

INTISARI

Pneumonia adalah penyakit infeksi yang banyak terjadi dan menjadi salah satu penyebab kematian pada anak dibawah 5 tahun. Terapi pneumonia meliputi antibiotik dan non-antibiotik. Penggunaan obat lebih dari satu jenis meningkatkan terjadinya *Drug Related Problem* (DRPs). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui persentase kejadian DRPs dan hubungan antara kejadian DRPs terhadap *length of stay* (LOS) pasien anak.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross sectional*, pengambilan data secara retrospektif melalui rekam medik. Populasi penelitian ini pasien pneumonia rawat inap anak usia <18 tahun periode Juni 2021-Desember 2022. Pengambilan sampel dengan metode *convenience sampling*. Dasar menentukan DRPs menggunakan beberapa *guideline* terapi PPA RSA UGM, LexiComp, *Atlas Pediatric Infectious Diseases* Ed.4, *Pharmacotherapy : A Pathophysiologic Approach*, GOLD, *Drug Information Handbook* Ed.21. Data dianalisis untuk mengetahui persentase kejadian DRPs dan hubungan kejadian DRPs dengan LOS di bangsal anak RSA UGM. Analisis hubungan dilakukan dengan uji korelasi *Rank Spearman*.

Kejadian DRPs ditemukan pada 69% pasien. DRPs yang terjadi meliputi obat yang tidak perlu 4%, obat salah 3%, dosis rendah 19%, dosis tinggi 50%, dan interaksi obat 29%. Hasil analisis uji *rank spearman* tidak terdapat korelasi antara kejadian DRPs dengan LOS pasien pneumonia di bangsal anak RSA UGM.

Kata kunci: pneumonia, anak, DRPs, RS Akademik UGM Yogyakarta

ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is an infectious disease occurs frequently and is one of the causes death in children under 5 years. Pneumonia therapy includes antibiotics and non-antibiotics. The use of more than one type of drug increases the occurrence of Drug Related Problems (DRPs). The purpose of this study to determine the proportion of DRPs and relationship between DRPs and length of stay (LOS) in pediatric patients.

This research is a cross-sectional study, retrospective data collection through medical records. Population of this study were hospitalized pneumonia patients aged <18 years for the period June 2021-December 2022. Sampling was taken using the convenience sampling method. The basis for determining DRPs uses several therapy guidelines PPA RSA UGM, LexiComp, Atlas of Pediatric Infectious Diseases Ed.4, Pharmacotherapy : A Pathophysiologic Approach, GOLD, Drug Information Handbook Ed.21. Data were analyzed to determine the proportion of DRPs and the relationship between DRPs and LOS in the pediatric ward of UGM RSA. Correlation analysis was carried out using the Rank Spearman correlation test.

The occurrence of DRPs was found in 69% of patients. DRPs that occur include 4% unnecessary drugs, 3% wrong drugs, 19% low doses, 50% high doses, and 29% drug interactions. The results of the Spearman rank test analysis showed no correlation between the incidence of DRPs and LOS in pneumonia patients in the pediatric ward of UGM RSA.

Key word: *pneumonia, children, DRPs, RS Akademik UGM Yogyakarta*