

**DRPS EVALUATION OF USING THE ANTIBIOTICS FOR TYPHOID FEVER  
PATIENTS OF PEDIATRIC GROUP IN INPATIENT CARE INSTALLATION RSUD  
SLEMAN YOGYAKARTA PERIOD 2016**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Typhoid fever is a kind of infection which is caused by S.typhi negative gram bacteria. This endemic disease occurs with a high number of cases in developing countries and it is the third from ten number of diseases that has a big number of patients that need care installation in the hospital. The use of antibiotics which is not appropriate will cause resistance and side effect. The high case of typhoid fever will increase a possibility of drug related problem (DRPs). The purpose of this study is giving a picture of patients profile, the profiles of using antibiotics, and evaluating the case of DRPs related to the use of antibiotics which is received by the patients during their therapy in Inpatient Care Installation in RSUD Sleman Yogyakarta period 2016. This study is observational study with descriptive study design. The data which was taken are the medical record of pediatric patients with a range of age between 0 until 14 years old. The result of DRPs was analyzed with SOAP method (subjective, objective, assessment, plan). The results of the study of 30 patients with typhoid fever shows the profile of the most antibiotics which are used are chloramphenicol (30%), ceftriaxone (23%), ampicillin (3%) and cefixime (3,33%). The cases of DRPs which occur are 53% of dosage too low, 7% of dosage too high, and 3% of the adverse drug reaction.*

**Keyword:** *typhoid fever, antibiotic, pediatric, drug related problems, SOAP.*

**EVALUASI DRPS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PASIEN DEMAM TIFOID  
KELOMPOK PEDIATRIK DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RSUD SLEMAN  
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**ABSTRAK**

Demam tifoid merupakan penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri gram negatif *S.typhi*. Penyakit endemik ini memiliki angka kejadian yang tinggi di negara berkembang dan masih menduduki peringkat ketiga dari 10 besar penyakit terbanyak pada pasien rawat inap. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat dapat memicu resistensi dan efek samping dari antibiotik tersebut. Tingginya kasus demam tifoid akan memperbesar kemungkinan terjadinya *drug related problem* (DRPs). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah memberi gambaran profil pasien, profil penggunaan antibiotik dan mengevaluasi kejadian DRPs terkait penggunaan antibiotik yang diterima pasien selama terapi di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Sleman Yogyakarta periode 2016. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain studi deskriptif. Data yang diambil merupakan rekam medis pasien pediatrik dengan rentang usia 0-14 tahun. Hasil DRPs dianalisis dengan metode SOAP (*subjective, objective, assessment, plan*). Hasil penelitian dari 30 pasien demam tifoid kelompok pediatrik menunjukkan profil penggunaan antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan adalah *chloramphenicol* (30%), *ceftriaxone* (23%), *ampicillin* (3%) dan *cefixime* (3%). Kejadian DRPs yang muncul yaitu dosis terlalu rendah (53%), dosis terlalu tinggi (7%) dan efek samping (3%).

**Kata kunci :** Demam tifoid, antibiotik, pediatrik, *drug related problems*, SOAP

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