

**EVALUATION OF THE USE OF ANTIMALARIA MEDICINES IN HANURA  
HEALTH CENTRE PESAWARAN DISTRICT PERIOD  
JANUARY-DECEMBER IN 2018**

*Evaluation Of The Use Of Antimalarial Medicines In Hanura  
Health Centre Pesawaran District period  
January-December In 2018*

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**Abstract**

Malaria is a public health problem in Indonesia, especially those living in isolated areas. This is published in Presidential Regulation No. 5/2010 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan for malaria endemic areas, which are divided into high, medium and low endemic areas. High endemic if the API is greater than 50 out of 1,000 population in the provinces of Maluku, Papua, North Sumatra and East Nusa Tenggara. Moderate endemic if the API is 1 to less than 50 dari 1,000 population in the provinces of Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Jambi and West Nusa Tenggara. Low endemic if the API is 0-1 per 1,000 population in Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and parts of Java. This study aims to determine the evaluation of the use of antimalarial drugs with the characteristics of age, sex, and type of malaria plasmodium at the Hanura Public Health Centre based on the criteria of the right indication, the right drug, the right dose, the right interval of drug administration (4T). This research is a descriptive research with purposive sampling method. Collection of prescription data and medical records in January-December 2018. The results showed that in cases of Malaria based on age, the most common cases occurred in the age range of 56-65 years, amounting to 99.6%, based on sex experienced in men by 77.41%, based on body weight the most occurred at 41-59 kg at 45.16%, based on the type of plasmodium experienced plasmodium vivax mostly at 84.95%. Based on these data, it was concluded that the evaluation of the use of antimalarial drugs based on 4T criteria was 100% accurate indication, 100% correct drug, 72.04% correct dose, 98.92% correct interval of drug administration.

**Keywords:** Malaria vivax, treatment, Puskesmas, 4T

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## INTRODUCTION

*World Malaria Report on 2015* states that malaria has attacked 106 countries in the world. Global commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), placing efforts to eradicate malaria into one common goal, namely ensuring a healthy life and striving for the welfare of all people. (1) Malaria is still a threat to public health status, especially for people living in remote areas. This is reflected in the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 5 of 2010 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan for 2010-2014 where malaria is a priority disease that needs to be tackled. (2)

Malaria infects about half a billion people in tropical and subtropical countries each year. The number of malaria cases in Indonesia in 2010 was 465,764 and in 2015 it had decreased to 209,413 cases. (3). According to *Riskesmas 2018*, the prevalence of malaria based on a history of blood tests in 2018 was 12%, with the highest 2018 age group at 0-11 months and 5-9 years of age being 1.0% (4).

Some areas in Lampung Province are endemic areas that have the potential to develop malaria. The number of malaria endemic villages is 223 villages or 10% of all villages and the malaria morbidity rate per year is 1,000 people. The highest malaria morbidity rate in the Regency / City in 2015 was in Pesawaran District

with the largest cases found in Lampung Province. (5)

The Pesawaran health office stated that the API in the Pesawaran district area for a period of 5 years (2012 -2 016) fluctuated / not fixed. The Malaria Parasite Rate per 1,000 population is the morbidity rate for patients who are positive for malaria. The highest positive case of malaria based on the health center in Pesawaran District in 2016 was the Hanura Health Center, with the highest number of cases, namely 1,738 cases. (6)

The types of malaria parasites that play a major role in malaria transmission are *Plasmodium falciparum* and *Plasmodium vivax*. The type of malaria *falciparum* becomes severe malaria and is the only parasite that can cause microvascular disease. Symptoms of fever are continuous intermitent and can cause some serious complications such as cerebral malaria (brain malaria) and cause death. (3)

The treatment given is the radical treatment of malaria by killing all stages of parasites present in the human body. (4) One of the biggest challenges in malaria treatment efforts in Indonesia is the decrease in the efficacy of the use of several anti-malarial drugs, and there is even resistance to chloroquine. Since 2004 the main drug of choice for malaria has been a combination drug derived from Artemisinin known as Artemisinin-based

Combination Therapy (ACT).(5) The artemisinin combination was chosen to improve the quality of malaria treatment that was already resistant to chloroquine where this artemisinin had a better therapeutic effect. (6)

The treatment program as an effort to overcome the malaria problem, aims to reduce morbidity, prevent death and cure patients. (7) *Plasmodium vivax* type malaria patients often do not comply with the rules for taking medication according to the treatment schedule and according to the prescribed dosage (8). Treatment failure was defined as the inability to clear malaria parasites or prevent recurrence after administration of antimalarial drugs. Many factors can contribute to treatment failure, namely wrong dosage, poor patients, non-adherent patients, poor drug quality and drug resistance. (9)

Based on the description above, this study aims to determine the use of antimalarial drugs in outpatient poly outpatients at the Hanura Public Health Center, Pesawaran Regency, based on the parameters of the right frequency, the right indication, the right drug, the right dose (4T).

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Time and Place of Research

This research was conducted in February 2020 at the UPT Puskesmas Hanura Hospital Pesawaran District.

### Types of research

This research is a descriptive with purposive sampling method.. Purposive sampling, namely sampling based on certain considerations made by the researcher himself based on previously known characteristics or characteristics of the population that meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

### Population and Research Sample

The population in this study were patients suffering from malaria in the outpatient

clinic at the Hanura Public Health Center, Pesawaran District, in the January-December 2018 period.

Determination of the sample using the Slovin formula.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(d)^2}$$

Information :

- n = Number of samples
- N = Total population
- d = Level of confidence or precision (d = 0.1)

The population obtained in this study are 1,535 population. Then the number of samples obtained from the population is 93 samples with positive diseases affected by malaria in the outpatient UPT Puskesmas Hanura, Pesawaran District.

### Research variable

The independent variables in this study include medical records (age, gender, diagnosis) and prescription (use of antibiotics), while the dependent variable in this study is rationality based on 4T indicators.(Right indication, Right Drug, Right Dosage, Right Frequency)

### Data collection

The data collected in this study is by looking at the medical records of patients diagnosed with uncomplicated malaria at the Hanura Public Health Center, Pesawaran Regency.

### Data analysis

Data analysis conducted in this study, the study used descriptive analysis, which included patient characteristics (age, gender, doctor's diagnosis and distribution of malaria drug use). The data obtained were analyzed descriptively qualitatively, then the data was tabulated and the results of the research could be assessed for accuracy based on 4 T criteria.(Right

indication, Right Drug, Right Dosage, Right Frequency)

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The subjects of this study were outpatients with a diagnosis of Malaria in the January-December 2018 period at the Hanura Public Health Center, Pesawaran Regency. The number of samples taken based on the calculation results of 93 samples from medical records and prescriptions. Patient characteristics in this study were based on age, gender, body weight and Plasmodium.

### 1. Patient Characteristics Based on Age

Table 1 Characteristics by Age

No.	Age Group	total	Percentage %
1	0 - 5 years	7	7.53%
2	5 - 11 years	13	13.98%
3	12 - 16 years	9	9.68%
4	17-25 years	6	6.45%
5	26 - 35 years	4	4.30%
6	36 - 45 years	6	6.45%
7	46 - 55 years	5	5.38%
8	56 - 65 years	39	41.93%
9	65 - and above	4	4.30%
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the research conducted, the characteristics of patients affected by malaria were positive, based on the age of 0-5 years there were 7 patients or 7.53%, aged 5-11 years there were 13 patients or 13.98%, aged 12-16 years there were 9 patients or 9.68%, aged 17-25 years there were 6 patients or 6.45%, aged 26-35 years there were 4 patients or 4.30%, ages 36-45 there were 6 patients or 6.45%, ages 46-55 there were 5 patients or 5.38%, aged 56-65 there were 39 patients or 41.93%, aged 65 and over there were 4 patients or 4.30%. The higher prevalence of malaria cases experienced by the age range 56-65 years. A similar study was conducted by (Novia Akwalia Rumagit et al, 2013) with the highest percentage of male patients with 44 cases of 64.7% (7). According to research related to the relationship of age to malaria by (Munizar, 2015) showed that there was a significant relationship

between age and malaria (p value = 0.002). This is because the age group is a group where this age allows to work and travel outside the house so that it is more likely to be in contact with the malaria vector. Therefore the incidence of malaria ranges in the ages of 56-65 years compared to other ages (8).

### 2. Patient Characteristics Based on Gender

Table 2 Characteristics of patients by sex

No.	Gender	total	Percentage %
1	Women	21	22.59%
2	Male	72	77.41%
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the research conducted, the patient characteristics based on the sex of 93 malaria patients were female patients were 21 or 22.59%, male patients were 72 patients or 77.41%. Based on the table above, it shows that male patients who suffer from malaria are more than women, namely 72 out of 93 cases, as many as 77, 41%. A similar study was conducted by (Novia Akwila Rugmita et al, 2013) with the results that the highest percentage of patients with malaria was male patients with 44 cases or 64.7%. According to research related to the relationship of sex to malaria by (Ferlia, 2014), it was found that there was a significant relationship between sex and malaria (p value = 0,

### 3. Patient Characteristics Based on the Plasmodium group

Table 3 characteristics of the plasmodium group

No.	Plasmodium group	total	Percentage %
1	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i>	14	15.05%
2	<i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	79	84.95%
<b>Total</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the research conducted, the characteristics based on the diagnosis (Table 3) of the plasmodium group of 93 malaria patients, there were 14

plasmodium falciparum patients of 15.05%, and 79 plasmodium vivax patients of 84.95%. Based on the table above, it shows that the highest percentage of cases is Splasmodium vivax with a total of 79 cases, 84, 95% of 93 cases. A similar study was conducted by (Novia Akwila Rumagit et al, 2013) with different results where the highest percentage was caused by plasmodium falciparum as many as 45 cases or 66.2%. This is in accordance with the theory that plasmodium vivax reproduces well and has the potential to make contact with

humans and transmit malaria, which is supported because of environmental factors such as rain, temperature, humidity,

**Evaluation of the Use of Antimalarial Drugs**

To find out the rational use of drugs can be seen from several criteria. The criteria used in evaluating the use of antimalarial drugs in this study were 4T (Right indication, Right Drug, Right Dosage, Right Frequency)

**1. Right Indication**

Table 4 Accuracy of Indication

No.	Right Indication	Case Number	total	Percentage %
1	Right	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80,81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93	93	100%
2	Not Right	-	0	0%
		TOTAL	93	100%

Based on the accuracy of the indications (Table 4) shows that the accuracy of the indications for cases of Malaria Treatment at the Hanura Public Health Center UPT for the period January-December 2018, the correct indication is as many as 93 cases or 100%. The 100% accuracy of the indication is due to the suitability of malaria drug administration as seen from

the main diagnosis listed in the patient's medical record. A similar study was carried out by (Desinta et al., 2016) with the same results, namely 100% with a total of 83 cases of 100% due to the diagnosis studied and management using malaria drugs in accordance with the management of disease therapy and proper diagnosis.

**2. Right Medicine**

Table 5 Drug Accuracy

No.	Right Medicine	Case Number	total	Percentage %
1	Right	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93	93	100%
2	Incorrect	-	0	0%
		Total	93	100%

Based on the accuracy of the drug (Table 5), it shows that the correct accuracy of the drug for malaria cases at the Hanura Public Health Center for the January-

December 2018 period was 93 cases at 100%. It is said that the drug is right because the DHP-Frimal 360 mg and Primakuin 15 mg drugs given are in accordance with the standard references

used, namely the WHO in 2012 and the 2017 Guidelines for Malaria Management. The accuracy of the drug is 100% due to the suitability of the administration of malaria drugs as seen from the main diagnosis listed in the patient's medical

record. A similar study was carried out by (Desinta et al., 2016) with the same results, namely 100% with a total of 83 cases of 100% due to research on antimalarial drugs according to the list of drugs in the standard reference used.

### 3. Right Dosage

Table 6 Dosage Accuracy

No.	Right Dosage	Case Number	total	Percentage %
1	Right	01, 02, 03, 05, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 52, 53,54, 57, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 92, 93	67	72.04%
2	Incorrect	04, 06, 22, 28, 29, 30, 33, 37, 44, 46, 50, 51, 55, 56, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 89, 91	26	27.96%
		Total	93	100%

Based on the dosage accuracy (Table 6) shows that the dosage accuracy for Malaria cases at the UPT Puskesmas Hanura Outpatient Installation for the January-December 2018 period, the correct dose was 67 out of 93 cases of 72.04% and the wrong dose was 26 of 93 cases. amounted to 27.96%. The dosage accuracy of 72.04% was due to the suitability of the dosage of the drug given based on the reference to the Handbook for the Management of Malaria Cases in 2012. The inaccuracy of the dose was 27.96% due to the mismatch of the dosage being used excessively or

inadequately. Inadequate doses can cause the therapeutic effect of the drug to not be achieved, while excessive doses can increase the toxic effects of DHP-Frimal 360 mg and Primakuin 15 mg. Dose mismatch of 27, 96% is due to the mismatch of the dose of drug selection so that the calculation of the dose is outside the reference used. Similar research was carried out by (Desinta et al, 2016) with different results, namely with a percentage of 100%. that is because the place where the researcher is carried out has carried out treatment and administration of antimalarial drug doses appropriately.

### 4. Appropriate Frequency or Interval of Drug Administration

Table 7 Accuracy of Frequency or Interval of Drug Administration

No.	Precise Frequency / interval	Case number	total	Percentage %
1	Right	01, 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49,50,51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93	92	98.92%
2	Incorrect	30	1	1.08%
		Total	93	100%

Based on the exact interval of drug administration (Table 7), it shows that the

accuracy of the interval for malaria cases in the UPT Puskesmas Hanura Outpatient

Installation for the January-December 2018 period was 92 cases or 98.92%. Interval inaccuracy was 1 case or 1.08%. The accuracy of the time interval for drug administration was 98.92% due to the suitability of the frequency of administration of DHP-Frimal 360 mg and 15 mg Primaquin Drugs with reference to the Malaria Shit Management Handbook. The right time interval increases the success in the right treatment, the right time interval also reduces the toxic effects in the body.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

### Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of research evaluating the use of antimalarial drugs at the Hanura Public Health Center UPT for the January-December 2018 period, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Patient characteristics were based on age, sex, body weight, and type of plasmodium in malaria patients in the outpatient installation at the UPT Puskesmas Hanura, namely based on age, there were 39 cases of malaria patients, mostly in the age range of 56-65 years of 41.93%. Based on gender, it was found that 72 cases occurred in malaria patients, mostly male patients were 77.41%. Based on body weight, it was found that 79 cases occurred in malaria patients, more of which were exposed to Plasmodium Vivax by 84.95%.
2. Evaluation of the use of antimalarial drugs based on accurate indications in malaria patients in the Outpatient Installation at the UPT Puskesmas Hanura was 93 cases or 100%, Correct Drug was 93 cases or 100%, Correct Dose was 67 cases or 72.04%, and Correct Time Interval Drug administration was 92 cases or 98.92%.

### Suggestion

For further research that will conduct research on the Evaluation of the Use of Antimalarial Drugs, it is necessary to conduct research using retrospective methods. It is expected to study more sources and references related to malaria by looking at the patient's recovery which includes interviews with patients and doctors who write prescriptions.

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