

INTISARI

STEPANUS. H., 2017, ANALISIS POTENSI INTERAKSI OBAT PADA RESEP PASIEN PEDIATRI DENGAN PENYAKIT ISPA DI RSUD SALATIGA PERIODE JANUARI – DESEMBER 2015, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Jumlah penderita infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA) pada pediatri cukup banyak dan merupakan salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi di Indonesia. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis interaksi obat yang terjadi pada pasien pediatri dengan penyakit ISPA di RSUD Salatiga periode Januari – Desember 2015.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif non-eksperimental dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Kriteria inklusi meliputi pediatri usia 1-15 tahun dengan penyakit ISPA dan menjalani rawat inap di RSUD Salatiga. Kriteria eksklusi meliputi pasien pediatri tanpa keterangan yang lengkap seperti tidak dicantumkan usis, jenis kelamin dan lama perawatan pada rekam medik. Dari 130 rekam medik terdapat 73 pasien ISPA yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Data dianalisis dengan metode kualitatif untuk melihat jenis interaksi berdasarkan tingkat keparahan interaksi yaitu minor, moderat dan mayor. dan keterangan mengenai interaksi yang terjadi dilihat berdasarkan keterangan dari buku *Stockley's Drug Interaction* dan database *www.drug's.com*

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persentase pasien ISPA terbanyak terjadi pada laki-laki yaitu 48 pasien (65,75%), usia terbanyak 1-11 tahun 71 pasien (97,26%), dan lama hari perawatan 3-7 hari sebanyak 71 pasien (97,26%). Dari total 73 pasien yang masuk kriteria inklusi 47 pasien (64,38%) mengalami potensi interaksi obat. Berdasarkan buku *Stockley's Drug Interaction* jenis interaksi obat yang terjadi yaitu minor sebanyak 41 pasien (53,95%), moderat 34 pasien (44,73%), mayor 1 pasien (1,32%). Berdasarkan database *www.drugs.com* interaksi obat terbanyak yaitu interaksi moderat 22 pasien (61,11%) dan mayor 14 pasien (38,89%) Profil penggunaan antibiotika untuk sub golongan terbanyak yaitu golongan sefalosporin sebesar (84,94%).

Kata kunci : Infeksi Saluran Pernafasan Akut (ISPA), Interaksi , pediatri

ABSTRACT

STEPANUS. H., 2017, POTENTIAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG INTERACTION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH ARI RECIPES IN SALATIGA DISTRICT HOSPITAL PERIOD FROM JANUARI TO DECEMBER, 2015. PHARMACY FACULTY, THESIS, UNIVERSITY OF SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

The number of patients with acute respiratory infections (ARI) in pediatrics is quite large and is one of the leading causes of death in Indonesia. The purpose of this study was to analyze drug interactions that occurred in pediatric patients with ARI disease in Salatiga District Hospital from January to December 2015.

This research is a non-experimental descriptive research with retrospective data retrieval. Inclusion criteria include pediatric age 1-15 years with ARI and hospitalized in Salatiga District Hospital. Exclusion criteria include pediatric patients with no complete description such as no usis, gender and length of treatment on the medical record. Of the 130 medical records, there were 73 ARI patients who met the inclusion criteria. Data were analyzed by qualitative method to see the type of interaction based on the severity of interaction that is minor, moderate and major. And the information on the interaction that took place was seen based on information from Stockley's Drug Interaction book and the database www.drug's.com

The results showed that the highest percentage of patients with ARDs occurred in men were 48 patients (65.75%), age 1-11 years 71 patients (97.26%), and treatment days 3-7 days as many as 71 patients (97.26%). Of the total 73 patients who entered inclusion criteria 47 patients (64.38%) experienced potential drug interactions. Based on Stockley's Drug Interaction book, there were 49 patients (53.95%) minor, moderate 34 patients (44.73%), major 1 patient (1.32%). Based on the database www.drugs.com most drug interactions are moderate interactions 22 patients (61.11%) and major 14 patients (38.89%) Profile of antibiotic use for the most subgroups of cephalosporins (84.94%).

Keyword : Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), Interaction, Pediatrics