

INTISARI

TRIPUJIATI, I. 2014. ANALISIS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK CIPROFLOXACIN DAN LEVOFLOXACIN TERHADAP INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH PASIEN RAWAT INAP BANGSAL MELATI RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI TAHUN 2013. FAKULTAS FARMASI. UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI. SURAKARTA

Infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) adalah infeksi akibat berkembang biaknya mikroorganisme di dalam saluran kemih, yang dalam keadaan normal air kemih tidak mengandung bakteri, virus atau mikroorganisme lain. Infeksi saluran kemih merupakan salah satu jenis infeksi yang prevalensinya masih banyak tersebar di Indonesia. Penggunaan antibiotik yang biasa digunakan adalah ciprofloxacin dan levofloxacin. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran kuantitas penggunaan antibiotik ciprofloxacin dan levofloxacin serta kesesuaian dengan formularium rumah sakit dan *guidlines*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder, yaitu data yang diambil dari pensurveian kartu rekam medik pasien. Hasil penelitian terhadap 152 pasien diagnosis infeksi saluran kemih di Bangsal Melati Dr. Moewardi Surakarta secara retrospektif. Hasil yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif dan menggunakan *Independent uji t-test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gambaran kuantitas antibiotik ciprofloxacin(96%) lebih banyak digunakan daripada levofloxacin(6%). Ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara ciprofloxacin dan levofloxacin karena probabilitasnya 0,000. Berdasarkan kesesuaian dengan formularium rumah sakit kesesuaian dosis dan frekuensi ciprofloxacin(94%) sedangkan levofloxacin 6%. Berdasarkan *guidlines* kesesuaian dosis ciprofloxacin(43,38) dan levofloxacin tidak sesuai(2,67%), kesesuaian *guidlines* frekuensi ciprofloxacin(94%) sedangkan levofloxacin(6%).

Kata kunci: infeksi saluran kemih, ciprofloxacin levofloxacin, Bangsal Melati RSUD dr. Moewardi Surakarta.

ABSTRACT

TRIPUJIATI, I. 2014. ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS AND levofloxacin ciprofloxacin to urinary tract infections inpatients wards JASMINE Hospital Dr. Moewardi 2013. FACULTY OF PHARMACY. SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY. SURAKARTA

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is an infection due to the proliferation of microorganisms in the urinary tract, which under normal circumstances the urine contains no bacteria, viruses or other microorganisms. Urinary tract infection is one type of infection prevalence is still widely spread in Indonesia. The use of commonly used antibiotics ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin are. The purpose of this study to describe the quantity of antibiotics ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin as well as compliance with the hospital formulary and guidelines.

This study uses secondary data, ie data taken from the patient's medical record pensurveian. The study of 152 patients the diagnosis of urinary tract infections in ward jasmine. Moewardi Surakarta retrospectively. The results obtained were analyzed descriptively and using the Independent t-test.

The results showed that picture of the quantity of antibiotic ciprofloxacin (96%) are more widely used than levofloxacin (6%). There is a significant difference between ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin because the probability of 0.000. Based on the hospital formulary conformity with the dose and frequency suitability ciprofloxacin (94%), while 6% levofloxacin. Based on the suitability guidelines dose ciprofloxacin (43.38) and levofloxacin are not appropriate (2.67%), ciprofloxacin suitability guidelines frequency (94%) whereas levofloxacin (6%).

Key words: urinary tract infections, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, Ward Jasmine dr. Moewardi Surakarta

