

**RASIONALITAS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN
RAWAT INAP DEMAM TIFOID DI RSUD KABUPATEN
KARANGANYAR TAHUN 2014**

**RATIONALITY USED OF ANTIBIOTICS INPATIENT WITH TYPHOID
FEVER AT RSUD KARANGANYAR 2014**

Hanum Achirisiam Pasca Fitri¹, Elina Endang S², Ganet Eko³
¹Fakultas Farmasi, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta
Jl.Let.Jend.Sutoyo, Mojosongo, Surakarta-57127, Telp.(0271) 852518
E-mail : hanumapff@gmail.com

INTISARI

Demam tifoid disebabkan oleh *Salmonella typhi* yang ditularkan melalui makanan atau minuman yang dikonsumsi. Terjadi peningkatan angka kejadian demam tifoid setiap tahunnya. Penatalaksanaan terapi dengan diberikan antibiotik dan keberhasilan terapi tergantung pada ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui penggunaan antibiotik terbanyak, kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik dan penggunaan antibiotik secara rasional yang mencakup tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat pasien dan tepat dosis pada pasien demam tifoid rawat inap di RSUD Karanganyar tahun 2014 terhadap Formularium (2015), WHO (2011) dan Kepmenkes (2006).

Jenis penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode penelitian observasional (non eksperimental) dengan sifat penelitian retrospektif. Populasi sampel adalah seluruh pasien demam tifoid pada rawat inap di RSUD Karanganyar. Metode pengambilan sampel dengan *purposive sampling*. Kriteria sampel adalah pasien dengan diagnosis demam tifoid tanpa penyakit penyerta dan komplikasi. Data menunjukkan 136 pasien masuk dalam kriteria inklusi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan penggunaan antibiotik terbanyak adalah cefotaxim. Kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan FRS sebesar 91,71%, WHO sebesar 15,31% dan Kepmenkes sebesar 29,93%. Perincian pengobatan rasional berdasarkan WHO adalah tepat indikasi 93,70%, tepat obat 93,70%, tepat pasien 92,57%, tepat dosis 10,66% dan berdasarkan Kepmenkes adalah tepat indikasi 51,37%, tepat obat 51,37%, tepat pasien 50,24%, tepat dosis 20,84%.

Kata kunci: Demam tifoid, penggunaan antibiotik, rasionalitas, kesesuaian.

¹Mahasiswa Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta

^{2,3}Dosen Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta

ABSTRACT

FITRI, H.A.P., 2016, RATIONALITY USED OF ANTIBIOTICS INPATIENT WITH TYPHOID FEVER AT RSUD KARANGANYAR 2014, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Typhoid fever is caused by *Salmonella typhi* that transmitted through food or drinks consumed. The incidence of typhoid fever is increase every year. Therapeutics management with antibiotic and therapeutic success is depends on appropriate use of antibiotic. This study was aimed knowing the most widely use of antibiotic, appropriate use of antibiotics and rationality use of antibiotic include precise of indication, drug, dose, and patient with typhoid fever diagnose inpatient in RSUD Karanganyar 2014 with hospital formulary (2015), World Health Organization (2011) and health minister decision (2006).

This type of this study was qualitative with observational method retrospectively. The sample population was all typhoid fever patient at RSUD Karanganyar. Sampling method used purposive sampling. Sample criteria was patient with typhoid fever diagnose without congenital and complication disease. The data showed 136 patients included in inclusion criteria.

The results showed the most widely used antibiotic is cefotaxime. Suitability of antibiotics by FRS is 91,71%, WHO is 15,31%, and health minister decision is 29,93%. Details the rationality treatment of antibiotics by WHO is indication precise as 93,70%, drug precise as 93,70%, patient precise as 92.57%, and dose precise as 10,66% And by health minister decision is indication precise as 51,37%, drug precise as 51.37%, patient precise as 50,24%, and dose precise as 20.84%.

Keywords: Typhoid fever, antibiotic use, rationality, appropriate.