

## INTISARI

Di negara berkembang dana untuk pengobatan sangat terbatas, karena itu pengobatan yang rasional sangat diperlukan demi tercapainya pelayanan kesehatan yang luas. Pengertian rasional dalam penggunaan obat erat kaitannya dengan penulisan resep yang benar, ketersediaan obat, peracikan obat dengan aturan pakai yang benar, khasiat serta keamanan dan mutu obat. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui profil pola peresepan untuk pasien pediatri, prosentase usia pasien, jenis kelamin pasien, prosentase obat, jumlah kombinasi golongan obat dengan golongan obat lain, serta bentuk sediaan obat yang digunakan sebagai terapi.

Jenis penelitian ini termasuk penelitian non eksperimental yang tujuan utamanya melakukan eksplorasi yang sifatnya deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan resep-resep yang ditujukan untuk pasien pediatri di rumah sakit Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Hasil dari penelitian pola peresepan untuk pasien pediatri di rumah sakit Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta menunjukkan bahwa distribusi frekuensi usia pasien pediatri terdiri dari: usia < 1 tahun sebanyak 3,44%, usia 1-5 tahun sebanyak 38,08%, usia 6-12 tahun sebanyak 58,48%. Berdasarkan resep pasien pediatri perempuan sebanyak 537 resep, laki-laki 742 resep. Golongan farmakoterapi pasien pediatri terdiri dari: ekspektoran sebanyak 33,54%, antibiotik 28,85%, golongan lain-lain sebanyak 24,24%, antihistamin 22,60%, vitamin 19,70%, analgetik antipiretik 19,47%, bronkhodilator 10,56%, dan antitusif sebanyak 6,18%. Kombinasi golongan obat ekspektoran dengan golongan obat lain untuk pasien pediatri terdiri dari: ekspektoran + antihistamin sebanyak 444 kali, ekspektoran + antibiotik 350 kali, ekspektoran + analgetik antipiretik 224 kali dan ekspektoran + antitusif 114 kali. Bentuk sediaan obat yang digunakan untuk terapi berupa serbuk, tablet, sirup, krim, salep, kapsul, solutiones dan tetes telinga. Diharapkan rumah sakit Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta khususnya para dokter perlu meningkatkan pola peresepan untuk pasien pediatri dengan penulisan resep yang rasional supaya tidak menambah biaya, tidak menimbulkan efek samping yang semakin tinggi serta tidak menghambat mutu pelayanan.

## ABSTRACT

In the developing countries, medical funds are limited, so rational medicals are needed to achieve a wide health service. In this case, rationale means the use of medicines that are closely related to a right prescription writing, medicines supplying, blending of medicines in a right way, the safety and quality of the medicines. This research purposed to know the infiltration pattern on the peditrics patients, the number of patient's age precentage, gender of the patients, medicine group percentage, the number of the drug combination group with another group, and supplying of the medicines that were used as a therapy.

This research was non-experimental research and its main purpose was doing a descriptive and exploration. The data, which was gathered, was done by collecting prescriptions which were addressed to the peditrics patients in Dr. Sardjito hospital, Yogyakarta.

The result of this research showed that the frequencities of the peditrics patients ages were consisted of : < 1 year old for about 3.44%; 1 - 5 year/years old for about 38.08%; 6 - 12 years old for about 58.48%. Considering the female peditrics patients' prescriptions, there were 537 prescriptions, male peditrics patients' ones, there were 742 prescriptions. The group of peditric patients farmacoteraphy, it was consisted with expectorant for about 20,31%, antibiotic 17,42%, the other groups were 14,96%, they were antihistamine 13,69%, vitamins 11,89%, analgesic antipyretic 11,60%, bronkhodilator 6,39%, antitusif 3,74%. The combination of expectorant with another drug to the peditrics patients consisted of : expekstoran + antihistamine for about 444 times, expectoran + antibiotic 350 times, expectorant + analgesic antipyretic for about 224 times and expectorant + antitusif 114 times. The supplying migrane used as a therapy, they were tablet, syrup, cream, salves, capsule, solutiones, and guttae auricularis. Hopefully, the hospital, especially the doctors, needed to increase the infiltration pattern on the peditrics patients by writing an accurate and rational prescription so there were no need to pay more, no negative effect, and no banning for our services.