

## INTISARI

Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) merupakan infeksi yang cukup tinggi prevalensinya dengan jumlah 180.000 kasus baru per tahunnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola dan kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik empiris, *outcome* terapi, serta mengetahui hubungan kesesuaian antibiotik empiris dengan *outcome* terapi.

Antibiotik empiris dikatakan sesuai apabila sesuai jenis, rute, dosis, durasi, dan frekuensi berdasarkan Panduan Praktik Klinis RS Akademik UGM 2015 dan pilihan terapi antibiotik ISK dalam *Pharmacotherapy Self-Assessment Program* 2018. Penelitian dilakukan secara retrospektif melalui rekam medis pasien. Subjek penelitian diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien ( $\geq 18$  tahun) yang mendapatkan terapi antibiotik empiris untuk ISK di bangsal rawat inap RS Akademik UGM Yogyakarta periode Juli 2018 – Juli 2019. Pengolahan data secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian terhadap 100 pasien menunjukkan bahwa, kejadian ISK 64% terjadi pada wanita dan didominasi pada usia  $>65$  tahun (27%). Penggunaan antibiotik empiris paling banyak adalah secara tunggal menggunakan Seftriakson (38%). Pasien dengan *outcome* terapi membaik setelah di terapi sebanyak 96%. Penggunaan antibiotik empiris yang sesuai sebanyak 33 pasien dan 97% diantaranya mengalami kondisi membaik, sedangkan 67 pasien mendapatkan antibiotik tidak sesuai, dan 95,5% diantaranya mengalami kondisi membaik. Berdasarkan analisis *Fisher's Exact Test* diperoleh nilai  $p > 0,05$  (1,00) sehingga tidak terdapat hubungan signifikan antara kesesuaian antibiotik empiris dengan *outcome* terapi.

**Kata kunci:** infeksi saluran kemih, antibiotik empiris, RS Akademik UGM, evaluasi kesesuaian, *outcome* terapi

### ***ABSTRACT***

Urinary Tracy Infection (UTI) have high prevalence with 180.000 new cases each year. The aim of this study are to look at patterns and the accuracy of empirical antibiotic use, to find out the outcome therapy, and to know the relation between the accuracy of empirical antibiotic use and outcome therapy.

The accuracy covers the right type, dosage, route, duration, and frequency of empirical antibiotic according to Clinical Practice Guidelines 2015 RS Akademik UGM and antibiotic recommendations in Pharmacotherapy Self-Assessment Program 2018. Data were collected with retrospective method through patient medical record. Subject of this study collected with purposive sampling. Population were adults ( $\geq 18$  years old) who got empirical antibiotic therapy for UTI in the inpatient ward of RS Akademik UGM Yogyakarta on period July 2018-July 2019. Data were analyzed descriptively.

The results of 100 patients showed that, UTI most found in women (64%) at age  $>65$  years old (27%). 38% patients use single Ceftriaxone as antibiotic empiric for UTI. Adult patients that have improvements according to their vital signs are 96%. 33 patients using antibiotic empiric accordance to the guidelines and 97% of them have improvements in outcome therapy, other than that 67 patients were using antibiotic not accordance to guidelines and 95,5% of them still have improvements in outcome therapy. Based on Fisher Exact Test, the p value  $>0,05$  (1,00), concluded that there is no relation between the accuracy of empirical antibiotic use with outcome therapy.

**Keywords:** adult urinary tract infection, empirical antibiotic, UGM Academic Hospital, accuracy of empirical antibiotic, outcome therapy