

INTISARI

Diare hingga kini masih merupakan salah satu penyebab utama kematian anak balita di negara berkembang dan diperkirakan sekitar 3 sampai 4 juta anak balita meninggal karena diare.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah penggunaan oralit, antidiare dan antimikroba sudah memenuhi standar WHO, serta mengetahui obat-obat lain yang disertakan dalam penatalaksanaan diare.

Hasil penelitian didapatkan dalam pengobatan diare akut dengan dehidrasi berat, pemberian oralit sebesar 88,68% dan pemberian antidiare sebesar 9,43%. Hal ini belum memenuhi standar WHO yang menganjurkan untuk pemberian oralit sebesar 100% dan pemberian antidiare sebesar 0%. Antimikroba pada kasus diare akut dengan dehidrasi tidak berat ditemukan 32,08%. Hal ini belum memenuhi anjuran WHO yang menyarankan 0%. Sedangkan antimikroba pada kasus diare akut dengan dehidrasi berat didapatkan 3,77%, di mana hal ini juga belum memenuhi standar WHO yang menyarankan 0%, tetapi macam-macam antimikrobanya belum sesuai dengan indikasi yang benar.

ABSTRACT

Until nowadays, diarrhea is still one of main mortality causes of the children under five in developing countries and it's supposed that 3 – 4 millions children under five would be dead because of diarrhea.

The purpose of this research is in order to know what the use of oralit, antidiarrhea and antimicrobe have fulfilled the WHO standard, and to know the other medicines enclosed in diarrhea management.

The research results found in acute diarrhea treatment with weight dehydration are 88,68% oralit giving and 9,43% antidiarrhea giving. They haven't fulfilled yet the WHO standard, which suggested 100% giving oralit and 0 % antidiarrhea giving. Antimicrobe in acute diarrhea case with light dehydration is found about 32,08%. It hasn't fulfilled yet the WHO suggestion, which recommended 0%. Whereas antimicrobe in the acute diarrhea case with weight dehydration is found about 3,77%, which also hasn't fulfilled yet the WHO standard, who suggested 0%, but the kinds of antimicrobe haven't been suitable with the correct indication.

Key Words: Acute Diarrhea – Dehydration – Treatment