

ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study in Pediatric Patients with Measles (*Morbili*) (Study at Pediatric Ward Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya)

MUHAMAD FADELI WIRANDA

Measles is a common disease in male children of 1 to 12 years old. This condition is related to their hormone and immunization. Clinical manifestations of measles are maculopapular rash, cough, and fever. Measles can attack the immune system and damage host's epithelial tissue. This condition can lead to secondary bacterial infection, such as bronchopneumonia, pneumonia, dehydration, acute diarrhea, and encephalitis.

This study aimed to analyze the drugs utilization include the dose, route of administration, length of therapy, and the frequency in pediatric patients with measles and also to identify their Drug Related Problems (DRPs). This study was an observational study and data was collected from January 2015 until December 2016 with retrospective method in pediatric patients with measles. Data was reviewed by The Ethic Committee of Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya. In this study, there were 39 patients met the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for this study was inpatient at least 3 days with measles diagnosed with or without complications.

Main therapy for measles was vitamin A which can help epithelialization process and formation of antibodies. Vitamin A was given 50.000 IU, 100.000 IU, or 200.000 IU, based on patient's condition and age of the patient. The supportive therapy for measles were antipyretics, rehydration, antihistamine, bronchodilator, mucolytic, antidiarrhea, anticonvulsant, antifungal, and multivitamin.

From the study, the utilization of measles drug, including the dose, route of administration, length of therapy, and frequency was appropriate. Meanwhile, the collaboration of health care team was still needed due to minimize the DRPs, such as high dose and longer use of vitamin A.

Keyword : *Morbili*, pediatric, vitamin A, antipyretics, DRPs.