

ABSTRACT

Upper respiratory tract infection is a disease that caused the entry of microorganisms such as bacteria and viruses, which attack the respiratory tract. Upper respiratory tract infection can cause illness during 1-14 days. Irrational use of antibiotics in health centers could have a negative impact on the quality of medical service, safety of medical services (may cause adverse drug effects), increase cost of medical services, and reducing public confidence as psychosocial impact.

The method for this research used descriptive observational. This research was conducted on July 2014 in Gedong Tengen health centers. Material used in this study is 185 antibiotic prescriptions for upper respiratory tract infection in children aged 1-14 years on that period.

The result of percent antibiotic use in this research show *amoxicillin* is 54.55%, *cotrimoxazole* is 36.36%, chloramphenicol is 4.55%, and erythromycin is 4.55%. So, the most of percent antibiotic use is amoxicillin. In this research, there is antibiotic use more than one in a prescribing for amoxicillin and chloramphenicol show 2.33%. The results show the total percentage of antibiotic use between May- July 2014 is 23%.

Keyword: *Antibiotic, Upper respiratory tract infection, Children*