

INTISARI

ABUBAKAR, A.,R., 2014, EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIKA PROFILAKSIS PADA PASIEN BEDAH DI RSUD Prof. Dr. W.Z. JOHANNES KUPANG, TESIS, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Program Pencegahan dan Pengendalian Infeksi (PPI) di Rumah Sakit merupakan salah satu pilar menuju *Patient Safety* yang diharapkan kejadian infeksi di Rumah Sakit dapat diminimalkan serendah mungkin sehingga masyarakat dapat menerima pelayanan kesehatan secara optimal. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengevaluasi kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotika profilaksis.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional yang dilakukan dengan rancangan studi deskriptif analitik melalui penelusuran data secara retrospektif dari Rekam Medis pasien. Sampel penelitian adalah pasien bedah yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi penelitian. Data yang diperoleh dievaluasi kesesuaian pemilihan jenis obat, dosis, waktu serta durasi pemakaian obat antibiotika profilaksis dengan Pedoman Umum Penggunaan Antibiotika Depkes dan ASHP *Therapeutic Guidelines* dihubungkan dengan kejadian ILO dengan menggunakan Uji Independensi *Chi-Square*. Batas signifikansi dapat diterima apabila $p < 0,05$ dengan interval kepercayaan 95%.

Dari 65 data rekam medis yang dievaluasi dan dianalisis diperoleh data angka kejadian ILO adalah 9%, persentase kesesuaian jenis antibiotika profilaksis 42%, kesesuaian dosis 44%, kesesuaian waktu 50% dan kesesuaian durasi 22%. Aspek jenis, dosis, waktu dan durasi pemberian antibiotika profilaksis tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap terjadinya ILO pada pasien bedah di RSUD.Prof.Dr.W.Z. Johannes Kupang.

Kata kunci : Antibiotika, RSUD Johannes Kupang, Infeksi Luka Operasi, Pasien Bedah

ABSTRACT

ABUBAKAR, A.,R., 2014, EVALUATION OF USE ANTIBIOTIC PROPHYLAXIS IN SURGERY IN PATIENTS Prof. Dr. W.Z. JOHANNES KUPANG HOSPITAL, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Infection Prevention and Control Program (PPI) in hospitals is one of the pillars toward Patient Safety. It's expected that infection incidences in hospital can be minimized as much as possible so that the public can receive optimal health services. The purpose of the study was to discover and evaluate the number of Surgical Wound Infections in Prof. Dr. W. Z. Johannes Kupang Hospital.

The type of this study was observational which was performed using study design descriptive analytic using retrospective data retrieval from Medical Records. The sample was surgical patients who met inclusion criteria of the study. Collected data was evaluated by compatibility of type of drugs, dosage, time of administration and duration of using prophylaxis antibiotics based on General Guide of the Use of Antibiotics of Department of Health and ASHP *Therapeutic Guidelines* related to events of Surgical Wound Infection using *Chi-Square* Independence Test. Limit of acceptable significance is if $p < 0,05$ with trust interval 95%.

From 65 data of evaluated and analyzed medical records, the following research data was obtained: the number of Surgical Wound Infection incidences was 9%, percentage of compatibility of prophylaxis antibiotics type 42%, compatibility of dosage 44%, compatibility of time of administration 50% and compatibility of duration of administration 22%. Aspects of the type, dose, timing and duration of antibiotic prophylaxis does not significantly influence the occurrence of Surgical Wound Infection in surgical patients in the Prof. Dr. W. Z. Johannes Kupang Hospital.

Keywords : Antibiotics, Johannes Kupang General Hospital, Surgical Wound Infection, Surgical Patient.