

**EVALUASI RASIONALITAS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA
PASIEN DEMAM TIFOID RAWAT INAP
DI RUMAH SAKIT A DI JEMBER**

SKRIPSI



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Evaluation Of The Rationality Of Antibiotics Use In Hospitalized Typhoid Fever Patients at A Hospital Jember

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Abstract

Background: Typhoid fever remains a significant public health concern in Indonesia, caused by the gram-negative bacterium *Salmonella Typhi*. This disease manifests symptoms such as fever, headache, and diarrhea. Rational antibiotic use is crucial in treating typhoid fever to prevent bacterial resistance and adverse effects. **Objective:** To determine the characteristics and evaluate the rationality of antibiotic use in typhoid fever patients. **Methods:** This research employs a non-experimental design with retrospective data collection and descriptive analysis. The study utilizes a qualitative descriptive approach, providing a numerical representation of the situation from data collection to results. Total sampling technique is applied by describing the medical records of typhoid fever patients in the inpatient ward. **Results:** The results indicate that male patients are more frequently affected by typhoid fever compared to females, predominantly within the age range of 12-25 years. Patients receive antibiotic therapy based on their symptoms. **Conclusion:** This study concludes that the majority of typhoid fever patients at A Hospital received rational antibiotic therapy, with third-generation cephalosporins being the most commonly used antibiotics.

Keywords: Typhoid Fever; Antibiotics; Drug Rationality
