

## INTISARI

**WAHYUNINGSIH, S., 2019 EVALUASI RASIONALITAS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PENYAKIT PNEUMONIA PEDIATRI DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD AMBARAWA KABUPATEN SEMARANG PERIODE 2017, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.**

Pneumonia merupakan penyakit infeksi yang menyebabkan peradangan akut parenkim paru- paru dan pematatan eksudat pada jaringan paru. Pneumonia masuk 10 besar penyakit di RSUD Ambarawa Kabupaten Semarang periode 2017, perlu ketepatan terapi untuk menekan angka kesakitan. Evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik pneumonia bertujuan untuk mengetahui rasionalitas penggunaan obat antibiotik pneumonia pasien pediatri di RSUD Ambarawa Kabupaten Semarang periode 2017.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian non eksperimental berbentuk retrospektif dilakukan melalui rekam medik pasien pneumonia pediatri yang menjalani rawat inap periode 2017 di RSUD Ambarawa Kabupaten Semarang. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengevaluasi kerasionalitasan penggunaan obat antibiotik pneumonia pediatri berdasarkan tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat dosis, dan tepat cara pemberian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penggunaan obat pada pasien pneumonia pediatri yaitu Ampisilin (26,7%), sefotaksim (60%), dan seftriakson (13,33%). Evaluasi rasionalitas penggunaan obat pneumonia pediatri sebagai berikut menurut panduan praktik klinis meliputi tepat obat (100%), tepat indikasi (100%), tepat dosis (70,59%), dan tepat cara pemberian (100%). Berdasarkan *World Health Organization* tepat obat (100%), tepat indikasi (100%), tepat dosis hanya (63,07%) dikarenakan pemberian dosis disesuaikan kondisi pasien, dan tepat cara pemberian (100%).

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Kata Kunci : Pneumonia, evaluasi rasionalitas penggunaan obat, pediatri

## ABSTRACT

**WAHYUNINGSIH, S., 2019 AN EVALUATION ON THE RATIONALITY OF ANTIVBIOTIC USE IN PEDIATRIC PNEUMONIA DISEASE INPATIENT INSTALLATION OF RSUD AMBARAWA OF SEMARANG REGENCY IN 2017 PERIODE, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.**

Pneumonia is an infectious disease resulting in acute pulmonary parenchyma infection and exudates compression in pulmonary tissue. Pneumonia belongs to 10 big disease in RSUD Ambarawa (Ambarawa Local General hospital) of Semarang Regency in 2017; there should be an appropriate therapy to suppress the illness rate. This evaluation on pneumonia antibiotic use aimed to find out the rationality of pneumonia antibiotic drug use in pediatric patients in RSUD Ambarawa of Semarang Regency in 2017.

This study was a non-experimental research that was retrospective in nature conducted through medical record of pediatric pneumonia patient undertaking hospitalization during 2017 in RSUD Ambarawa of Semarang Regency. This research was conducted by evaluating the rationality of pediatric pneumonia antibiotic drug use based on appropriate indication, appropriate drug, appropriate dose, and appropriate administration method.

The result of research showed that the use of drug in pediatric pneumonia patients included ampicillin (26,7%), cefotaxime (60%), and ceftriaxone (13,33%). The evaluation on the rationality of pediatric pneumonia drug use shows as follows according to Panduan Praktik Klinis appropriate drug (100%), appropriate indication (100%), appropriate dose (70,59%), and appropriate administration method (100%). According to *World Health Organization*: appropriate drug (100%), appropriate indication (100%), appropriate dose (63,07%), and appropriate administration method (100%).

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Keywords : Pneumonia, rationality evaluation drug use, pediatric.