

ABSTRAK

WULANDARI, T., 2015 ANALISIS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN UMUM INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN ATAS INSTALASI RAWAT JALAN BALAI BESAR KESEHATAN PARU MASYARAKAT SURAKARTA TAHUN 2014, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA

Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas adalah infeksi yang terutama mengenai struktur saluran pernapasan di sebelah atas. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan, untuk mengetahui pola/gambaran, jenis dan jumlah antibiotik serta mengetahui kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik pada pengobatan pasien umum infeksi saluran pernapasan atas di Instalasi Rawat Jalan BBKPM Surakarta Tahun 2014.

Penelitian ini deskriptif dari catatan Rekam Medik pasien rawat jalan BBKPM Surakarta secara retrospektif, sampel adalah pasien umum infeksi saluran pernapasan atas yang mendapat antibiotik. Analisis data disesuaikan dengan Formularium Terapi, Standar Pelayanan Medik BBKPM Surakarta dan *Guideline (Pharmaceutical care* penyakit infeksi saluran pernapasan 2005, *Pharmacotherapy Handbook* 2009, *Pharmacotherapy (A Pathophysiologic Approach)* 2005, *Pharmacotherapy (principles & practice)* 2008) untuk mengetahui ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik meliputi: tepat indikasi, tepat pasien, tepat obat, tepat dosis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien umum infeksi saluran pernapasan atas Instalasi Rawat Jalan BBKPM Surakarta tahun 2014 telah sesuai dengan *guideline*, dimana 158 pasien menerima 8 jenis antibiotik yaitu Cefadroksil 28,48%, Cefixim 24,68%, Eritromisin 21,52%, Azitromisin 15,82%, Spiramisin 4,43%, Klaritromisin 3,17%, Amoksisilin-klavulanat 1,27% dan Amoksisilin 0,63%. Penggunaan antibiotik 100% tepat indikasi, 100% tepat pasien, 100% tepat obat dan 100% tepat dosis (dosis, frekuensi) kecuali tepat durasi 12,03%.

Kata kunci: Analisis penggunaan obat, Antibiotik, Pasien Umum Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas, BBKPM Surakarta

ABSTRACT

WULANDARI, T., 2015 ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN GENERAL PATIENT WITH RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTION AT OUT PATIENT INSTALLATION BALAI BESAR KESEHATAN PARU MASYARAKAT SURAKARTA IN 2014, THESIS, FAKULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Upper Respiratory Tract Infection is infection mainly on structure of upper respiratory tract. This study was intended, to determine the pattern/picture, the type and amount of antibiotics and determine the suitability usage intreatment of general patient with upper respiratory tract infection in Out patient Installation of BBKPM Surakarta in 2014.

This study was descriptive from out patient medical record in BBKPM Surakarta retrospectively. Samples were general patient with upper respiratory tract infection who received antibiotic. Data analysis was suited with Formulary Therapy, Standards of Medical Care BBKPM Surakarta and Guideline (Pharmaceutical care for respiratory tract infections in 2005, Pharmacotherapy Handbook, 2009, Pharmacotherapy (A pathophysiologic Approach), 2005, Pharmacotherapy (principles and practices) 2008) to determine the appropriate of antibiotic usage including: right indication, right patient, right drug, right dose.

The results showed that antibiotic usage in general patient with upper respiratory tract infection Out patient Installation BBKPM Surakarta in 2014 had accordance with guidelines, where as 158 patients received 8 types of antibiotic i.e Cefadroxil 28.48%, Cefixim 24.68%, Erythromycin 21.52%, Azithromycin 15.82%, Spiramycin 4.43%, Clarithromycin 3.17%, Amoxicillin-clavulanate 1.27% and Amoxicillin 0.63%. Antibiotic usage were 100% right indication, 100 % right patient, 100% right drug and 100% right dose (dose, frequency), except right duration 12,03%.

Keywords: Analysis of drug usage, antibiotic, General Patient with Upper Respiratory Tract Infection, BBKPM Surakarta