

# HUBUNGAN *DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS* ANTIBIOTIK KATEGORI PEMILIHAN DOSIS TERHADAP *OUTCOME* KLINIK PASIEN INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT DI RSUD SLEMAN

Nofia Anjarsari<sup>1</sup>, Nadia Husna<sup>2</sup>, Sugiyono<sup>3</sup>

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** ISPA merupakan salah satu penyakit infeksi yang sering terjadi pada anak. Tingginya prevalensi ISPA serta dampak yang ditimbulkan membawa akibat pada tingginya konsumsi antibiotik. Pemberian dosis antibiotik yang tidak tepat akan menyebabkan pasien gagal menerima pengobatan yang benar dan dapat menimbulkan komplikasi yang berkaitan dengan penyakitnya. Penggunaan dosis antibiotik yang berlebihan akan meningkatkan resistensi antibiotik, peningkatan efek samping, dan toksisitas antibiotik. Dampak lainnya yaitu pemborosan biaya dan tidak tercapainya manfaat klinik optimal dalam pengobatan infeksi.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Untuk mengevaluasi DRPs antibiotik kategori pemilihan dosis dan hubungannya terhadap *outcome* klinik pada pasien ISPA pediatrik.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik (*non-eksperimental*), desain *cross sectional*, dan pendekatan retrospektif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di RSUD Sleman menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien rawat inap ISPA pediatrik bulan Januari 2018 hingga Desember 2020. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Total 106 pasien sesuai perhitungan sampel masuk dalam penelitian ini. Kriteria pasien terbanyak adalah laki-laki, berusia 1-4 tahun dan terdiagnosa pneumonia. Sebanyak 50,94% menggunakan antibiotik kombinasi dengan pilihan obat terbanyak adalah ampicillin dengan gentamicin (25,47%) dan prevalensi tertinggi kejadian DRPs kategori pemilihan dosis adalah dosis terlalu rendah sebesar 40,60%. Hasil analisis hubungan antara *Drug Related Problems* kategori pemilihan dosis dengan *outcome* klinis menunjukkan nilai *p value* 0,384.

**Kesimpulan:** Tidak terdapat hubungan antara *Drug Related Problems* kategori pemilihan dosis dengan *outcome* klinis pada pasien ISPA pediatrik di RSUD Sleman.

**Kata kunci:** Antibiotik, *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs), ISPA, *Outcome* Klinik, Pemilihan Dosis.

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<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Farmasi Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Dosen Farmasi Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

<sup>3</sup>Dosen Farmasi Universitas Jenderal Achmad Yani Yogyakarta

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DOSE SELECTION CATEGORY OF  
ANTIBIOTIC DRUG RELATED PROBLEMS AND CLINICAL  
OUTCOME OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION PATIENTS IN  
SLEMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL**

Nofia Anjarsari, Nadia Husna<sup>2</sup>, Sugiyono<sup>3</sup>

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** ARI is one of the most common infectious diseases in children. The high prevalence of ARI and its impact have resulted in high consumption of antibiotics. Delivering the improper dose of antibiotics would cause the patient to fail to receive the correct treatment related to the disease and complications related to the illness could arise. Excessive use of antibiotics might increase antibiotic resistance, increase side effects, and antibiotic toxicity. The other unbeneficial effects were wasteful costs and unachieved optimal clinical benefits in the treatment of infections.

**Research Objectives:** To evaluate the antibiotic DRPs for the category of dose selection and their relationship to clinical outcomes on ARI pediatric patients.

**Research Methods:** This study method was a descriptive analytic study (non-experimental), cross sectional design, and retrospective approach. This research was conducted at Sleman general hospital using secondary data in the form of medical records of pediatric ARI in patients from January 2018 to December 2020. The sampling technique was purposive sampling.

**Results:** A total of 106 patients according to the sample calculation were included in this study. Most of the patients criteria were male, aged 1-4 years and diagnosed with pneumonia. As many as 50,94% used combination antibiotics with the most drug choice was ampicillin with gentamicin (25,47%) and the highest prevalence of dose selection category of DRPs was underdose of 40,60%. The results of the relationship between Drug Related Problems in the dose selection category and clinical outcomes showed p value of 0,384.

**Conclusion:** No relationship was found between Drug Related Problems in the dose selection category with clinical outcomes on ARI pediatric patients at Sleman general hospital.

**Keywords:** Antibiotics, Drug Related Problems (DRPs), ARI, Clinical Outcomes, Dose Selection.

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<sup>1</sup>Student of Pharmacy, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta

<sup>2</sup>Lecturer of Pharmacy, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta

<sup>3</sup>Lecturer of Pharmacy, Jenderal Achmad Yani University, Yogyakarta