

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN**

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**“POLA PEMBERIAN ANTIBIOTIK AMOKSISILIN DAN  
CEFADROXIL TERHADAP HASIL KLINIS PENDERITA ISPA NON  
PNEUMONIA DI BLUD UPTD PUSKESMAS RANOMEETO KAB.  
KONawe SELATAN PERIODE TAHUN 2024”.**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar belakang :** Infeksi saluran pernafasan akut (ISPA) non pneumonia merupakan salah satu penyakit terbanyak di fasilitas pelayanan kesehatan primer. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional pada kasus ISPA non Pneumonia berpotensi meningkatkan resistensi bakteri. **Tujuan :** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola pemberian antibiotik amoksisilin dan cefadroxil terhadap hasil klinis pasien ISPA Non Pneumonia di BLUD UPTD Puskesmas Ranomeeto Kab. Konawe Selatan selama periode tahun 2024. **Metode :** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross sectional. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis pasien ISPA non Pneumonia periode januari – desember tahun 2024 menggunakan teknik simple random sampling. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 50 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square. **Hasil :** Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas pasien ISPA non Pneumonia adalah bayi dan balita (42%), serta didominasi oleh laki-laki (62%). Antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu amoksisilin (72%) dengan dosis terbanyak 500 mg (62%) dan frekuensi pemberian 3 kali sehari (74%). Seluruh pasien mendapatkan terapi selama 5 hari (98%). Analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara jenis antibiotik maupun frekuensi pemberian dengan hasil klinis pasien ( $p>0,05$ ). **Kesimpulan :** Penelitian ini adalah pola pemberian antibiotik pada penderita ISPA non Pneumonia didominasi oleh amoksisilin dengan durasi terapi 5 hari. Sebagian besar pasien mengalami perbaikan klinis. Tidak terdapat perbedaan efektivitas yang bermakna antara amoksisilin dan cefadroxil pada penelitian ini.

**Kata Kunci :** ISPA Non Pneumonia, Amoksisilin, Cefadroxil, Pola Pemberian, Hasil Klinis

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#### "PATTERN OF ADMINISTERING AMOXICILLIN AND CEFADROXIL ANTIBIOTICS TO CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF NON-PNEUMONIA ISPA PATIENTS AT BLUD UPTD RANOMEETO HEALTH CENTER, SOUTH KONAWA REGENCY FOR THE PERIOD OF 2024".

#### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Non-pneumonia acute respiratory tract infection (ARI) is one of the most common diseases in primary health care facilities. Irrational use of antibiotics in cases of non-pneumonia ISPA has the potential to increase bacterial resistance. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the pattern of administering amoxicillin and cefadroxil antibiotics to the clinical outcomes of Non-Pneumonia ISPA patients at BLUD UPTD Ranomeeto Health Center, South Konawe Regency during the 2024 period. **Method:** This study is a quantitative descriptive research with a cross sectional approach. Data was obtained from the medical records of non-pneumonia ISPA patients for the period January – December 2024 using a simple random sampling technique. The number of samples was 50 patients who met the inclusion criteria. Data analysis was carried out univariate and bivariate using the Chi-Square test. **Results:** The results of this study show that the majority of non-pneumonia ISPA patients are infants and toddlers (42%), and dominated by males (62%). The most widely used antibiotic was amoxicillin (72%) with a maximum dose of 500 mg (62%) and a frequency of administration 3 times a day (74%). All patients received 5 days of therapy (98%). Bivariate analysis showed no significant relationship between the type of antibiotic and the frequency of administration and the patient's clinical outcome ( $p>0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** This study is that the pattern of antibiotic administration in patients with non-pneumonia with COPD is dominated by amoxicillin with a therapeutic duration of 5 days. Most patients experience clinical improvement. There was no significant difference in effectiveness between amoxicillin and cefadroxil in this study.

**Keywords:** Non Pneumonia FAA, Amoxicillin, Cefadroxil, Pattern of Administration, Clinical Outcome