

## ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Diare masih menjadi penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas pada balita di Indonesia. Evaluasi penggunaan obat secara berkala sangat diperlukan untuk menjamin ketepatan terapi dan mencegah risiko efek samping serta resistensi obat pada pasien pediatrik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi ketepatan penggunaan obat pada pasien balita dengan diare di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Royal Prima tahun 2022-2025.

**Metode:** Data diambil dari rekam medis pasien balita dengan diagnosa diare yang menjalani rawat inap selama periode 2022–2025. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling*. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat untuk melihat distribusi frekuensi karakteristik pasien dan ketepatan penggunaan obat berdasarkan parameter tepat pasien, tepat indikasi, tepat obat, dan tepat dosis mengacu pada Pedoman Pengendalian Penyakit Diare.

**Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas pasien diare balita berjenis kelamin laki-laki, yaitu sebanyak 59%. Sebagian besar pasien berada pada rentang usia 1–5 tahun (76%). Terapi farmakologis yang paling banyak digunakan adalah probiotik (51%) dan zinc (43%). Evaluasi ketepatan penggunaan obat menunjukkan hasil tepat indikasi (100%), tepat obat (100%), tepat pasien (100%), tepat rute pemberian obat (45%), serta ketepatan persepsan berdasarkan panduan Lintas Diare dari Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia sebesar 100%.

**Kesimpulan:** Penggunaan obat diare pada pasien balita di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit Royal Prima tahun 2022-2025 secara umum telah sesuai dengan pedoman pengobatan yang berlaku. Namun, masih diperlukan peningkatan dalam aspek ketepatan rute pemberian obat guna mendukung penerapan penggunaan obat yang lebih rasional dan optimal.

**Kata Kunci:** Diare, Balita, Evaluasi Penggunaan Obat, Rawat Inap

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** *Diarrhea remains a leading cause of morbidity and mortality among infants and young children in Indonesia. Regular evaluation of medication use is essential to ensure appropriate therapy and prevent the risk of adverse effects and drug resistance in pediatric patients. This study aims to evaluate the appropriateness of medication use in infants with diarrhea at the Inpatient Ward of Royal Prima Hospital from 2022 to 2025.*

**Methods:** *Data were collected from the medical records of infants diagnosed with diarrhea who were hospitalized during the 2022–2025 period. A purposive sampling technique was used. Data analysis was performed using univariate methods to examine the frequency distribution of patient characteristics and the appropriateness of medication use based on the parameters of appropriate patient, appropriate indication, appropriate medication, and appropriate dose, in accordance with the Guidelines for the Control of Diarrheal Diseases.*

**Results:** *The study results showed that the majority of pediatric patients with diarrhea were male, accounting for 59%. Most patients were in the 1–5-year-old age group (76%). The most commonly used pharmacological therapies were probiotics (51%) and zinc (43%). An evaluation of medication appropriateness showed 100% correct indication, 100% correct drug selection, 100% correct patient selection, 45% correct route of administration, and 100% compliance with the “Lintas Diare” guidelines from the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia.*

**Conclusion:** *The use of anti-diarrheal medications in pediatric inpatients at the Royal Prima Hospital Inpatient Unit from 2022 to 2025 was generally in accordance with current treatment guidelines. However, improvements are still needed regarding the appropriateness of medication administration routes to support more rational and optimal medication use.*

**Key Words:** *Diarrhea, Toddler, Evaluation of medication use, Inpatient*