ABSTRAK

Salah satu penyakit infeksi terbanyak yang menyerang balita di negara berkembang adalah pneumonia. Kematian akibat pneumonia pada balita di Indonesia mencapai 10% bila tidak diberikan pengobatan secara optimal. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat pemilihan terapi empiris antara golongan penisilin dan sefalosporin berdasarkan gejala klinis pada balita pneumonia di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Al-Ihsan Bandung.

Penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik dengan data rekam medis dijadikan sebagai sumber data penelitian. Subjek penelitian ini adalah balita pneumonia yang diobati di Rumah Sakit Al-Ihsan Bandung Tahun 2013 – 2014. Sampel yang diteliti yaitu sebanyak 74 orang yang kemudian dianalisis dengan cara uji *fisher's exact* menggunakan *SPSS*.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa balita yang terbanyak adalah berjenis kelamin laki-laki yaitu 45 balita (60,81%) dan terjadi pada usia 2 bulan - 1 tahun sebanyak 63 balita (85,1%). Pada penelitian ini terlihat perbedaan pemilihan terapi berdasarkan gejala klinis dimana balita pneumonia diterapi empiris dengan golongan penisilin sebanyak 26 balita (53,06%) dan 23 balita (46,94%) diterapi dengan menggunakan golongan sefalosporin. Sedangkan pada balita pneumonia berat diterapi empiris dengan golongan Sefalosporin sebanyak 25 balita (100%) menunjukkan hasil bermakna dimana didapatkan nilai *p-value* <0,001.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa secara empiris balita pneumonia lebih banyak diberikan golongan penisilin dan pneumonia berat diberikan golongan sefalosporin.

Kata kunci : pneumonia, Gejala Klinis, Penisilin dan Sefalosporin

ABSTRACT

One of the most infectious disease that attacks children under five years old in developing countries is pneumonia. Death caused by pneumonia in children under five years old in Indonesia reaches 10% if not treated well. This research was carried out to see the selection of empiric therapy between penicillins and cephalosporins based on clinical symptoms in children under five years old with pneumonia at the Al-Ihsan Hospital Bandung.

This research was conducted by using analytic method with the medical records serve as source of research data. Subjects were children under five years old with pneumonia that treated at Al-Ihsan Hospital Bandung in 2013-2014. The samples were 74 children the data then analyzed by Fisher's exact test using SPSS.

The research showed that the most affected children were male-with the count of 45-children (60.81%), and occurs at ages 2months-24month as many as 63 children (85.1%). this research showed differences for selection treatment based on clinical symptoms, children with pneumonia empirically treated by penicillin group were 26 children (53.06%) and 23 children (46.94%) treated by using cephalosporin group. Whereas severe pneumonia in children treated empirically by using cephalosporins group as many as 25 children (100%) then showed significant results which were obtained p-value <0.001.

Based on the research concluded that the children under five years old with pneumonia more treated by penicillin group and severe pneumonia treated by cephalosporin group.

Keywords: Pneumonia, Clinical symptoms, Penicillins and Cephalosporins