

INTISARI

RAHAYU, N I S., GAMBARAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK DENGAN METODE GYSSENS PADA PASIEN PNEUMONIA RAWAT INAP DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH KARANGANYAR TAHUN 2017 – 2018, SKRIPSI FAKULTAS FARMASI UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI SURAKARTA.

Pengobatan pneumonia kebanyakan dilakukan dengan dosis empiris karena tidak adanya kultur terhadap bakteri. Resiko ketidaktepatan persepsian antibiotik terjadi lebih tinggi, oleh karena itu perlu adanya evaluasi pengobatan antibiotika salah satunya dengan metode gyssens. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui profil penggunaan antibiotik dengan metode gyssens pada pasien pneumonia rawat inap RSUD Karanganyar dan mengetahui ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik dengan metode gyssens pada pasien pneumonia rawat inap di RSUD Karanganyar berdasarkan dipiro tahun 2017 - 2018.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif non eksperimental (*observasional*). Pengambilan data secara retrospektif yang telah dilihat dari penelusuran data rekam medis pasien Instalasi Rawat Inap Pasien Pneumonia di RSUD Karanganyar. Diperoleh data sebanyak 48 sampel yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi yaitu pasien yang di diagnosis sebagai pasien pneumonia di instalasi Rawat Inap periode Januari 2017–Desember 2018 di RSUD Karanganyar dan mendapat terapi antibiotik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pasien pneumonia di RSUD Karanganyar mendapatkan antibiotik terbanyak selama 2017-2018 adalah seftriakson (39,7%) dan berdasarkan evaluasi antibiotik dengan metode gyssens antibiotik dikelompokkan berdasarkan hasil kategori IVA ada antibiotik alternatif lebih efektif (5,9%), kategori IIIA pemberian antibiotik terlalu lama (1,5%), kategori IIIB pemberian terlalu singkat (32,4%), kategori IIA dosis kurang tepat (5,9%) dan kategori 0 terapi obat tepat sebanyak (54,4%).

Kata kunci: Pneumonia, Antibiotik, Gyssens, RSUD Karanganyar

ABSTRACT

RAHAYU, N I S., DESCRIPTION OF THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS WITH THE GYSSENS METHOD IN PNEUMONIA PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN THE GENERAL HOSPITAL OF KARANGANYAR DURING 2017-2018, SKRIPSI OF THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY OF SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA.

Treatment of pneumonia mostly done with empirical doses due to the absence of culture against bacteria. The risk of inaccurate antibiotic prescriptions occurs higher, therefore necessary to evaluate antibiotic treatment with gyssens method. The purposes of this study to find out the profile of antibiotic use with the gyssens method in hospitalized pneumonia patients and find out the accuracy of antibiotic use with gyssens method in hospitalized pneumonia patients in Karanganyar Hospital during 2017 - 2018.

This study was conducted with a descriptive non-experimental (observational) research design. Retrospective retrieval of data has been seen from medical records of pneumonia patients at Karanganyar Hospital. Data obtained were 48 samples appropriate with inclusion criteria, patients diagnosed as hospitalized pneumonia patients during January 2017-December 2018 at Karanganyar Hospital and received antibiotic therapy.

The results showed that pneumonia patients at Karanganyar Hospital getting the most antibiotics during 2017-2018 were ceftriaxone (39.7%) and were aware of the evaluation of antibiotics with the gyssens method of antibiotics grouped according to IVA category results there were more effective alternative antibiotics (5.9%), categories IIIA administered antibiotics too long (1.5%), category IIIB administration was too short (32.4%), category IIA dosage was incorrect (5.9%) and category 0 appropriate drug therapy (54.4%).

Keywords: Pneumonia, Antibiotics, Gyssens, RSUD Karanganyar