

INTISARI

Latar belakang. Saat ini infeksi virus SARS CoV-2 masih menjadi pandemik global. Pandemi COVID-19 menyebabkan dampak besar pada sistem kesehatan dan perawatan sosial secara global. Beberapa pembuat kebijakan di bidang kesehatan telah menerbitkan pedoman untuk diagnosis dan pengobatan COVID-19 termasuk pemberian antibiotik.

Tujuan. Evaluasi ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien COVID-19 dengan menggunakan alur Gyssens dan mengetahui luaran pasien Covid-19.

Metode. Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan deskriptif observational dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif untuk melihat kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien COVID-19 di bangsal rawat inap RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul pada periode 1 Juni 2021 - 31 Juli 2021

Hasil. Antibiotik yang digunakan yaitu Makrolida, Sefalosporin (Golongan 2 dan Golongan 3), Aminoglikosida, Karbapenem, Kuinolon dan Lainnya dengan 10 jenis antibiotik yang diresepkan. Tujuan terapi antibiotik ada 11 (10%) dengan tujuan sebagai terapi definitif, sementara itu 100 (90%) sebagai terapi empiric. Ketepatan Penggunaan Antibiotik pada pasien Covid-19 didapatkan 96,39% atau sejumlah 107 pasien, sementara itu 4 pasien diberi antibiotik yang tidak rasional. Luaran pasien COVID-19 saat pulang dalam keadaan sembuh / kondisinya membaik sejumlah 29 pasien atau 45% . Sementara itu sebanyak 35 pasien (55%) meninggal/dirujuk Tidak didapatkan asosiasi antara rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dengan luaran pasien covid 19, umur dan luaran serta infeksi sekunder dan luaran pasien. Terdapat asosiasi atau pengaruh antara komorbid dan luaran pasien covid 19

Kesimpulan. Tidak didapatkan asosiasi antara rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dengan luaran pasien covid 19, umur dan luaran serta infeksi sekunder dan luaran pasien. Terdapat asosiasi atau pengaruh antara komorbid dan luaran pasien covid 19.

Kata kunci: COVID-19, Antibiotik, Gyssens

ABSTRACT

Introduction : Currently, infection with the SARS-CoV-2 virus is still a global pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic is having a major impact on healthcare and social care systems globally. Several health policy makers have published guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of COVID-19 including the administration of antibiotics.

Objectives: Evaluation of the accuracy of the use of antibiotics in COVID-19 patients using the Gyssens flow and knowing the outcome of Covid-19 patients.

Methods : uses an observational descriptive design with retrospective data collection to see the use of antibiotics in COVID-19 patients in the inpatient ward of Panembahan Senopati Hospital Bantul in the period 1 June 2021 - 31 July 2021.

Results : The antibiotics used were Macrolides, Cephalosporins (Group 2 and Group 3), Aminoglycosides, Carbapenems, Quinolones and Others with 10 types of antibiotics prescribed. There are 11 (10%) goals of antibiotic therapy with the aim of being definitive therapy, while 100 (90%) as empiric therapy. The accuracy of the use of antibiotics in Covid-19 patients got 96.39% or a total of 107 patients, meanwhile 4 patients were given irrational antibiotics. Outcomes of COVID-19 patients when they returned home were recovering / their condition was improving 29 patients or 45%. Meanwhile, as many as 35 patients (55%) died/referred. There was no association between the rationality of antibiotic use and the outcome of COVID-19 patients, age and outcome as well as secondary infections and patient outcomes. There is an association or influence between comorbidities and the outcome of COVID-19 patients

Conclusion : There were no associations between the rationality of antibiotic use and the outcome of COVID-19 patients, age and outcome and secondary infections and patient outcomes. There is an association or influence between comorbidities and the outcome of COVID-19 patients.

Keywords : COVID-19, Antibiotic, Gyssens