

INTISARI

SAPUTRA, B. H.2020. LITERATURE REVIEW : ANALISIS EFEKTIVITAS TERAPI ANTIBIOTIK PADA PENGOBATAN PNEUMONIA.SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIABUDI, SURAKARTA.

Pneumonia adalah penyakit infeksi saluran pernapasan akut yang mengenai jaringan paru (alveoli). Kasus pneumonia di Indonesia tahun 2018 terdapat 1.017.290 kasus dari 34 propinsi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektivitas terapi antibiotik dalam pengobatan pneumonia dilihat dari parameter efektivitas seperti penurunan leukosit, penurunan resiko *respiration rate* (RR), penurunan suhu tubuh, hilangnya sesak napas, dan *length of stay* (LOS), serta untuk mengetahui terapi antibiotik mana yang lebih efektif dilihat dari lama hari rawat.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan *literature review*, yaitu studi pustaka/riset pustaka yang dilakukan dengan penelusuran pustaka. Diperoleh 16 literature yang telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi yaitu terdiri jurnal internasional, jurnal nasional, dan tesis. Terdapat 2987 pasien dalam 16 literature yang direview menggunakan terapi antibiotik baik tunggal maupun kombinasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terapi antibiotik efektif mengobati pneumonia dilihat dari parameter efektivitas. Keefektifan terapi antibiotik dapat dilihat seperti adanya penurunan penderita sebelum dan sesudah perawatan, persentase efektivitas dari pasien yang sudah mencapai target, dan penurunan angka leukosit atau *respiration rate* (RR). Terapi antibiotik ampicilin lebih efektif dilihat dari lama hari rawat yaitu 5 hari.

Kata kunci : Analisis efektivitas, terapi antibiotik, pneumonia.

ABSTRACT

SAPUTRA, B. H.2020.LITERATURE REVIEW : ANALYSIS EFFECTIVENESS ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY ON THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.SKRIPTSI, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA.

Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infectious disease that affect the lung tissue (alveoli). Pneumonia cases in Indonesia 2018 there were 1,017,290 cases from 34 provinces. The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of antibiotic therapy in treatment pneumonia in terms of effectiveness parameters such as decreased leukocytes, decreased risk of respiration rate (RR), decreased body temperature, loss shortness of breath, and length of stay (LOS), and to find out which antibiotic therapy is more effective in terms of length of stay.

This research method used literature review, that is literature study/library research conducted by searching the literature. There were 16 literature that met the inclusion criteria, that are international journals, national journals, and theses. There were 2987 patients in the 16 literature reviewed using antibiotic therapy either single or in combination.

The results showed that antibiotic therapy were effective in treating pneumonia in terms of effectiveness parameters. The effectiveness of antibiotic therapy can be seen such as the decreased in patients before and after treatment, the percentage of effectiveness patients who reached the target, and a decreased in leukocyte or respiration rate (RR). Ampicillin antibiotic therapy was more effective in terms of length of stay, which was 5 days.

Keywords : Analysis effectiveness, antibiotic therapy, pneumonia.