

INTISARI

Bayi dan anak merupakan kelompok pasien yang pasif dalam pengobatan karena pemberian obat pada mereka tergantung pada orang tua. Peresepan obat yang berupa pemilihan dan pemberian obat pada bayi dan anak memerlukan perhatian lebih karena bayi dan anak lebih rentan terhadap efek samping obat dibandingkan dengan dewasa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran peresepan pasien pediatri Askes rawat jalan non kronis di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta selama bulan Mei – Agustus 1998.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam penelitian non eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif yang bersifat eksploratif. Data-data yang terkumpul diperoleh dari resep-resep untuk pasien pediatri Askes rawat jalan non kronis di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta selama periode bulan Mei - Agustus 1998.

Hasil penelitian tentang pola peresepan pasien pediatri Askes rawat jalan non kronis di RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta yaitu : diagnosis terbanyak yang ditemukan adalah faringitis sebesar 28,88%. Distribusi kelompok umur pasien pediatri dibagi menjadi 3 kelompok umur yaitu kurang dari 1 tahun (bayi) sebesar 4,15%, usia antara 1-5 tahun sebesar 37,94%, dan usia antara 6-12 tahun (anak) sebesar 57,91%. Pasien pediatri yang berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebesar 51,31% dan perempuan sebesar 48,69%. Golongan obat yang digunakan untuk terapi antara lain antibiotika 19,76%, analgetik antipiretik 16,50%, antihistamin 13,18%, ekspektoran 12,96%, vitamin 11,03%, lain-lain 9,59%, bronkodilator 8,03% , antitusif 4,82%, dan dermatologikum 4,12%. Cara pemberian obat yang digunakan antara lain secara oral 90,82%, kulit 7,65%, selaput lendir 1,46% dan secara rektal 0,073%. Bentuk sediaan obat oral yang paling banyak dipilih adalah serbuk sebesar 38,82%, sedangkan jenis obat terbanyak yang diberikan adalah 2 obat yakni sebesar 29,03%.

ABSTRACT

Babies and children are groups of passive patients in medicine, because their medicine depends on parent. Medicine prescription, which contains choosing and giving the medicine to babies and children need more attention, because babies and children were susceptible to the side-effect of the drugs compared to adult. The research is aimed to see the figure of giving pediatric patients prescription for Askes non-chronic nursing in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta between May-August 1998.

The research is categorized in non experimental research by descriptive research design non-analytic, in an explorative character. Data collected gathered by some pediatric patients prescriptions for Askes non-chronic nursing in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta between May-August 1998.

The result of this prescription pattern in some pediatric prescriptions for Askes non-chronic nursing in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta between May-August 1998 are, the most diagnostic report found was pharyngitis for 28.88%. The groups were divided to three groups, based on the age. The first group was for before 1 year (the babies) for 4.15%, age of 1 – 5 year at 37.94%, and third group was for the children with the age of 6 – 12 year for 57.91%. According to the sex, the group was divided to male 51.31% and female 48.69%. The medicine type that used for therapy are antibiotic 19.76%, analgetic antipiretic 16.50%, antihistamine 13.18%, expectoran 12.96%, vitamine 11.03%, others 9.59%, bronchodilator 8.03%, antitusive 4.82%, and dermatologicum 4.12%. The way to give the medicine to the children were orally 90.82%, By the skin 7.65%, mucus membran 1.46% and per-rectal 0.073%. The form of the medicine was powder 38.82%, the most number of medicine to giving for pediatri are 2 drugs 29.03%.