

INTISARI

Data *American Thoracic Society* pada tahun 2018 menunjukkan angka kematian akibat HAP mencapai 50 ribu jiwa. Terapi utama yang digunakan dalam pengobatan HAP adalah terapi antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat gambaran penggunaan dan efikasi antibiotik pada populasi umum dan khusus serta faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap keberhasilan terapi.

Penelitian disajikan dalam bentuk *narrative review*. Pencarian literatur dilakukan menggunakan *database* meliputi PubMed, ProQuest, EBSCOhost, Scopus, ScienceDirect, dan SpringerLink. Literatur diinklusi dengan kriteria rancangan RCT, *quasi experimental*, *cohort study*, *case-control study*, *cross sectional*, *case report*, *clinical study*, dan *observational study* lainnya, serta diterbitkan sampai pada Mei 2021. Efikasi antibiotik diukur berdasarkan persentase kesembuhan klinis dan kegagalan terapi, sedangkan faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap keberhasilan terapi dikaji secara deskriptif. Efikasi dianalisis berdasarkan nilai OR atau RR, IK 95%, dan nilai p dengan bantuan SPSS.

Pencarian literatur menginklusi 20 jurnal untuk digunakan dalam penelitian. Ditemukan 15 jenis antibiotik empiris dan 4 jenis antibiotik definitif yang dapat digunakan dalam terapi HAP pasien umum dan menunjukkan efikasi yang serupa. Pada pasien anak dan lanjut usia, HAP dapat diobati menggunakan pilihan antibiotik linezolid, vankomisin, dan piperasilin/tazobaktam, sedangkan pada pasien HAP dengan gangguan fungsi renal yang sedang menjalani hemodialisis, HAP dapat diobati menggunakan antibiotik seftolosan/tazobaktam. Peneliti menemukan 3 faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap keberhasilan terapi HAP yakni monoterapi, terapi kombinasi, dan nilai MIC suatu antibiotik.

Kata kunci: *Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia*, antibiotik empiris, antibiotik definitif, faktor keberhasilan terapi.

ABSTRACT

Data from the American Thoracic Society in 2018 showed the death rate from HAP reached 50 thousand people. The primary therapy used in the treatment of HAP is antibiotic therapy. This study aims to describe the use and efficacy of antibiotics in general and specific populations and the factors associated with successful HAP therapy.

The research was presented in the form of a narrative review. Literature research was performed using PubMed, ProQuest, EBSCOhost, Scopus, ScienceDirect, and SpringerLink. The literature was included with the design criteria of RCT, quasi-experimental, cohort study, case-control study, cross-sectional, case report, clinical study, and other observational studies, and published until May 2021. Antibiotic efficacy was measured based on the percentage of clinical cure and treatment failure, while the factors associated with successful therapy were studied descriptively. The efficacy data were analyzed using SPSS to determine the OR or RR, the IK 95 % confidence interval, and the p-value.

The literature researches included 20 journals to be used in the study. We found 15 types of empirical antibiotics and four types of definitive antibiotics that can be used to treat HAP in general patients and showed similar efficacy. In pediatric and elderly patients, HAP can be treated using the antibiotics linezolid, vancomycin, and piperacillin/tazobactam. In contrast, in HAP patients with an impaired renal function who are undergoing hemodialysis, HAP can be treated with ceftolosan/tazobactam antibiotics. The researcher found three factors associated with successful HAP therapy, i.e., monotherapy, combination therapy, and the MIC value of an antibiotic.

Keywords: *Hospital-Acquired Pneumonia, empirical antibiotics, definitive antibiotics, therapeutic success factors*