

ABSTRACT

Controlling of nosocomial infections in hospitals is one indicator of hospital service quality. The occurrence of phlebitis increases because of the high use of intravenous therapy performed in almost all health care units, especially the use of intravenous antibiotik therapy. This study wanted to know the effect of intravenous antibiotik risk to the occurrence of phlebitis at Panembahan Senopati General Hospital of Bantul.

This research is a non-experimental research with observational quantitative with Cross Sectional design. Data collection was conducted prospectively in June 2018. The data were processed using Pearson Chi-Square test. The subjects of this study were inpatients in 4 adult wards of RSUD Panembahan Senopati Bantul who got the intravenous line and parenteral antibiotik therapy.

From 60 respondents whom examined, there were 5 respondents (8.3%) who experienced Early Stage Phlebitis. Two of them received Ceftriaxone, while 3 others each received Cefotaxime, Ciprofloxacin, and Meropenem. The result of Pearson Chi-Square test was p value = 0.610 which means there is no effect of antibiotik parenterally on the incidence of phlebitis in hospitalization Panembahan Senopati Bantul.

Keywords: *Antibiotik, intravenous antibiotik, phlebitis*

INTISARI

Pengendalian infeksi nosokomial di rumah sakit merupakan salah satu indikator mutu pelayanan rumah sakit. Risiko kejadian plebitis meningkat karena tingginya penggunaan terapi intravena yang dilakukan hampir di semua unit pelayanan kesehatan, terutama penggunaan terapi antibiotik secara parenteral. Penelitian ini ingin mengetahui pengaruh pemberian antibiotik secara parenteral terhadap kejadian plebitis di RS X Bantul.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non-eksperimental dengan jenis kuantitatif observasional dengan desain *Cross Sectional*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan secara prospektif pada bulan Juni 2018. Data diolah menggunakan uji *Pearson Chi Square*. Subyek penelitian ini adalah pasien rawat inap di 4 bangsal dewasa RS X Bantul yang mendapat tindakan pemasangan infus dan terapi antibiotik secara parenteral.

Dari 60 responden yang diperiksa, didapatkan 5 responden (8,3%) yang mengalami Stadium Dini *Plebitis*. Dua diantaranya mendapatkan terapi antibiotik parenteral jenis Ceftriaxone, sedangkan 3 lainnya masing-masing mendapatkan antibiotik parenteral jenis Cefotaxime, Ciprofloxacin, dan Meropenem. Hasil uji *Chi-Square* dan didapatkan hasil nilai $p=0,610$ ($>0,005$) yang artinya tidak terdapat pengaruh pemberian antibiotik secara parenteral terhadap kejadian plebitis di rawat inap RS X Bantul.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, parenteral antibiotik, plebitis