

ABSTRAK

**Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat Antibiotik Sefalosporin Pada Pasien
Pneumonia Anak Di Ruang Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah
Kabupaten Bandung**

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Pneumonia menginfeksi sekitar 450 juta orang setiap tahun. Pada tahun 2017, pneumonia menyumbang sekitar 15% kematian pada balita di seluruh dunia. Antibiotik adalah pengobatan utama untuk pneumonia yang disebabkan oleh bakteri. Meluasnya penggunaan antibiotik merupakan masalah resistensi yang harus segera diatasi. Tujuan dilakukan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui profil penggunaan dan ketepatan penggunaan obat antibiotik golongan sefalosporin pada pasien pneumonia anak. Metode penelitian dilakukan secara observasional dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Analisis yang dilakukan secara kuantitatif. Hasil analisis kuantitatif terdapat 67 pasien terdiri atas laki-laki sebanyak 35 pasien (52.24%) dan perempuan sebanyak 32 pasien (47,76%). Berdasarkan kategori usia, pneumonia paling banyak menyerang anak pada usia balita sebanyak 27 pasien (40.30%). Penggunaan antibiotik terbanyak yaitu seftriakson sebanyak 14 pasien (20.90%) dan antibiotik kombinasi terbanyak digunakan yaitu kombinasi sefiksim, ampicilin dan gentamisin sebanyak 19 pasien (28.36%). Hasil analisis ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik didapatkan tepat indikasi (100%), tepat obat (94,01%), tepat dosis (83,58%) dan tepat frekuensi (95,52%).

Kata Kunci : antibiotik, pneumonia, evaluasi penggunaan obat.

ABSTRACT

***Evaluation Of The Use Cephalosporine Antibiotic Medicine For Pediatric Pneumonia
Patients In Inpatient Room Of A Regional General Hospital
Bandung Regency***

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Pneumonia infects about 450 million people every year. In 2017, pneumonia accounted for about 15% of deaths in under-fives worldwide. Antibiotics are the main treatment for pneumonia caused by bacteria. The widespread use of antibiotics is a resistance problem that must be addressed immediately. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of the use and accuracy of the use of cephalosporin antibiotics in pediatric pneumonia patients. The research method was carried out by observation with retrospective data collection. The analysis is quantitative. The results of quantitative analysis showed that there were 67 patients consisting of 35 male patients (52.24%) and 32 female patients (47.76%). Based on age category, pneumonia mostly affects children at the age of toddlers as many as 27 patients (40.30%). The most used antibiotics were ceftriaxone as many as 14 patients (20.90%) and the most combination antibiotics used were combinations of cefixime, ampicillin and gentamicin as many as 19 patients (28.36%). The results of the analysis of the accuracy of the use of antibiotics were found to be on the right indication (100%), the right drug (94.01%), the right dose (83.58%) and the right frequency (95.52%).

Keywords: *antibiotics, pneumonia, evaluation of drug use.*