

ABSTRACT
(LITERATURE REVIEW)

PROFIL OF ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN THYPOID FEVER

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Thypoid fever or commonly knows as thypus is human systemics infection with more tha 7 days. Fever symptom cause by salmonella enterica thypi bacteria.(s thypii). Indonesia recorded with high incidents of thypoid fever and will continue growing untilknow. The mortality case estimated in Indonesia at least between 0,6%-2%. Salmonella enterica thypi bacteria (s. thypii) survive in polluted/ dirty water and foods. Antibiotic could be the primary therapy to handle human in thypoid fever because basically the photogenesis infection of salmonella thypiis relating with bacteria status. This study is supposed to understand the pattern of antibiotic therapy for children and adult thypoid patient. The method application is retro description research, Aresearch method with existing perspective based of secondary data. The data already gathered by microbiology lab and patients medical track record who qualifield inclusion and exclusion criteria in specified timeperiod. Based of frequently antibiotic usage in thypoid is cephalosporin class (ceftriaxone inj, cefotaxim inj and cefixime) and fluoroquinolon class (levofloxacin). By 3-7 days application route. Suggestions could be taken in antibiotic class for thypoid therapy it could be adding effectivity from each antibiotic that commonused. For futures it could be a foundation antibiotic Reference.

Key words : antibiotic, thyoid fever.