

## **ABSTRACT**

### **PROFILE OF ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIBING IN CHILDREN PATIENTS WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION AT THE EXECUTIVE OUTPATIENT CHILDREN'S POLY, HAJI HOSPITAL SURABAYA**

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*According to WHO (2007), ARI is the main cause of morbidity and mortality from infectious diseases in the world. Nearly 4 million people die from ARI every year, 98% of which are caused by lower respiratory tract infections. Upper respiratory tract infection (ARI) is an infectious disease that can attack all ages and is still a health problem in both developed and developing countries. Respiratory infections were the second most common cause of death in Indonesia in 2000 with a proportion of 12.7%.*

*This study aims to determine the profile of antibiotic prescribing in children diagnosed with respiratory tract infections at the Children's Polyclinic at RSUD Haji Surabaya.*

*This research uses a descriptive observational method retrospective data collection, namely research in the form of observations of events that have occurred at the children's polyclinic at RSUD Haji Surabaya.*

*The data obtained were based on the age of the most patients with the age range of 13 to 59 months of 23 patients (38.33%) with the sex of the majority were male 35 patients (58.3%). The most common type of antibiotic is amoxicillin with 48 prescriptions (80%) with the most commonly used dose of 400mg in pulveres preparation with a rule of use twice a day.*

*The conclusion based on this investigation is the most common type of antibiotic used in RSUD Haji Surabaya child police is Amoxicillin in pulveres preparation with a dose of 400mg.*

**Keywords:** *Antibiotic Prescribing Profile, ISPA.*