

INTISARI

ANGGGITANINGRUM, D. 2019. KAJIAN KETEPATAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PENGOBATAN PNEUMONIA DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP RUMAH SAKIT “X” SURAKARTA TAHUN 2018, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA

Pneumonia dapat menyerang semua umur, baik pediatri hingga geriatri. Pemberian antibiotik yang tidak tepat dapat menyebabkan pengobatan kurang efektif, meningkatkan efek samping, toksisitas dan resistensi terhadap antibiotik. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui gambaran penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien pneumonia di Instalasi Rawat Inap Rumah Sakit “X” Surakarta Tahun 2018 yang meliputi ketepatan obat antibiotik, ketepatan dosis, ketepatan lama pemberian dan interaksi antibiotik berdasarkan tingkat keparahannya yaitu *minor*, *modeate* dan *major*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif non eksperimental dengan pengumpulan data secara retrospektif. Data yang digunakan adalah data sekunder yang diperoleh dari rekam medik yang berisi karakteristik dan daftar obat pasien pneumonia usia 18-65 tahun. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis ketepatannya berdasarkan *guideline* yaitu *Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA)*, *E-book Clinical Infectious Disease, Handbook of Pharmacotherapy Ninth Edition*, *Informatorium Obat Nasional Indonesia (IONI)*, *Medscape* dan *Lexicomp*.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh data rekam medik pasien pneumonia sebanyak 73 pasien. Penggunaan obat antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan adalah levofloksasin (32,3%). Ketepatan penggunaan obat diperoleh data ketepatan obat (91,8%), ketepatan dosis (100%), ketepatan lama pemberian (98,6%), dan tingkat interaksi *minor* (24%), *moderate* (70%) serta *major* (6%).

Kata kunci : antibiotik, ketepatan pengobatan, pneumonia

ABSTRACT

ANGGGITANINGRUM, D. 2019. STUDY OF THE ACCURACY FROM ANTIBIOTICS IN TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA IN THE INPATIENT INSTALLATION OF SURAKARTA "X" HOSPITAL IN 2018, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA

Pneumonia can attack all ages, both pediatric and geriatric. Proper administration of antibiotics can cause less effective treatment, increase side effects, toxicity and resistance to antibiotics. The purpose of this study was to describe the use of antibiotics in pneumonia patients in the Inpatient Installation of "X" Hospital in Surakarta in 2018 which included the accuracy of antibiotic drugs, the accuracy of doses, the accuracy of administration and antibiotic interactions based on the severity of minor, moderate and major.

This study uses a descriptive non-experimental method by collecting data retrospectively. The data used are secondary data obtained from medical records containing characteristics and drug lists of pneumonia patients aged 18-65 years. The data obtained were analyzed for accuracy based on guidelines, namely the Infectious Diseases Society of America (IDSA), E-book Clinical Infectious Disease, Handbook of Pharmacotherapy Ninth Edition, Information Laboratory of Indonesian National Medicine (IONI), Medscape and Lexicomp.

Based on the results of the study, there were 73 medical records of pneumonia patients. The most widely used antibiotic drug is levofloxacin (32.3%). Accuracy of drug use obtained data on drug accuracy (91.8%), dose accuracy (100%), duration of administration (98.6%), and severity interactions minor (24%), moderate (70%) and major (6%).

Keywords : antibiotics, accuracy of treatment, pneumonia