

ABSTRACT**DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY IN PATIENT WITH
DENGUE HEMORRHAGIC FEVER CHILDREN
(STUDY AT DEPARTEMENT OF PEDIATRIC Dr. SOETOMO
TEACHING HOSPITAL SURABAYA)**

The purpose of this study was to analyze the drug utilization in patient with Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever who were hospitalized at Departement of Pediatric Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya during January 1st until Desemberst, 2009 by using retrospective data. The result from medical record of 178 patients which were sampling by random sampling, method showed that the general profile of therapy included : fluid resuscitation, platelet transfusion, analgesics and antipiretics, stress-ulcer prevention, anti-emetics, antibiotics, corticosteroids, and other supportive and symptomatic therapy. The most used fluid resuscitation RL D5 (67.42%). Platelet transfusion was used by 3.37% patients, paracetamol 63.13% was the most analgesics – antipiretics used. The major therapy that used to prevent stress-ulcer was ranitidin (19.66%), domperidon was used by 1.69% patient as anti-emetics. The major antibiotics used was ampicillin-sulbactam (5.06%). The drug related problems in this study were incorrect indication, incorrect medication, did not receive medication, receive medication without medical indication, and various potential drug interactions. All 178 patients returned home in good condition.

Keywords : Drug Utilization Study, Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever, Children, Drug Related Problems