

**EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN PNEUMONIA
PEDIATRI DENGAN METODE GYSSENS DI INSTALASI RAWAT INAP
RSUD KOTA MADIUN TAHUN 2017-2020
EVALUATION OF THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN PEDIATRI PNEUMONIA
PATIENTS USING GYSSENS METHOD IN INSTALLATIONS
RSUD MADIUN CITY YEAR 2017-2020**

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INTISARI

Pneumonia adalah sebuah bentuk infeksi respirasi akut yang mempengaruhi paru-paru, disebabkan oleh patogen yang menyebabkan kematian pada pasien pediatri. Pemberian antibiotik yang rasional dan efektif dapat menurunkan angka kematian pada penderita pneumonia. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil dan kerasionalan penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien pneumonia pediatri di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Kota Madiun.

Penelitian ini adalah non eksperimental penelitian menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel *purposive sampling*, secara retrospektif. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif dengan menggabungkan data dari berbagai rekam medik. Penilaian evaluasi antibiotik secara metode *Gyssens*, metode evaluasi kualitatif yang memuat kategori-kategori untuk menilai ketepatan antibiotik yang digunakan.

Hasil analisis 100 data rekam medik berdasarkan karakteristik pasien, jenis kelamin terbanyak ialah perempuan sebanyak 53%; usia terbanyak ialah 0-4 tahun sebanyak 84%; lama rawat inap <10 hari sebanyak 96%; kondisi gizi terbanyak ialah gizi baik sebanyak 70%; rute pemberian terbanyak ialah parenteral sebanyak 99,2%; lama pemberian antibiotik terbanyak ialah 4-7 hari sebanyak 74%; penyakit pneumonia dengan komorbid lebih banyak terjadi yaitu sebanyak 53%; gejala yang sering ditimbulkan pasien pneumonia ialah batuk sebanyak 20,9%; antibiotik yang banyak digunakan ialah kombinasi ampicilin-gentamisin sebanyak 24%. Status penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien pneumonia dengan metode *Gyssens* di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Kota Madiun ialah kategori 0 sebanyak 48,8%; kategori IIA sebanyak 20,5%; kategori IIB sebanyak 6,3%; kategori IVA sebanyak 1,6%; kategori IIA disertai IIB sebanyak 16,5%; kategori IVA disertai IIA sebanyak 1,6%; IVA,IIA disertai IIB sebanyak 3,9%; dan IVB,IIA, disertai IIB sebanyak 0,8%.

Kata kunci; Evaluasi Antibiotik; Pneumonia; Metoden Gyssens

ABSTRACT

Pneumonia is a form of acute respiratory infection affecting the lungs, caused by pathogens that cause death in pediatric patients. Rational and effective antibiotics can reduce mortality in people with pneumonia. This study aims to evaluate the profile and rationale for the use of antibiotics in patients with pediatric pneumonia in the inpatient installation of Madiun City Hospital.

This research is a non-experimental research using purposive sampling technique, retrospectively. Data analysis was carried out descriptively by combining data from various medical records. Antibiotic evaluation assessment using the Gyssens method, a qualitative evaluation method that includes categories to assess the appropriateness of antibiotics used.

The results of the analysis of 100 medical record data based on patient characteristics, the most sexes were women as much as 53%; most ages are 0-4 years as much as 84%; length of stay <10 days was 96%; Most nutritional conditions are good nutrition as much as 70%; the route of most administration was parenteral as much as 99.2%; the most duration of antibiotics was 4-7 days as much as 74%; pneumonia with comorbid disease was more prevalent, namely as much as 53%; the symptoms that often caused by pneumonia patients were cough as much as 20.9%; the antibiotic that is widely used is the ampicillin-gentamicin combination as much as 24%. The status of antibiotic use in pneumonia patients with the Gyssens method in the Inpatient Installation of the Madiun City Hospital is a category 0 as much as 48.8%; category IIA as much as 20.5%; category IIB as much as 6.3%; category IVA as much as 1.6%; category IIA accompanied by IIB as much as 16.5%; category IVA accompanied by IIA as much as 1.6%; IVA, IIA accompanied by IIB as much as 3.9%; and IVB, IIA, accompanied by IIB as much as 0.8%.

Keywords; Evaluation of Antibiotics; Pneumonia; Gyssens Method