

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN TEPAT PASIEN TERHADAP DOSIS ANTIBIOTIK ISPA PADA ANAK DI PUSKESMAS BANJARBARU SELATAN (Oleh Noor Azizah; Pembimbing Karunita Ika Astuti, Sari Wahyunita; 2024; 74 halaman)

Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Akut (ISPA) adalah penyakit yang menginfeksi pada saluran pernapasan. Penyakit ISPA ini sering terjadi pada anak, karena sistem pertahanan tubuh anak masih rendah. Antibiotik merupakan salah satu terapi penyakit ISPA yang mana bersifat bakterisid seperti amoxicillin dan cefadroxil, akibat dari pemberian antibiotik yang tidak tepat menimbulkan bakteri menjadi resistensi terhadap antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan tepat pasien terhadap dosis antibiotik ISPA pada anak di Puskesmas Banjarbaru Selatan. Penelitian dilakukan secara deskriptif analitik dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif yaitu data rekam medik terdahulu pasien ISPA di Puskesmas Banjarbaru Selatan. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian penggunaan antibiotik amoxicillin sebanyak 75,66%, cefadroxil 24,34% dan hasil ketepatan pasien sebanyak 152 (100%), ketepatan dosis sebanyak 108 (71,06%), jenis kelamin yang menggunakan antibiotik ISPA paling banyak adalah laki-laki sebanyak 81 pasien (53,80%) dan umur paling banyak adalah 5-8 tahun sebanyak 89 (58,56%), dan pada Uji *Mann Whitney* menunjukkan bahwa nilai masing-masing tepat pasien dan tepat dosis Signifikansi sebesar 1,000. Sehingga hasil menunjukan tidak ada hubungan antara tepat pasien terhadap tepat dosis antibiotik ISPA pada anak di Puskesmas Banjarbaru Selatan.

Kata Kunci: Bakteri, Resistensi, Keberhasilan

ABSTRACT

THE APPROPRIATE RELATIONSHIP OF PATIENTS TO ARI ANTIBIOTIC DOSAGES IN CHILDREN AT THE SOUTH BANJARBARU HEALTH CENTER (By Noor Azizah; Supervisor: Karunita Ika Astuti, Sari Wahyunita; 2024; 74 pages)

Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) is a disease that infects the respiratory tract. ARI disease often occurs in children, because the child's body defense system is still low. Antibiotics are one of the ARI disease therapies which are bactericidal such as amoxcillin and cefadroxil, the result of improper antibiotic administration causes bacteria to become resistant to antibiotics. This study aims to determine the relationship between the patient's right dose of ARI antibiotics in children at the Banjarbaru Selatan Health Center. The study was conducted descriptively analytically with retrospective data collection, namely previous medical record data of ARI patients at the South Banjarbaru Health Center. Based on the results of the study, the use of amoxcillin antibiotics was 75.66%, cefadroxil 24.34% and the results of patient accuracy were 152 (100%), dose accuracy was 108 (71.06%), the gender using ARI antibiotics was mostly male as many as 81 patients (53.80%) and the most age was 5-8 years as many as 89 (58.56%), and the Mann Whitney test showed that the value of each patient's right and right dose Significance of 1.000. So the results show that there is no relationship between the right patient and the right dose of ARI antibiotics in children at the Banjarbaru Selatan Health Center.

Keywords: *Bacteria, Resistance, Success*