

ABSTRACT

**DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY OF ANTIBIOTICS IN ADULT
TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS**

**(Study was conducted at inpatient wards of Universitas Airlangga
Hospital Surabaya)**

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Typhoid or enteric fever is an acute systemic infection disease caused by *Salmonella typhi* and can occur in the reticuloendothelial system, lymph nodes, gastrointestinal tract and gall bladder. The spread of typhoid fever infection occurs due to contaminated food or drink and poor sanitation. Antibiotics are the main treatment used for typhoid fever. The purpose of this study was to determine a characteristic of patient, patterns of antibiotics use, drug related problems and response of antibiotics use in adult typhoid fever patients admitted at Universitas Airlangga Hospital Surabaya. This study was an observational study with a descriptive retrospective method and conducted by extracting data from patient's medical records during the period January 1st, 2014 until January 1st, 2017. As much 176 patients met the inclusion criteria. The results showed that prevalence of typhoid fever was higher in females (61,36%) than males (38,64%) with the most age range in 15-24 years old (47,16%). Almost all patients experienced fever as a clinical symptom. The most frequent antibiotic was ceftriaxon within 3-5 days. Drug related problems found in this study were adverse drug reaction (7,39%) and drug-drug interaction (19,31%). Response of antibiotics in this study was reviewed from the body temperature's change and the patient's leukocytes after given antibiotic therapy for 3 days.

Keywords : Antibiotics, typhoid fever, drug related problems, adults