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ANALISIS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN PNEUMONIA PEDIATRI USIA 0-14 TAHUN DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD dr. GONDO SUWARNO UNGARAN TAHUN 2022

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Pneumonia merupakan salah satu penyakit infeksi penyebab kematian dan kesakitan balita tertinggi di dunia dan di Indonesia. Penggunaan antibiotik yang rasional dan tepat dapat meningkatkan keberhasilan terapi dan mencegah resistensi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien pneumonia pediatri usia 0-14 tahun di instalasi rawat inap RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno Ungaran tahun 2022.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat non eksperimental. Pengambilan data secara retrospektif yang diperoleh dari data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien pediatri usia 0-14 tahun di instalasi rawat inap dengan diagnosa pneumonia CAP sepanjang tahun 2022 dan teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 100 pasien. Analisis ketepatan pemilihan obat, dosis dan interval penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan perdoman dalam Permenkes RI No. 28 tahun 2021 dan *Clinical Pathway* pneumonia anak RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno tahun 2015.

Hasil : Penelitian menunjukkan sebanyak 61% pasien berjenis kelamin laki-laki dan 39% berjenis kelamin perempuan. Profil antibiotik pneumonia yang digunakan adalah antibiotik tunggal terdapat ampicillin sulbactam (15%), ceftriaxone (7%), antibiotik kombinasi terdapat amikacin+ceftriaxone (2%), ampicillin sulbactam+gentamicin (11%), dan ampicillin sulbactam+ceftriaxone (63%), pergantian terapi (2%) terdiri dari amikacin diganti ampicillin sulbactam+ceftriaxone dan ceftriaxone diganti ampicillin sulbactam+gentamicin. Penggunaan paling banyak yaitu kombinasi ampicillin sulbactam+ceftriaxone (63%).

Kesimpulan : Antibiotik pneumonia pediatri usia 0-14 tahun di instalasi rawat inap RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno Ungaran 15% tepat pemilihan obat, 80% tepat dosis, dan 86,7% tepat interval obat berdasarkan Permenkes untuk pengelolaan pasien ICU pneumonia CAP.

Kata kunci : pneumonia, anak, RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno Ungaran

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ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN PEDIATRIC PNEUMONIA PATIENTS AGED 0-14 YEARS AT THE INPATITION INSTALLATION OF DR. GONDO SUWARNO UNGARAN IN 2022

ABSTRACT

Background: *Pneumonia is one of the infectious diseases that causes the highest number of deaths and morbidity among children under five in the world and in Indonesia. Rational and appropriate use of antibiotics can increase the success of therapy and prevent resistance. This study aims to analyze the appropriateness of antibiotic use in pediatric pneumonia patients aged 0-14 years in the inpatient installation of RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno Ungaran in 2022.*

Method: *This research is non-experimental. R Retrospective data collection obtained from secondary data in the form of medical records of pediatric patients aged 0-14 years in inpatient installations with a diagnosis of CAP pneumonia throughout 2022 and used purposive sampling techniques. Samples was 100 patients. Analysis of the accuracy of drug selection, dosage and interval of antibiotic use based on the guidelines in the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Health Regulation No. 28 of 2021 and Clinical Pathway for pediatric pneumonia at RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno in 2015.*

Results: *Research shows that 61% of patients are male and 39% are female. The profile of pneumonia antibiotics used is a single antibiotic including ampicillin sulbactam (15%), ceftriaxone (7%), combination antibiotics including amikacin+ceftriaxone (2%), ampicillinsulbactam+gentamicin (11%), and ampicillin sulbactam +ceftriaxone (63%), change of therapy (2%) consisted of amikacin replaced by ampicillin sulbactam+ceftriaxone and ceftriaxone replaced by ampicillin sulbactam+gentamicin. The most commonly used combination is ampicillin sulbactam+ceftriaxone (63%).*

Conclusion: *Antibiotics for pediatric pneumonia aged 0-14 years in the inpatient installation of RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno Ungaran was 15% correct in drug selection, 80% correct in dosage, and 86.7% correct in drug intervals based on the Minister of Health Regulation for the management of CAP pneumonia ICU patients.*

Key words: pneumonia, child, RSUD dr. Gondo Suwarno Ungaran