ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANTIBIOTICS IN PEDIATRIC PNEUMONIA PATIENT (Study at Division of Respirology Child Health Department Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya)

Fitri Hariani

Background Pneumonia is an inflammation of lung's parenchyma that caused by bacteria, virus, parasite, and fungi, which results in accumulation of exsudates on the lung's tissue. The selection of antibiotics for the therapy of pediatric pneumonia was based on age, clinical condition and severity of illness.
Objective The aims of this study were to identify antibiotics which are used in the therapy of pediatric pneumonia, and also to describe drug use related to clinical, laboratory, or microbiology data, and to identify *Drug Related Problems* (DRP_s).
Methods A prospective observational study was conducted in pediatric pneumonia patients, which were hospitalized in Respirology ward Pediatric Department Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya on March 1st - 31st 2012.
Results Fifty seven pediatric patients with pneumonia were included. The major antibiotic used to treat pediatric pneumonia was ampicillin sulbactam (42 patients). Other antibiotics for this treatment are ceftriaxone, spiramicin, meropenem, erythromycin, azithromycin, clarithromycin, cefotaxime, amikacin, dan cotrimoxazole.
Conclusion Dosages and frequency of administration were appropriate with the literature. Duration of therapy depended on the condition of the patient. Outcome therapy from pediatric pneumonia could be seen from the clinical condition and laboratory data after therapy. Drug Related Problems were potentially happened due to drug interactions, adverse drug reaction, unthreated indication, and duration use of drugs.

Keywords : *Pediatric pneumonia, Drug Utilization Study (DUS), antibiotics, ampicillin sulbactam, Drug Related Problems* (DRP_s).