

INTISARI

Sepsis merupakan suatu infeksi bakteri yang sering terjadi pasien yang dirawat di *Neonatal Intensive Care Unit* (NICU) dan *Pediatric Intensive Care Unit* (PICU). Sepsis menjadi penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas, terutama pada neonatal yang prematur. Antibiotik banyak diresepkan di *Neonatal Intensive Care Unit* (NICU) dan *Pediatric Intensive Care Unit* (PICU) untuk mengobati sepsis. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan peningkatan resistensi bakteri, sehingga sulit untuk mengobati infeksi tersebut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan antibiotik empiris dan definitif pada pasien sepsis di NICU dan PICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cohort retrospektif* untuk meneliti evaluasi kesesuaian antibiotik empiris dan definitif terhadap *clinical outcome* pada pasien infeksi bakteri di NICU dan PICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta periode 1 Januari 2015 – 31 Desember 2015. Data penelitian diambil dari rekam medik pasien kemudian dikelompokkan ke dalam kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Dilakukan evaluasi terhadap kesesuaian jenis, dosis, frekuensi dan durasi penggunaan antibiotik. Uji *Chi-square* digunakan untuk melihat hubungan kesesuaian antibiotik empiris dan atau definitif terhadap *clinical outcome*

Pada penelitian ini didapatkan 59 pasien sepsis di NICU dan 39 pasien sepsis di PICU yang masuk dalam kriteria inklusi. Dari 59 pasien sepsis di NICU diketahui 35 pasien diberikan terapi antibiotik empiris dan 24 pasien diberikan kombinasi antibiotik empiris dan definitif. Sedangkan pada pasien sepsis di PICU, ada 22 pasien diberikan terapi antibiotik empiris dan 17 pasien diberikan kombinasi antibiotik empiris dan definitif. Hasil evaluasi kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik empiris berdasarkan PPAB RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta pada pasien sepsis di NICU dan PICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta menunjukkan ada sedikit pasien yang mendapatkan antibiotik empiris yang sesuai. Sedangkan hasil evaluasi kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik definitif berdasarkan hasil kultur bakteri pada pasien sepsis di NICU dan PICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta menunjukkan ada sedikit pasien yang mendapatkan antibiotik definitif yang sesuai. Gambaran bakteri yang ditemukan di NICU Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta adalah bakteri gram negatif (61,7%) dan bakteri gram positif (38,3%). Gambaran bakteri yang banyak ditemukan di PICU Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta adalah bakteri gram negatif (61,2%) dan bakteri gram positif (38,8%).

Kata kunci : Sepsis, Antibiotik Empiris, Antibiotik Definitif, NICU dan PICU, Antibiogram.

ABSTRACT

Sepsis is a common bacterial infection that is treated in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU). Sepsis is a major cause of morbidity and mortality, especially in preterm neonatal. Antibiotics are widely prescribed in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) and the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) to treat sepsis. The inappropriate use of antibiotics can lead to increased bacterial resistance, making it difficult to treat the infection. Infection in children requires comprehensive management so that prognosis is better. This study aims to evaluate the use of empirical and definitive antibiotics in patients with sepsis in the NICU and PICU Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta

This study used a retrospective cohort design to examine the evaluation of the suitability of empirical and definitive antibiotics to clinical outcomes in patients with sepsis in the NICU and PICU Dr. Sardjito Hospital Yogyakarta period January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015. Research data taken from the medical records of patient then the data were grouped into inclusion and exclusion criteria. An evaluation of the suitability of type, dosage, frequency and duration of antibiotic use was performed. Chi-square test were used to see the relationship of empirical and or definitive antibiotic to clinical outcome.

In this study we found 59 septic patients in the NICU and 39 septic patients in the PICU who were included in the inclusion criteria. From 59 septic patients in the NICU, 35 patients were given empirical antibiotic therapy and 24 patients were given a combination of empirical and definitive antibiotics. While in septic patients in PICU, 22 patients were given empirical antibiotics and 17 patients were given a combination of empirical and definitive antibiotics. Results of evaluation of suitability of empirical antibiotic use based on PPAB Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta in septic patients in NICU and PICU RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta show there are fewer patients who get the appropriate empirical antibiotics. While the results of the evaluation of the suitability of definitive antibiotics use based on bacterial culture results in septic patients in NICU and PICU Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta show there are fewer patients who get the appropriate definitive antibiotics. Description of bacterial in the NICU Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta is a gram negative bacteria (61.7%) and gram-positive bacteria (38.3%). The most common bacterial features found in PICU Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta is a gram negative bacteria (61.2%) and gram-positive bacteria (38.8%).

Key note: sepsis, empiric antibiotic, definitive antibiotic, NICU and PICU, antibiogram