

## ABSTRAK

Kasus kesalahan pemberian obat menduduki peringkat pertama (24,8%) dari 10 besar insiden yang dilaporkan. Penelitian terdahulu juga membahas bahwa kesalahan pemberian obat diperkirakan 1 dari 10 pasien, dengan tipe kesalahan: salah dosis, obat, dan cara pemberian. Menurut Data dari Departemen Kesehatan Indonesia, prevalensi infeksi cacing mencapai sekitar 28,21% dari total 31 Provinsi di Indonesia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persentase kejadian pemberian obat berdasarkan benar indikasi, benar obat, benar dosis, dan benar frekuensi pemberian serta mengetahui obat yang sering digunakan berdasarkan jenis infeksi cacing pada pasien pediatri di Puskesmas Perumnas 1 Pontianak Barat. Metode penelitian ini adalah observasional deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data rekam medis pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Kriteria inklusi pada penelitian ini adalah pasien yang terdiagnosa dari bulan Januari 2019 sampai Desember 2021, pasien berusia 1-18 tahun, dan pasien yang menerima terapi untuk infeksi cacing. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persentase pemberian obat berdasarkan benar indikasi sebesar 100%, benar obat sebesar 85,72%, benar dosis sebesar 91,84%, dan benar frekuensi pemberian sebesar 100%. Penggunaan obat yang sering digunakan dalam pengobatan infeksi cacing yaitu Albendazole, CTM, Vitamin A, Vitamin B Complex, dan Vitamin C. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan persentase pemberian obat di Puskesmas Perumnas 1 di Pontianak Barat sudah rasional.

**Kata Kunci:** Infeksi cacing, pediatri, pemberian obat.

## ABSTRACT

*Incorrect drug administration was reported as the first medication errors (24.8%) of the top 10 reported incidents. These errors were estimated to happen in 1 out of 10 patients, with the types of errors, such as wrong dose, wrong drug, and incorrect route of administration. According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health, the prevalence of worm infections in Indonesia was around 28.21%. . This study aims to determine the percentage of drug rationality based on four parameters, such as right indications, right drugs, right dosage, and right frequency of administration in pediatric patients at the Perumnas Public Health Center 1 in West Pontianak. This study also examined which drugs are often used based on the type of worm infection. The research method was descriptive observational by collecting medical record data of patients who meet the inclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for this study were patients diagnosed from January 2019 to December 2021, patients aged 1-18 years, and patients receiving therapy in the form of worm infection medications. The results showed that the percentage of drug administration based on right indications were 100%, right drugs choices were 85.72%, right doses were 91.84%, and right frequency of administration were 100%. The drugs often used in treating worm infections were Albendazole, CTM, Vitamin A, Vitamin B Complex, and Vitamin C. This study showed that the percentage of drug administration at the Perumnas 1 Public Health Centre in West Pontianak is rational.*

*Keywords: Worm infection, pediatrics, drug administration.*