

INTISARI

Peresepan antibiotik yang cukup tinggi dan kurang bijak akan meningkatkan kejadian resistensi dan berdampak pada peningkatan morbiditas, mortalitas dan biaya. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui pola penggunaan antibiotik, ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik menurut Gyssens serta hubungannya dengan *outcome* terapi di RSUD Wonosari.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan *cohort* serta pengambilan data secara *retrospektif*. Populasi dan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh pasien bangsal Penyakit Dalam selama tahun 2016 yang mendapatkan antibiotik empiris. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara *total sampling*. Analisa data meliputi analisa deskriptif untuk melihat karakteristik pasien dan penggunaan obat, serta analisa statistik untuk mengetahui hubungan antara ketepatan antibiotik dengan *outcome*.

Dari penelusuran data rekam medis, diperoleh 275 rekam medis. Sebanyak 109 rekam medis dieklusi serta 166 masuk inklusi dengan 182 kasus pemberian antibiotik. Gambaran penggunaan antibiotik secara empiris: 82,4% merupakan antibiotik tunggal. Seftriakson (59,9%) merupakan antibiotik yang paling banyak dipergunakan. Sedangkan seftriakson + metronidazol (12,6%) merupakan antibiotik kombinasi terbanyak digunakan. Menurut metode Gyssens, 32,4% penggunaan antibiotik tepat dan 67,6% tidak tepat dengan kategori (IIa 3,3%, IIb 27,5%, IIIb 0,5%, IVa 13,7%, IVb 0,5% dan V 22,0%). Pasien dengan *outcome* terapi membaik 86,8%. Analisa statistik menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara ketepatan pemilihan antibiotik (kategori IV) dengan *outcome* ($p < 0,05$).

Kata kunci : evaluasi, penggunaan antibiotik, Gyssens, rawat inap.

ABSTRACT

The high and unwisely prescription of antibiotics will increase the incidence of resistance and result in increased morbidity, mortality and costs. The objective of this study were to determine the pattern of antibiotic use, the accuracy of antibiotic use according to Gyssens and its relationship with therapy outcome in RSUD Wonosari.

This research is an analytical descriptive research with cohort approach and retrospective data retrieval. The population and sample in this study were all patients of the internist wards during 2016 who received empirical antibiotics. Sampling was done in total sampling. Data analysis includes descriptive analysis to see patient characteristics and drug use, and static analysis to determine the relationship between the accuracy of antibiotics with outcome.

From medical record data, 275 medical records were obtained. A total of 109 medical records were excluded and 166 were included in inclusion with 182 cases of antibiotics. The usage of empirical antibiotics 82.4% were single antibiotic. The most common single antibiotic used was ceftriaxone (59.9%), antibiotic combination was ceftriaxone with metronidazole (12.6). Based on Gyssens method, appropriate usage of antibiotics were 32,4% and 67,6% were inappropriate within categories IIa 3,3%, IIb 27,5%, IIIb 0,5%, IVa 13,7%, IVb 0.5% and V 22.0%. The results showed improved therapy outcome 86,8%. Based on statistical analysis, a correlation was found between the appropriate selection of antibiotic (category IV) with the patients treatment outcome ($p < 0,05$).

Keyword : evaluation, antibiotic usage, Gyssens, inpatient