INTISARI

Gastroenteritis akut merupakan penyakit yang sering terjadi di Indonesia, terutama pada pediatri. Gastroenteritis akut dapat disebabkan oleh agen infeksi bakteri, sehingga antibiotik seringkali digunakan dalam manajemen pengobatannya. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat dapat dikaitkan dengan kejadian *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) yang rentan ditemukan pada pasien pediatri dan berisiko menimbulkan masalah resistensi serta efek obat yang tidak diinginkan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi pola DRPs potensial dan luaran terapi penggunaan antibiotik, serta mengetahui hubungan kejadian DRPs penggunaan antibiotik terhadap luaran terapi.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *cross sectional* dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif melalui rekam medis pasien yang menjalani pengobatan di RSA UGM. Subjek penelitian ini adalah pasien pediatri yang menjalani pengobatan gastroenteritis akut menggunakan antibiotik di bangsal rawat inap RSA UGM periode Januari 2018 – Juni 2019 dengan jumlah sampel 96. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *purposive sampling*. Pola DRPs potensial dan luaran terapi dianalisis secara deskriptif. Luaran terapi pasien dilihat berdasarkan gejala gastroenteritis akut, yakni diare, mual muntah, nyeri perut, dan demam. Hubungan antara kejadian DRPs potensial terhadap luaran terapi dianalisis menggunakan uji *Chi square.*

Total kejadian DRPs potensial penggunaan antibiotik sebanyak 55 kejadian pada 55 pasien dengan rincian ketidaksesuaian antibiotik terhadap pedoman sebanyak 34 kejadian (61,82%), pemberian antibiotik tanpa indikasi sebanyak 2 kejadian (3,64%), tidak ada DRPs potensial terkait bentuk sediaan obat (0%), 13 kejadian dosis terlalu rendah (23,64%) dan 6 kejadian dosis terlalu tinggi (10,91%). Sejumlah 70 pasien dari 96 pasien (72,92%) memiliki luaran terapi membaik. Kejadian DRPs tidak berhubungan dengan luaran terapi dengan nilai p=0,329 (p>0,05).

Kata kunci: *Drug Related Problems*, antibiotik, gastroenteritis akut, pediatri.

ABSTRACT

Acute gastroenteritis is a disease that often occurs in Indonesia, especially in pediatrics. Acute gastroenteritis can be caused by bacterial infectious agents, so antibiotics are used in the management of the treatment. Inappropriate use of antibiotics can occur with the occurrence of drug-related problems (DRPs) that are vulnerable to be found in pediatric patients and at risk of causing resistance problems and the effects of undesirable drugs. The aim of this study is the pattern of potential DRPs and the use of antibiotic therapy, as well as the relationship of DRPs to the use of antibiotics to outcome therapy.

This study is a cross-sectional study with retrospective data collection through the medical records of patients undergoing treatment at UGM RSA. The subjects of this study were pediatric patients undergoing treatment of acute gastroenteritis using antibiotics in the inpatient ward of UGM RSA for the period January 2018 - June 2019 with a total sample of 96. Sampling was carried out using purposive sampling. Patterns of potential DRPs and treatment outcomes were analyzed descriptively. Patients' therapeutic outcome is seen based on symptoms of acute gastroenteritis, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, and fever. The relationship between the incidence of potential DRPs and therapeutic outcomes was analyzed using the Chi square test.

The number of potential DRPs occurrences of antibiotic use was 55 events in 55 patients with antibiotic incompatibility with a total of 34 events (61.82%), the administration of antibiotics without indication was 2 events (3.64%), there were no potential DRPs according to the needs of the drug preparation (0%), 13 dose events are too low (23.64%) and 6 dose events are too high (10.91%). At least 70 patients out of 96 patients (72.92%) had increased therapeutic outcomes. DRP events were not associated with therapeutic outcomes with a value of $p = 0.329$ ($p > 0.05$).

Keywords: Drug Related Problems, antibiotics, acute gastroenteritis, pediatrics.