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**EVALUASI DOSIS ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN DEMAM TIFOID ANAK
USIA 5 – 11 TAHUN DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSI SULTAN AGUNG
SEMARANG TAHUN 2019**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Demam tifoid termasuk dalam 10 besar masalah kesehatan di negara berkembang dengan prevalensi 91% pada pasien anak. Di Indonesia insiden tertinggi terjadi pada daerah endemik dan anak – anak. Secara umum gejala klinis yang dirasakan yaitu panas tinggi, mual, muntah, dan nyeri abdomen. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui golongan dan ketepatan dosis antibiotik pada pasien anak demam tifoid di instalasi rawat inap RSI Sultan Agung Semarang tahun 2019.

Metode: Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif non eksperimental, dengan pengambilan data secara *retrospektif*. Data diambil berdasarkan data rekam medik dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 90 pasien.

Hasil Penelitian: Golongan antibiotik yang digunakan pada pasien anak penderita demam tifoid di instalasi rawat inap RSI Sultan Agung adalah sefalosporin, terdapat dua jenis yaitu seftriakson sebanyak 80 pasien (88,89%) dan sefotaksim sebanyak 10 pasien (11,11%). Berdasarkan ketepatan dosis dengan panduan *Drug Information Handbook 24 Edition* sebanyak 73 pasien (81,11%), dosis kurang sebanyak 17 pasien (18,89%). Apabila dilihat dari ketepatan frekuensi pemberian obat, sebanyak 80 pasien (88,89%) dan sebanyak 10 pasien (11,11%) frekuensi pemberian obat kurang.

Kesimpulan: Tepat dosis sebanyak 73 pasien (81,11%) dan tepat frekuensi pemberian obat sebanyak 80 pasien (88,89%).

Kata Kunci: Demam tifoid, Anak, Antibiotik, Tepat Dosis, Tepat Frekuensi.

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**EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC DOSAGE IN PATIENTS OF
CHILDREN'S TYPHOID FEVER 5 – 11 YEARS IN THE INPATIENT
INSTALLATION'S RSI SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG 2019**

ABSTRACT

Background: Thypoid fever is included in the top 10 health problem in developing countries with a prevalence of 91% in pediatric patient. In Indonesia the highest incident occurs in endemic areas and childrens. In general, clinical symptoms that are felt are high fever, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain. The purpose of this study was to determine the class and accuracy of antibiotic doses in patient of children's thypoid fever in the inpatient installation of RSI Sultan Agung Semarang 2019.

Method: This research is descriptive non-experimental, with retrospective data collection. Data was taken based on medical record data with a total sample of 90 patients.

Result: The class of antibiotics used in pediatric patients with thypoid fever in the inpatient installation's RSI Sultan Agung is cephalosporins, there are two types namely ceftriaxone as many as 80 patients (88,89%) and cefotaxime as many as 10 patient (11,11%). Based on the dose ahead with the guidance of Drug Information Handbook 24 Edition as many as 73 patients (81,11%), less dose of 17 patients (18,89%). When viewed from the accuracy of the frequency of drug administration, 80 patients (88,89%) and as many as 10 patients (11,11%) the frequency of drug administration was lacking.

Conclusion: The right dose was 73 patients (81.11%) and the right frequency of drug administration was 80 patients (88.89%).

Keywords: Thypoid fever, Child, Antibiotics, Right Dose, Right Frequency.