

## INTISARI

Kejadian diare sampai sekarang ini masih termasuk cukup tinggi. Kejadian diare yang cukup tinggi ini penanganannya dapat dilakukan lebih sederhana. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui apakah penggunaan oralit, antidiare, dan antimikroba sudah memenuhi standar WHO, serta mengetahui obat-obat lain yang disertakan dalam pengelolaan diare.

Penelitian ini bersifat retrospektif terhadap status medik dari semua anak balita yang menderita diare baik diare akut maupun disentri dan dirawat inap di Bangsal Anak RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. Data yang diperoleh yaitu umur dan pola pengobatan diare. Dari data yang diperoleh dilakukan penghitungan dan pembahasan mengenai penggunaan oralit, antidiare, dan antimikroba untuk kasus diare dan dibandingkan dengan standar WHO, dan dibahas obat-obat lain yang disertakan dalam pengobatan diare.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan dalam pengobatan diare, oralit didapatkan 64% dan antidiare didapatkan 39,2%. Hal ini belum memenuhi standar WHO yang menganjurkan pemberian oralit sebesar 100%, dan antidiare sebesar 0%. Antimikroba pada kasus diare akut ditemukan 33,69%. Hal ini belum memenuhi anjuran WHO yang menyarankan 0%. Antimikroba pada kasus disentri sudah memenuhi anjuran WHO yaitu sebesar 100%, tetapi macam-macam antimikrobanya belum sesuai dengan indikasi yang benar. Obat-obat lain yang disertakan dalam pengobatan diare antara antipiretik, vitamin, dan anti alergi.

## ABSTRACT

Up to know, the cases of Diarrhoea are high enough. These cases may be overcome by using more simple way. The goals of this research are to make know about whether the using of oralyte, anti-diarrhoea, anti-microbe has complied with the WHO's standard, and also about what other medicines are used for managing diarrhoea.

This research are retrospektif to medical status of all the children under 5 years who suffer from diarrhoea, whether it is acute diarrhoea or dysentery and who are hospitalized in the children Division of RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta. The acquired data are the age and the pattern of diarrhoea treatment. The data are accounted and are discussed in line with the using of oralyte, anti-diarrhoea, and anti-microbe for the diarrhoea cases and the data are compared with the WHO's standard. The other medicine which are used for diarrhoea treatment are also discussed.

The result of the research shows that the percentage of oralyte using is 64 % anti-diarrhoea 39,2 %. This have not complied with the WHO's standard yet, which suggests that the supply of oralyte should be 100 % and anti-diarrhoea is 0 %. The percentage of anti-microbe used for the acute diarrhoea cases is 33,69 %. This also has not yet complied with WHO's standard with suggests that its percentage should be 0 %. The percentage of anti-microbe for the dysentery cases has been in conformity with the WHO's standard, i.e., 100 %. However, the variety of the anti-microbes have not been suitable with the right indication. The other medicines used anti-pyretics, vitamin and anti-allergic.