

INTISARI

Mardianti, T., 2021 ANALISA PENGGUNAAN ANTI VIRUS PASIEN COVID-19 DI RSUD IBU FATMAWATI SOEKARNO SURAKARTA PERIODE MEI- SEPTEMBER TAHUN 2021, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh apt.Dr. Wiwin Herdwiani, M.Sc. dan apt. Nur Anggreini Dwi Sasangka S.Farm., M.Sc

Di seluruh sektor kehidupan masyarakat dapat melihat dan merasakan Akibat dari wabah Covid-19. Pada mulanya menjadi wabah di Wuhan cepat tersebar ke berbagai negara, termasuk Indonesia karena proses transmisi antar manusia yang cukup tinggi. Anti virus merupakan salah satu penggolongan obat yang secara spesifik digunakan untuk mengobati infeksi virus. WHO menganjurkan pemberian antivirus serta multivitamin pada kasus Covid-19 yang ringan sampai dengan derajat berat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik, analisa penggunaan serta mengetahui efektivitas anti virus yang digunakan pasien Covid-19 di RSUD Ibu Fatmawati Soekarno Surakarta melalui pengamatan *length of stay* (LOS), suhu tubuh, laju pernafasan dan saturasi oksigen.

Metode penelitian ini yaitu kuantitatif deskriptif, retrospektif dari status rekam medis pasien rawat inap yang mendapat anti virus Favipiravir. Analisis data dalam bentuk numerik dan bersifat obyektif. Data penggunaan obat dan LOS di analisis menggunakan SPPS *Paired T test* dan ditampilkan dalam bentuk tabel dan persentase.

Hasil Penelitian ini penulis menyimpulkan bahwa karakteristik pasien terbanyak adalah pasien laki- laki 53 orang (53 %) , usia terbanyak adalah 55-65 tahun sebanyak 39 orang (39 %). penelitian menunjukkan analisa penggunaan anti virus untuk pasien covid-19 di RSUD Ibu Fatmawati Soekarno Surakarta pada tahun 2021 dengan cara pengamatan pasien sebelum dan setelah pemberian antivirus. Pengamatan meliputi Laju pernafasan, suhu badan dan saturasi Oksigen. Pasien mengalami perbaikan kondisi setelah mendapatkan antivirus. Efektifitas anti virus berdasarkan lama rawat inap (LOS) menggunakan antivirus Favipiravir < 14 hari sebanyak 93,33 %, sedangkan dengan penggunaan Remdesivir < 14 hari sebanyak 80%.

Kata Kunci : COVID-19, Favipiravir, *length of stay* (LOS),

ABSTRACT

Mardianti, T., 2021 ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ANTI-VIRAL COVID-19 PATIENTS AT THE IBU FATMAWATI SOEKARNO SURAKARTA HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD OF MEI-SEPTEMBER 2021, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA. Guided by apt.Dr. Wiwin Herdwiani, M.Sc. and apt. Nur Anggreini Dwi Sasangka S.Farm., M.Sc

In all sectors of people's lives can see and feel the aftermath of the Covid-19 outbreak. In the beginning, the outbreak in Wuhan quickly spread to various countries, including Indonesia because the process of transmission between people was quite high. Anti-viral is one of the classifications of drugs that are specifically used to treat viral infections. WHO recommends the provision of antivirals and multivitamins in mild to severe cases of Covid-19. This study aims to determine the profile, analysis of use and determine the effectiveness of antiviral drugs used by Covid-19 patients who received anti-virus at the Ibu Fatmawati Soekarno Surakarta Hospital through observation of the length of stay (LOS).

The method of this study is descriptive quantitative, retrospective from the status of medical records of inpatients who received favipiravir anti-virus. Data analysis in numerical form and objective. Data on drug use and LOS were analyzed using SPSS Paired t test and displayed in table and percentage form.

Result of study, the author concluded that the most patient characteristics were male patients 53 people (53 %) , the most age was 55-65 years as many as 39 people (39 %). research shows an analysis of the use of anti-viruses for covid-19 patients at the Ibu Fatmawati Soekarno Surakarta Hospital in 2021 by observing patients before and after antiviral administration. Observations include Respiratory rate, body temperature and Oxygen saturation. The patient experiences an improvement in the condition after obtaining antivirals. The effectiveness of anti-viralities based on the length of hospitalization (LOS) using the antiviral Favipiravir < 14 days as much as 93.33%, while with the use of Remdesivir < 14 days as much as 80%.

Keywords : COVID-19, Favipiravir, length of stay (LOS),