

ABSTRAK

Ainun jariah. 2015. Perbandingan Efektifitas Penggunaan Seftriakson (Generik) dan Cefxon (*Branded*) terhadap Demam Tifoid pada Anak Di Rumah Sakit Islam Gorontalo. Skripsi. Program Studi S1 Farmasi. Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Kesehatan dan Keolahragaan. Universitas Negeri Gorontalo. Pembimbing I Dr. Widysusanti Abdulkadir., M.Si., Apt dan Pembimbing II Madania, S.Farm., M.Sc., Apt.

Demam tifoid merupakan salah satu infeksi yang terjadi di usus halus dan banyak terjadi di negara yang beriklim tropis, yang sering disebut penyakit typhus. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan efektivitas penggunaan seftriakson (generik) dan cefxon (*branded*) terhadap demam tifoid pada pasien anak di Rumah Sakit Islam Gorontalo. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* dimana data sekunder diambil dari rekam medik. Tehnik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *purposive sampling* di rekam medik selama bulan Oktober - Desember 2014, dengan jumlah sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 30 dan diolah dengan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji statistik *t-test independen*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terapi cefxon mendapatkan respon sembuh sebanyak 60% sedangkan dengan terapi seftriakson respon sembuh 40%. Ada perbedaan efektivitas yang signifikan ($p= -1,080$) antara seftriakson (generik) dan cefxon (*branded*).

Kata Kunci : Efektifitas, Seftriakson, Cefxon dan Tifoid

ABSTRACT

Ainun Jariah. 2015. The Effectiveness Comparison of the Use Ceftriaxone (Generic) and Cefxon (Branded) to Typhoid Fever in Children at Islam Hospital of Gorontalo. Skripsi. Study program of pharmacy. Faculty of Health Sciences and Sport. State University of Gorontalo. The principal supervisor was Dr. Widysusanti Abdulkadir., M.Si. Apt and Co-supervisor was Madania, S. Farm., M.Sc., Apt

Typhoid fever is one of infections that occur in the small intestine and many occur in tropical countries, often called typhoid disease.

This study aimed at knowing the effectiveness comparison of the use of ceftriaxone (generic) and cefxon (branded) to typhoid fever in children at Islam Hospital of Gorontalo. This study was observational research with cross sectional approach where secondary data were taken from medical records during October - Desember 2014, with the total of sample which met the inclusion criteria were 30 and analyzed by bivariate analysis through independent test.

The result showed that cefxon therapy revealed recovery response as much as 60% while ceftriaxone revealed recovery response for 40%. There is a significant difference in effectiveness ($p=1,080$) between ceftriaxone (generic) and cefxon (branded).

Keywords: Effectiveness, Ceftriaxone, Cefxon and Typhoid