

## INTISARI

*Therapeutic Drug Monitoring* (TDM) diperlukan berkaitan dengan peningkatan resistensi antibiotika khususnya cefotaxime dan ciprofloxacin beberapa tahun terakhir, dimana melalui pemantauan konsentrasi obat dalam darah (PKOD) dapat ditetapkan regimen dosis yang sesuai sehingga selanjutnya dapat meningkatkan tercapainya *outcome therapy*. Dalam rangka menunjang PKOD maka diperlukan suatu metode analisis yang selektif, spesifik dan akurat yang mampu mengukur konsentrasi obat yang berada dalam jumlah kecil dalam darah. Tujuan penelitian adalah mendapatkan metode analisis tervalidasi untuk penetapan konsentrasi cefotaxime dan ciprofloxacin secara simultan pada plasma manusia dimana selanjutnya metode tersebut diaplikasikan untuk penetapan konsentrasi kedua antibiotika pada darah pasien rawat inap di RSUP Dr. Sardjito. Hasil penetapan konsentrasi kedua antibiotika dalam darah selanjutnya digunakan untuk evaluasi kesesuaian dosis pemberian yang dikaitkan dengan tercapainya *outcome therapy*.

Pengembangan dan validasi metode analisis penetapan konsentrasi cefotaxime dan ciprofloxacin dalam plasma manusia secara simultan dilakukan menggunakan HPLC-UV. Untuk tujuan evaluasi kesesuaian dosis pemberian cefotaxime dan ciprofloxacin pada pasien rawat inap di RSUP Dr. Sardjito dilakukan skrining penggunaan kedua antibiotika pada pasien dengan diagnosa mengarah infeksi yang selanjutnya dilakukan pengambilan sampel darah pasien setelah *steady state* sebanyak minimal dua titik yakni 1 atau 2 jam setelah pemberian berakhir dan 1 atau 2 jam sebelum pemberian berikutnya. Evaluasi kesesuaian dosis pemberian antibiotika cefotaxime pada pasien rawat inap di RSUP Dr. Sardjito dilakukan dengan evaluasi tercapainya target lama waktu konsentrasi cefotaxime dapat dipertahankan tetap berada di atas MIC ( $T > MIC, fT_{4-5x MIC}$ ) sedangkan evaluasi kesesuaian dosis Ciprofloxacin pada pasien dilakukan dengan evaluasi tercapainya target rasio konsentrasi maksimum ciprofloxacin ( $C_{max}$ ) terhadap MIC bakteri penginfeksi ( $C_{max}/MIC$ ) sebesar 10.

Metode analisis yang dikembangkan dinyatakan telah memenuhi persyaratan akurasi, presisi, selektivitas dan spesifisitas dimana pemisahan dilakukan dengan dengan kolom Luna Phenomenex® C18 (100 Å, 250 x 4,6 mm, 5 µm), fase gerak dapar fosfat pH 3,0 (0,02 M): asetonitril: metanol (80:12:8); 1,0 mL/menit, λ 280 nm. Pada penelitian ini dari 7 pasien yang mendapat antibiotika cefotaxime diketahui 5 pasien telah memenuhi kriteria inklusi dimana hasil evaluasi kesesuaian dosis pada 5 pasien tersebut diperoleh hasil yaitu 60% mendapat dosis sesuai, 20 % mendapat dosis tidak sesuai dan 20% mendapat antibiotika tidak tepat. Pada 10 pasien yang mendapat terapi ciprofloxacin di RSUP Dr. Sardjito, diketahui 9 pasien memenuhi kriteria inklusi dimana sebesar 66,67% mendapat dosis sesuai sedangkan 33,33 % mendapat dosis tidak sesuai. Pasien yang mendapat dosis sesuai baik pada pasien yang mendapat cefotaxime maupun ciprofloxacin menunjukkan tercapainya *outcome therapy*.

Kata kunci: cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, plasma, HPLC-UV, TDM

## ABSTRACT

Therapeutic Drug Monitoring (TDM) is needed due to the increase in antibiotic resistance, especially cefotaxime and ciprofloxacin in recent years, where by monitoring blood drug concentrations (PKOD) an appropriate dosage regimen can be determined so that it can further improve the achievement of therapeutic outcomes. In order to support PKOD, a selective, specific, and accurate analytical method is needed which is capable of measuring drug concentrations in small amounts in the blood. The aim of the research was to obtain a validated analytical method for determining the concentrations of cefotaxime and ciprofloxacin simultaneously in human plasma. The method was then applied to determine the concentrations of both antibiotics in blood samples of inpatients patients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito. The results of determining the concentration of the two antibiotics in the blood are then be used to evaluate the appropriateness of the dose given which is associated with achieving therapeutic outcomes.

Development and validation of an analytical method for determining cefotaxime and ciprofloxacin concentrations in human plasma simultaneously was carried out using HPLC-UV. For the purpose of evaluating the appropriateness of the dose of cefotaxime and ciprofloxacin in inpatients at RSUP Dr. Sardjito was screened for the use of both antibiotics in patients with a diagnosis of infection and then blood samples were taken from the patient after steady state at least two points, namely 1 or 2 hours after the administration ended and 1 or 2 hours before the next administration. Evaluation of the suitability of the dose for administering cefotaxime antibiotic in inpatients is carried out by evaluating the target length of time the concentration of cefotaxime can be maintained above the MIC ( $T > MIC, fT_{4-5 \times MIC}$ ) while evaluation of the suitability of the dose of Ciprofloxacin in patients is carried out with evaluation of achieving the target ratio of the maximum concentration of ciprofloxacin ( $C_{max}$ ) to the MIC of infecting bacteria ( $C_{max}/MIC$ ) of 10.

The analytical method developed was stated to have met the requirements for accuracy, precision, selectivity, and specificity where the separation was carried out using a Luna Phenomenex® C18 column (100 Å, 250 x 4.6 mm, 5 µm), mobile phase mixed with phosphate buffer pH 3.0 (0.02 M): acetonitrile: methanol (80:12:8); 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  280 nm. In this study, of the 7 patients who received the antibiotic cefotaxime, it was found that 5 patients had met the inclusion criteria, where the results of evaluating the suitability of the dose in these patients showed that 60% received the appropriate dose, 20% received the inappropriate dose and 20% received the inappropriate antibiotic. In 10 patients who received ciprofloxacin therapy at RSUP Dr. Sardjito, it is known that 9 patients have met the inclusion criteria, of which 66.67% have received the appropriate dose while the other 33.33% have received the inappropriate dose. Patients who received the appropriate dose, both patients who received cefotaxime and ciprofloxacin, showed that therapeutic outcomes were achieved.

**Keywords:** cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, plasma, HPLC-UV, TDM