

**ANALYSIS OF DRUG INTERACTIONS IN PEDIATRIC URTI
PRESCRIPTIONS AT LASEPANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER
BANTAENG REGENCY**

ABSTRACT

Background: Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI) is one of the most common diseases in children. The use of multiple drugs in the treatment of URTI may lead to potential drug interactions that can affect the safety and effectiveness of therapy.

Research Objective: To identify potential drug interactions in prescriptions for pediatric patients with URTI and to determine the age group that most frequently received ARI prescriptions at Lasepang Public Health Center, Bantaeng Regency.

Research Methods : This study employed a quantitative descriptive observational design. Data were collected retrospectively from prescriptions of pediatric patients diagnosed with URTI. Potential drug interactions were identified using Medscape and Drugs.com, and the data were analyzed descriptively.

Research Result: The results showed that potential drug interactions were identified in two drug combinations, namely dexamethasone–albendazole with four occurrences and ibuprofen–dexamethasone with one occurrence. The dexamethasone–albendazole combination was the most frequently identified potential drug interaction. The age group that most frequently received URTI prescriptions was infants and toddlers (0–4 years), accounting for 73 patients (50.69%)

Keywords: Upper Respiratory Tract Infection (URTI), potential drug interactions, pediatric patients, prescriptions.