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PROFILE OF ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT OF ACUTE DIARRHEA FOR CHILDREN INHOSPITALIZATION

ABSTRACT

Background: Diarrhea is a disease that is still a public health problem in developing countries. Diarrhea is still a problem and a problem for public health in developing countries, especially in Indonesia. The mortality, morbidity and incidence rates tend to increase. **Purpose of the research:** To get an overview of the profile of diarrhea treatment in children in the hospital inpatient pharmacy. **Methods:** The research method used was a literature study by looking for several research articles on the profile of diarrhea treatment in children in inpatient hospital pharmacy. **Results:** Analysis of the treatment of acute diarrhea in children. The pattern of single antibiotic use was 43 patients (84%), the single antibiotic in the Penicillin class, namely the Ampicillin antibiotic as many as 22 patients (44%) with the most widely used dose was (4 x 250 mg) IV, the single antibiotic that was prescribed during discharge from the hospital. many classes of cephalosporins, namely Cefixime with a total of 17 patients (33%), Penicillin (Amoxicillin, the third generation cephalosporin, namely Cefotaxime and cotrimoxazole are the most widely prescribed **Conclusion:** The antibiotics use of antibiotics for acute diarrhea in several articles varies, but on average the use of cephalosporin antibiotics is the most widely used

Keywords : Usage profile, acute diarrhea, antibiotic diarrhea