

INTISARI

DEWI, LA., 2018, EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN DEMAM TIFOID RAWAT INAP DI RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM KLATEN TAHUN 2017, SKRIPSI FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA.

Demam tifoid adalah penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan bakteri *salmonella typhi*. Penyakit ini bersifat endemik dan merupakan penyakit masyarakat yang ditularkan melalui makanan dan minuman yang tercemar bakteri. Pengobatan demam tifoid yang digunakan antibiotik. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui penggunaan antibiotiknya, mengetahui persentase kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik, dan mengetahui persentase evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan tepat dosis, tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat lama, tepat pasien dan tepat cara pemberian antibiotik di instalasi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Islam Klaten pada tahun 2017.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data retrospektif dan dianalisis secara deskriptif dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Data yang digunakan pasien dewasa (17 – 65 tahun), tanpa adanya penyakit penyerta. Data sesuai karakteristik inklusi 64 kasus dievaluasi ketepatannya tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat dosis, lama penggunaan, tepat pasien, dan tepat cara pemberian dianalisis dengan keppmenkes 2014 dan FRS.

Hasil penelitian antibiotik yang banyak digunakan levofloksasin 73,43 %. Ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik meliputi tepat obat sebanyak 15 (23,43%), tepat indikasi sebanyak 64 (100 %), tepat dosis sebanyak 14 (21,06 %), tepat lama penggunaan sebanyak 9 (14,87%), tepat pasien sebanyak 64 (100 %), dan tepat cara pemberian sebanyak 17 (26,56 %) serta kesesuaian formularium sebanyak 100 % dan Panduan Praktik Klinik dari Kepmenkes 2014 sebanyak 60 %.

Kata kunci : demam tifoid, penggunaan antibiotik, ketepatan penggunaan

ABSTRACT

DEWI, LA., 2018, EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC USE ON IN-PATIENT TYPHOID FEVER PATIENTS AT KLATEN ISLAMIC HOSPITAL IN 2017, UNDERGRADUATE THESIS, PHARMACEUTICAL FACULTY OF SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA.

Typhoid fever is an infectious disease caused by salmonella typhi bacteria. It is an endemic and community disease which is transmitted through food and beverages contaminated by bacteria. The treatment is by using proper antibiotic. This research aims to determine the use of the antibiotic, determine the percentage of suitability for antibiotic use, and determine the evaluation percentage of antibiotic use based on the right dose, the right indication, the right medication, the right time, the right patient, and the right way in providing antibiotic at in-patient installation of Klaten Islamic Hospital in 2017.

This research used retrospective data and were analyzed descriptively by applying purposive sampling method. The data were adult patients (17 – 65 years old) without other disease. The data corresponding to the inclusion characteristics of 64 cases that the accuracy was evaluated, including the right indication, the right medication, the right dose, the duration of use, the right patient, and the right way in providing antibiotic were analyzed by using the Regulation of Minister of Health in 2014 and Hospital Pharmacy.

The result shows that the common use antibiotic is Levofloxacin 73.43%. The right use of antibiotic covers the right medication of 15 (23.43%), the right indication of 64 (100%), the right dose of 14 (21.06%), the right duration uses of 9 (14.87%), the right patient of 64 (100%), and the right way in providing antibiotic of 17 (26.56%) as well as the suitability of formulary of 100% and the Clinical Practice Guidelines of the Regulation of Minister of Health in 2014 of 60%.

Keywords: typhoid fever, antibiotic use, the right use