

ABSTRACT

DRUG UTILIZATION PROFILE IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH MEASLES (Study at Pediatric Inpatient Care Unit Dr. Soetomo Teaching Hospital Surabaya)

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Measles is an acute disease caused by a morbilli virus. It spread very quickly and can be transmitted. Many complications may occur in pediatric patient with measles, so it need proper treatment and management related to patient's condition. The aim of this study was to identify the profile of drug use in pediatric patients with measles. It was a retrospective study and descriptive analysis during period January 1st to December 31st 2011 (N = 64). The result showed that majority pediatric patients with measles were the age of 1-4 y.o, more than half with malnutrition and most patients had the uncompleted history of immunization. The common symptoms that occurred were fever and rash. The most complications in patients was bronchopneumonia and the most comorbids was vomiting profus. Main therapy for measles was vitamin A (88%) and supportive therapy were analgesic-antipyretics (84%) and fluid therapy (100%). Vitamin A was administered at a dose of 50,000 - 200,000 IU by intramuscular route and 1,500 - 10,000 IU by peroral route. Other drugs for comorbid as well as complication were antibiotics, corticosteroids, anticonvulsants, gastritis drugs, antiallergics, antiemetics, antidiarrheal drugs, bronchodilator, decongestan, mucolytics, antifungal, electrolytes, inhalation therapy, oxygen therapy, transfusions, NSAIDs, diuretics, vitamin and supplements. The drug-related problems were the less doses of paracetamol, intramuscular administration of vitamin A was too long, and side effect of paracetamol.

Keywords : measles, pediatric, vitamin A