non pneumonia.

Metode : Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode penelitian non eksperimental menggunakan pendekatan *retrospektif*, sebanyak 99 sampel pasien pediatri ISPA non pneumonia setiap Puskesmas yang diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Analisis data disajikan secara deskriptif.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pola penggunaan antibiotik ISPA Non Pneumonia berdasarkan antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan di 3 Puskesmas Kota Semarang adalah antibiotik Amoksisilin (94,0%), Azitromisin 2,0%, Sefadroksil 2,0%, Ciprofloxacin 2,0%. Diagnosis yang paling sering terjadi yaitu Rhinitis Akut sebanyak 129 pasien. Berdasarkan persentase penggunaan antibiotik Puskesmas Tlogosari Wetan (20,2%), Puskesmas Bandarharjo (16,2%), dan Puskesmas Kedungmundu (14,1%). Berdasarkan Indikator POR Nasional persentase peresapan antibiotik ISPA Non Pneumonia yaitu $\leq 20\%$, hanya dua dari tiga Puskesmas yang memenuhi kriteria POR Nasional, sedangkan Puskesmas Tlogosari Wetan melebihi sedikit yaitu 0,2%. Ketepatan jenis antibiotik berdasarkan PMK Nomor 5 Tahun 2014, Puskesmas Tlogosari Wetan (70,0%), Puskesmas Bandarharjo (81,3%), dan Puskesmas Kedungmundu (71,4%).

Simpulan : Dua dari tiga Puskesmas telah sesuai dengan kriteria POR Nasional yaitu kurang dari sama dengan 20% untuk penggunaan antibiotik ISPA non pneumonia, sedangkan pada Puskesmas Tlogosari Wetan melebihi sedikit dari kriteria POR yaitu sebanyak 0,2%.

Kata Kunci : Pola penggunaan, Antibiotik, ISPA non pneumonia

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**PATTERN OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN PEDIATRI PATIENTS WITH ARI
NON-PNEUMONIA AT 3 PUSKESMAS CITY OF SEMARANG, PERIOD
OF OCTOBER 2021 - SEPTEMBER 2022**

ABSTRACT

Background : According to the 2018 Riskesdas, there were 1,017,290 cases of non-pneumonia ISPA in Indonesia. Central Java Province ranks in the top three (13.03%). This study aims to evaluate the pattern of antibiotic use in non-pneumonic ARI pediatric patients.

Methods : The method used in this study was a non-experimental research method using a retrospective approach, as many as 99 samples of non-pneumonic pediatric ARI patients from each health center were taken by purposive sampling technique. Data analysis is presented descriptively.

Results : The results showed that the pattern of use of antibiotics for non-pneumonia ARI was based on the most widely used antibiotics in 3 Public Health Centers in Semarang City, Amoxicillin (94.0%), Azithromycin 2.0%, Cefadroxil 2.0%, Ciprofloxacin 2.0%. The most common diagnosis was acute rhinitis in 129 patients. Based on the percentage of antibiotic use at Tlogosari Wetan Health Center (20.2%), Bandarharjo Health Center (16.2%), and Kedungmundu Health Center (14.1%). Based on the National POR Indicator, the percentage of prescriptions for Non-Pneumonia ARI antibiotics is $\leq 20\%$, only two out of three Community Health Centers meet the National POR criteria, while the Tlogosari Wetan Health Center slightly exceeds that, namely 0.2%. The accuracy of the types of antibiotics is based on PMK Number 5 of 2014, Tlogosari Wetan Health Center (70.0%), Bandarharjo Health Center (81.3%), and Kedungmundu Health Center (71.4%).

Conclusion : Two out of three Community Health Centers met the National POR criteria, namely less than 20% for non-pneumonic ARI antibiotic use, while the Tlogosari Wetan Health Center slightly exceeded the POR criteria, namely 0.2%.

Keywords: Pattern of use, Antibiotics, non-pneumonia ARI