

ABSTRAK

Luvitasari. 2021. *Gambaran Intervensi Farmakologi Pada Demam di Rw 04 Desa Tempursari Kec. Donomulyo Kab. Malang*. Karya Tulis Ilmiah Akademi Farmasi Putra Indonesia Malang. Pembimbing :Dr. apt. Erna Susanti, S.Si.,M.Biomed.

Kata kunci : Anak ,Demam ,Intervensi farmakologi

Demam keadaan yang sering ditemui pada anak sehingga menimbulkan ketakutan tersendiri bagi ibu. Demam adalah respon normal tubuh terhadap adanya infeksi. Penanganan terhadap demam dapat dilakukan dengan intervensi farmakologi dan intervensi non farmakologi maupun kombinasi keduanya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran intervensi farmakologi di RW 04 Desa Tempursari Kec.Donomulyo Kab. Malang. Jenis peneltian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dengan instrumen berupa kuesioner. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 65 responden. Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh adalah melakukan penanganan demam dengan memberikan obat penurun demam (75 %). Mengonsumsi obat demam membuat anak menjadi nyaman (100%). Pemberian obat menggunakan obat parasetamol (92) %. Aturan penggunaan obat demam dilakukan 3 x kali sehari (92%), aturan minum obat demam dilakukan sesudah makan (100%), dosis obat demam tergantung pada umur dan berat badan anak (85%). Bentuk sediaan sirup (86%) ,alasan pemilihan bentuk sediaan obat demam karena kemudahan dalam mengonsumsi (74%). Rata-rata tidak ada efek samping setelah mengonsumsi obat demam (80%) ,sehingga kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu masyarakat melakukan penanganan demam anak secara terapi farmakologi dengan memberikan obat paracetamol yang diminum 3 x kali sehari sesudah makan, dosis obat berdasarkan umur dan berat badan anak ,bentuk sediaan berupa sirup serta rata-rata tidak terjadi efek samping setelah mengonsumsi obat demam.

ABSTRACT

Luvitasari. 2021. *Overview of Pharmacological Interventions on Fever in Rw 04 Tempursari Village, Kec. Donomulyo Kab. Malang*. Scientific Paper for Akademi Farmasi Putra Indonesia Malang. Supervisor : Dr.apr.Erna Susanti, S.Si.,M. Biomed.

Keywords: Child,Fever,Pharmacology Intervention

Fever is a condition that is often found in children, causing its own fear for the mother. Fever is the body's normal response to infection. Handling of fever can be done with pharmacological interventions and non-pharmacological interventions or a combination of both. This study aims to determine the description of pharmacological interventions in RW 04 Desa Tempursari Kec. Donomulyo Kab. Poor. This type of research is descriptive research with the instrument in the form of a questionnaire. The number of samples is 65 respondents. The results of the study obtained were handling fever by giving fever-reducing drugs (75%). Taking fever medicine makes the child comfortable (100%). Drug administration using paracetamol (92 %). The rules for using fever medicine are 3 times a day (92%), the rule for taking fever medicine is after eating (100%), the dose of fever medicine depends on the age and weight of the child (85%). Syrup dosage form (86%), the reason for choosing a fever drug dosage form is because it is easy to consume (74%). On average there are no side effects after taking fever medicine (80%), so the conclusion of this study is that the community treats children's fever by pharmacological therapy by giving paracetamol medicine which is taken 3 times a day after eating, the dose of the drug is based on the age and weight of the child. , the dosage form is in the form of syrup and on average there are no side effects after taking fever medicine.