

INTISARI

KIA, RF., 2016, EVALUASI RASIONALITAS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK DI *HIGH CARE UNIT* (HCU) RSUD Dr.MOEWARDI SURAKARTAPERIODE JANUARI-MARET 2015. SKRIPSI. FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA

Penggunaan antibiotik cukup luas di dunia, penggunaan antibiotik yang kurang bijak dapat menyebabkan resistensi. Munculnya kuman-kuman patogen yang resisten terhadap satu atau beberapa jenis antibiotik tertentu menyulitkan proses pengobatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah mengetahui pola penggunaan antibiotik dan rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik di HCU RSUD Dr.Moewardi Surakarta pada periode Januari-Maret 2015.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah non-eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif evaluatif pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Kriteria inklusi yaitu pasien semua pasien yang dirawat di *High Care Unit* (HCU) RSUD.Dr.Moewardi Surakarta yang menerima terapi antibiotik pada periode Januari-Maret 2015, pasien dengan rekam medik yang lengkap dan jelas terbaca. Metode Gyssens digunakan untuk mengevaluasi rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien di *High Care Unit* (HCU) RSUD Dr.Moewardi.

Hasil yang diperoleh dari 52 pasien, penggunaan antibiotik secara empiris 79,16%, defenitif 20,83%. Antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan adalah seftriakson, metronidazol, dan siprofloksasin sebanyak 38,54%; 33,33%; 9,37%. Ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik menurut Gyssens, kategori 0 (tepat/rasional) 21,11%. Kategori IIIa (penggunaan terlalu lama) 4,59%, IIIb (penggunaan terlalu singkat) 10,09%, IVa (ada antibiotik lain yang lebih efektif) 48,63%, V (tidak ada indikasi) 15,59%. Analisis ketepatan menggunakan studi pustaka berupa Buku Pedoman Penggunaan Antibiotik RSDM, *Sanford Guideto Antimicrobial Therapy* 2015, *Infectious Disease Society of America* (IDSA), *Pharmacotherapy Dipro*.

Kata kunci : rasionalitas, HCU, Gyssens, antibiotik, RSUD Dr.Moewardi.

ABSTRACT

THE RATIONALITY EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTICS USE IN HIGH CARE UNIT (HCU) IN RSUD DR. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA IN JANUARY-MARCH 2015. SKRIPSI. PHARMACY FACULTY. SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY. SURAKARTA

The antibiotics use are widely, irrational use of antibiotics cause resistance. The emergence of pathogenic germs that are resistant to one or more specific types of antibiotics complicate the treatment process. The purpose of this study was to determine the use of antibiotic and rationality of antibiotics use in HCU Dr.Moewardi Surakarta hospital in January-March 2015.

This research type was non-experimental research, that is evaluative descriptive design and data collected retrospectively. The inclusion criteria are all patients admitted to the High Care Unit (HCU) RSUD Dr.Moewardi Surakarta who received antibiotics in the January until March 2015, and whose the medical records of complete and clearly use. Gyssens method was used for evaluate the rationality of pasien antibiotics use in High Care Unit (HCU) Dr.Moewardi Hospital.

The results were empiric antibiotics is used by 79,16% pasien and devenitif antibiotics is used by 20,83%, from 52 pasien observed. Antibiotics was used in HCU RSUD Dr.Moewardi are ceftriaxone, metronidazole and ciprofloxacin as much as 38.54%; 33.33%; 9.37% respectively. The accuracy of antibiotics use by Gyssens, category 0 (right / rational) is 21,11%. Category IIIa (the use of too long) is 4,59%; IIIb (the use of too short) is 10,09%; IVa (there are other antibiotics that are more effective) is 48,63%; V (no indication) is 15,59%. Analysis of accuracy using literature from *Buku Pedoman Penggunaan Antibiotik RSDM*, Sanford Guideto Antimicrobial Therapy 2015, Infectious Disease Society of America (IDSA), Pharmacotherapy Dipiro.

Keywords: rationality, HCU, Gyssens, antibiotics, RSUD Dr.Moewardi.