

ABSTRAK

Demam tifoid merupakan penyakit yang mengancam kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia. Tatalaksana demam tifoid meliputi istirahat, perawatan, diet, terapi penunjang, serta pemberian antibiotik. Kloramfenikol masih menjadi obat pilihan pertama pengobatan demam tifoid anak tetapi telah terjadi *multi drug resistance* (MDR) *strain* termasuk kloramfenikol. Obat alternatif untuk pengobatan demam tifoid selain kloramfenikol di antaranya seftriakson. Respons efektivitas antibiotik salah satunya dapat dinilai berdasarkan lama turun demam dan lama rawat inap di rumah sakit. Tujuan penelitian yaitu mengetahui perbedaan lama hari turun demam anak demam tifoid antara kloramfenikol dan seftriakson.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional analitik dengan *design cross sectional* terhadap anak demam tifoid yang dirawat di Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah Al-Ihsan menggunakan data rekam medik periode tahun 2014. Penelitian dilakukan pada Maret 2015 sampai dengan April 2015. Uji statistik menggunakan metode uji Mann Whitney.

Hasil pengujian pada penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa lama hari turun demam pada kelompok antibiotik seftriakson yaitu sebesar 2 hari, sedangkan kelompok kloramfenikol 5 hari ($p=0,000$) dengan *Odds Ratio* 299,6.

Simpulan, lama hari turun demam kelompok seftriakson lebih cepat daripada kelompok kloramfenikol dalam mempengaruhi lama hari turun demam anak demam tifoid.

Kata kunci: Demam tifoid, kloramfenikol, lama hari turun demam, seftriakson

ABSTRACT

Typhoid fever is a disease that threaten the health of people in Indonesia. The therapy for typhoid fever including resting, treatment, diet, additional therapy, and antibiotics. Chloramphenicol is still the main treatment of typhoid fever in children, but in some countries there are reports of strain multi drug resistance (MDR) including chloramphenicol. The alternative medication in the treatment of typhoid fever is ceftriaxone. The response effectiveness of antibiotics one of which can be assessed based on the fever defervescence duration and length of stay in the hospital. The purpose of this research was to compare the effect of chloramphenicol and ceftriaxone on duration of fever defervescence.

This research using cross sectional method design with observational analytic method on children at Al-Ihsan Hospital using medical record during 2014. This research was conducted on March 2015 to April 2015. Statistical examination using Mann Whitney method.

The results of this research indicated the different of fever defervescence duration using ceftriaxone was 2 days while chloramphenicol was 5 days ($p=0.000$) with Odds Ratio 299,6.

In conclusion, fever defervescence duration in ceftriaxone group is quicker than in the group of chloramphenicol in influencing children with typhoid fever.

Key words: *Chloramphenicol, ceftriaxone, fever defervescence duration, typhoid fever*