

ABSTRAK**Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat Pada Pasien Diare Pediatrik
Di Puskesmas Plered Kabupaten Purwakarta**

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Di Indonesia diare masih tergolong ke dalam sepuluh penyakit dimana mengakibatkan kematian pada anak. Prevalensi diare di Purwakarta tercatat sebanyak 9,94% anak mengalami penyakit diare. Upaya yang dilakukan dalam penurunan resiko kesakitan dan kematian pada diare maka dilakukan pengobatan yang tepat sehingga harus dijalankannya evaluasi penanganan kasus diare dimana dilakukan pengobatan yang rasional. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu guna mendapatkan informasi terkait penggunaan obat yang diberikan pada pasien dan mendapatkan informasi terkait evaluasi pemakaian obat pada pasien diare anak di puskesmas plered berdasarkan ketepatan indikasi, ketepatan dosis, ketepatan dalam lama pemberian obat, dan potensi interaksi obat. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara *observasional* dengan metode deskriptif. Pengambilan data didapat secara *retrospektif* dari rekam medik pasien. Analisa data dilakukan secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 104 pasien yang diteliti meliputi pasien perempuan sebanyak 46,2% dan laki – laki sebanyak 53,8%. Pasien terbanyak yaitu pada usia kategori balita sebanyak 76,9%. Pasien yang terdiagnosis diare dengan penyakit penyerta berjumlah 11,5% dengan kasus terbanyak yaitu pasien diare non spesifik disertai batuk dan flu. Terapi obat yang paling banyak digunakan pada pasien diare yaitu Zink, Oralite dengan Paracetamol Sirup (22,1%). Ketepatan indikasi sebesar 98,8 % sedangkan ketepatan dosis, dan ketepatan lama pemberian obat pada pasien diare pediatrik di Puskesmas Plered ini yaitu 100%. Potensi interaksi obat yang terjadi yaitu (16,3%).

Kata Kunci: Diare, Pediatrik, Puskesmas

ABSTRACT***Evaluation of Drug Use for Pediatric Diarrhea Patients at the Plered Health Center, Purwakarta Regency***

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In Indonesia, diarrhea is still classified as one of the ten diseases which cause death in children. The prevalence of diarrhea in Purwakarta was recorded as 9.94% of children experiencing diarrheal disease. Efforts are made to reduce the risk of morbidity and mortality in diarrhea, so appropriate treatment is carried out so that an evaluation of the handling of diarrhea cases must be carried out where rational treatment is carried out. The purpose of this study was to obtain information related to the use of drugs given to patients and to obtain information related to the evaluation of drug use in pediatric diarrhea patients at the Plered Public Health Center based on the accuracy of indications, the right dose, the accuracy of the duration of drug administration, and the potential for drug interactions. This research was conducted by observation with descriptive method. Data were collected retrospectively from the patient's medical record. Data analysis was carried out quantitatively and qualitatively. The results showed that there were 104 patients studied, including 46.2% female patients and 53.8% male patients. Most patients are in the age category of toddlers as much as 76.9%. Patients diagnosed with diarrhea with comorbidities amounted to 11.5% with the most cases being non-specific diarrhea patients with cough and flu. The most widely used drug therapy in diarrhea patients is Zinc, Oralite with Paracetamol Sirup (22.1%). The accuracy of the indication is 98.8%, while the accuracy of the dose, and the accuracy of the duration of drug administration in pediatric diarrhea patients at the Plered Health Center is 100%. The potential for drug interactions that occur is (16.3%).

Keywords: *Diarrhea, Pediatrics, Puskesmas*