

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang : Data anak yang meninggal akibat penyakit corona virus sudah mencapai 1800 orang per september 2021, merupakan angka kematian anak akibat penyakit corona virus yang besar. Jumlah ini terus mengalami peningkatan. Sejak pertama kali terdeteksi, belum ada obat yang secara khusus yang disetujui dan ditentukan oleh badan kesehatan dunia terkait infeksi corona virus pada orang dewasa maupun anak-anak. Perawatan pada pasien anak-anak, dibutuhkan perhatian khusus.

Tujuan : Mengetahui obat-obatan yang digunakan pada penatalaksanaan penyakit corona virus pada anak di Rumah Sakit Umum Pirngadi Medan tahun 2020-2021.

Metode : Penelitian ini *cross-sectional* dengan subjek 63 orang yang diambil dengan metode *total sampling*. Variabel penelitian yaitu farmakoterapi penyakit corona virus. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder (rekam medik).

Hasil : Mayoritas pasien berada pada kategori sedang sebanyak 58 orang (92,1%) dengan lama rawatan 6 hari sebanyak 13 orang (20,6%) dan 7 hari sebanyak 13 orang (20,6%), mayoritas berumur 15-17 tahun sebanyak 14 orang (22,2%), berjenis laki-laki sebanyak 33 orang (52,4%), anti virus osetalmivir sebanyak 57 orang (90,5%), antibiotik ceftriaxone sebanyak 41 orang (65,1%), vitamin C + Zink sebanyak 63 orang (100%).

Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan dari penelitian ini, mayoritas pasien berada pada kategori sedang, dengan lama rawatan 6 dan 7 hari, berumur 10-14 tahun, berjenis kelamin laki-laki, mayoritas menggunakan antivirus osetalmivir, antibiotik ceftriaxone dan seluruhnya menggunakan vitamin C + Zink.

Kata Kunci : Farmakoterapi, anak, lama rawatan, umur, jenis kelamin.

ABSTRACT

Background : *The data on children who died due to corona virus disease has reached 1800 people as of September 2021, which is a large number of child deaths due to corona virus disease. This number continues to increase. Since it was first detected, there has not been a drug specifically approved and determined by the world health agency regarding corona virus infection in adults or children. The treatment of pediatric patients requires special attention.*

Objective: *To find out the drugs used in the management of children's corona virus disease at the Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan 2020-2021 of years.*

Methods: *This research is cross-sectional with 63 subjects taken by total sampling. The research variable is pharmacotherapy of corona virus disease. The data used is secondary data (medical records).*

Results: *The majority of patients were in the moderate category as many as 58 people (92.1%) with a length of stay of 6 days as many as 13 people (20.6%) and 7 days as many as 13 people (20.6%), the majority were aged 10-14 years. as many as 21 people (33.3%), male as many as 33 people (52.4%), anti-virus ophthalmivir as many as 57 people (90.5%), antibiotiks ceftriaxone as many as 41 people (65.1%), vitamins C + Zink as many as 63 people (100%).*

Conclusion: *Based on this study, the majority of patients were in the moderate category, with length of stay of 6 and 7 days, aged 10-14 years, male, the majority were taking ophthalmic antiviral, ceftriaxone antibiotik and al taking vitamin C + zinc.*

Keywords: *Pharmacotherapy, children, length of stay, age, gender.*