ABSTRAK

RIZKI YULIANITA SAPUTRI, 2021, HUBUNGAN RASIONALITAS PENGOBATAN PASIEN DEMAM BERDARAH *DENGUE* (DBD) TERHADAP *LENGTH OF STAY* (LOS) DI RSUD KOTA MADIUN, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Dr. apt. Lucia Vita Inandha D, S.Si., M.Sc. dan apt. Avianti Eka Dewi A.P, S.Farm., M.Sc.

Demam Berdarah *Dengue* (DBD) merupakan penyakit yang ditransmisikan oleh *Aedes aegypti* dan *Aedes albopictus*. Penggunaan obat dikatakan rasional jika pasien mendapatkan pengobatan yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan. Karena banyaknya obat untuk mencegah terjadinya DBD, maka pengobatan yang rasional sangat diperlukan untuk mempercepat proses penyembuhan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui rasionalitas pengobatan berdasarkan tepat pasien, tepat dosis, tepat indikasi, serta hubungan rasionalitas pengobatan pada pasien demam berdarah *dengue* (DBD) terhadap *Length of stay* (LOS) di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Kota Madiun.

Pada penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian non eksperimental. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara restrospektif dan dianalisis dengan deskriptif. Teknik sampling yang digunakan yaitu *purposive sampling*. Data yang diperoleh sebanyak 100 rekam medik. Penelitian dilakukan dengan mengevaluasi adanya rasionalitas pengobatan berdasarkan tepat pasien, tepat dosis dan tepat indikasi. Data yang didapat dibandingkan dengan Kementrian Kesehatan tahun 2017 Kemudian, dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* untuk mengetahui hubungan rasionalitas terhadap *length of stay* (LOS).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik pasien dalam penelitian ini paling banyak jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 55%; lama perawatan 2-7 hari sebanyak 98%; DBD *grade* I sebesar 82%; golongan obat sebesar 173%; rute pemberian IV sebanyak 236. Berdasarkan persentase rasionalitas menunjukkan tepat pasien sebesar 100%, tepat dosis sebesar 81%, tepat indikasi sebesar 96%. Pada uji hubungan antar variabel menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* didapat hasil sebesar 0,024 (<0,05) yang berarti terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara pengobatan dengan *Length of stay* (LOS) pada pasien DBD di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Kota Madiun.

Kata Kunci : demam berdarah *dengue*, rasionalitas, *length of stay*

ABSTRACT

RIZKI YULIANITA SAPUTRI, 2021, RATIONALITY RELATIONSHIP TREATMENT OF DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER (DHF) PATIENTS AGAINST LENGTH OF STAY (LOS) AT MADIUN CITY HOSPITAL, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Supervised by Dr. apt. Lucia Vita Inandha D, S.Si., M.Sc. and apt. Avianti Eka Dewi A.P, S.Farm., M.Sc.

Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF) is a disease caused by a virus that has been transmitted by Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus. The use of drugs is said to be rational if the patient gets treatment according to his needs. Because there are so many drugs to prevent DHF, rational treatment is needed to speed up the healing process and to prevent complications that affect the patient's length of stay (LOS). The purpose of this study was to determine the rationality of treatment based on the right patient, the right dose, the right indication, and the relationship between the rationality of treatment in dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) patients with Length of stay (LOS) in the Inpatient Installation of the Regional General Hospital of Madiun City.

This research is included in non-experimental research. Data collection was carried out retrospectively and analyzed descriptively. The sampling technique used was consecutive sampling. The data obtained were 100 medical records. The study was conducted by evaluating the rationality of treatment based on the right patient, the right dose and the right indication. The data obtained were compared with the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia "Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever in Indonesia" in 2017 Then, analyzed using the Chi-Square test to determine the relationship of rationality to length of stay (LOS).

Based on the percentage of rationality of treatment in DHF patients, it shows that the correct patient is 100%, the correct dose is 81%, the correct indication is 94%. In the relationship test between variables using the Chi-Square test, the result is 0.024 (<0.05) which means there is a rational relationship to treatment with Length of stay (LOS) in DHF patients in the Home Inpatient Installation. Madiun City General Hospital.

Keywords: dengue hemorrhagic fever, rationality, length of stay.