

INTISARI

Penyakit infeksi sampai saat ini masih termasuk jenis penyakit yang hampir selalu menempati urutan teratas di negara berkembang termasuk Indonesia, salah satu pengobatan yang dilakukan untuk mengobati infeksi diberikan antibiotik. Saat ini antibiotik paling banyak diresepkan untuk pasien di fasilitas kesehatan termasuk puskesmas dan tidak sedikit pasien yang diberikan antibiotik tanpa ada indikasi terkena infeksi. Penggunaan yang tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan resistensi dan pengobatan tidak rasional. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pola peresepan antibiotik pasien rawat jalan di Puskesmas Purwosari Kudus.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental dengan data retrospektif yang diambil dari bulan Januari – Desember 2014. Pengambilan data menggunakan *simple random sampling*, data yang diambil yaitu resep yang mengandung antibiotik. Peresepan dianalisis berdasarkan banyaknya antibiotik yang diresepkan menurut struktur kimia, bentuk sediaan. Penilaian ketepatan menggunakan pedoman pengobatan dasar puskesmas tahun 2007 dan *guideline* WHO 2001 yang dikaji berdasarkan tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat pasien, tepat dosis, tepat frekuensi, dan tepat durasi.

Hasil penelitian didapat sebanyak 408 resep mendapat antibiotik, dengan antibiotik yang paling banyak diresepkan yaitu amoksisilin 49,35%, bentuk sediaan yang paling banyak yaitu tablet 80,87%. Ketepatan indikasi sebesar 60,05%, tepat obat 66,53%, tepat pasien 100%, tepat dosis 74,23%, tepat frekuensi 87,12%, dan tepat durasi 0%.

Kata kunci : Antibiotik, Puskesmas Purwosari, rawat jalan.

ABSTRACT

Infectious disease is still kind of disease that is almost and always ranked on the top in the developing countries, including Indonesia, one of the treatments is by giving the antibiotics. Currently, the antibiotics are most widely prescribed for patients in health facilities including health centers, and there are many patients who have the antibiotic without any indication of infection. The improper usage of antibiotic can cause the resistance and irrational treatment. The purpose of this study is to determine the pattern of the antibiotic which is prescribed to the outpatients at the public health center of Purwosari Kudus.

This research is a descriptive non experimental with retrospective data taken from the from January to December 2014, the data is collected by using simple random sampling. The data is taken from the recipe which contains antibiotics. The data is analyzed based on the number of antibiotics prescribed according to the chemical structure, dosage form. The assessment of the appropriateness is referring to the basic public health center treatment guidelines in 2007 and WHO's guidelines in 2001 which were examined based on the appropriate indications, the right medication, right patient, right dosage, right frequency, and right duration.

The result of investigation shows that there are 408 recipes which contain antibiotics, with the most prescribed antibiotic are amoxicillin 49.35%, most widely prescribed dosage forms is tablets 80.87%. The accuracy of indication is 60.05%, appropriate drug is 66.53%, appropriate patient is 100%, appropriate dosage is 74.23%, appropriate frequency is 87.12%, and appropriate duration is 0%.

Key word : Antibiotic, Public Health Center Purwosari, outpatient.