RASIONALITAS PEMBERIAN ANTIBIOTIK DI ICU RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH BANTUL SELAMA TAHUN 2015

RATIONALITY OF ANTIBIOTICS UTILIZATION IN ICU PKU MUHAMMADIYAH HOSPITAL BANTUL DURING 2015

Rr Wiwara Awisarita, Elsye Maria Rosa
Magister Manajemen Rumah Sakit, Program Pasca Sarjana
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penyakit infeksi masih merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan masyarakat yang penting, khususnya di negara berkembang. Kenyataan menunjukkan bahwa di negara –negara yang sedang berkembang urutan penyakit-penyakit utama nasional masih ditempati oleh berbagai penyakit infeksi yang memerlukan terapi antibiotik. Namun demikian pemakaian antibiotik yang tidak tepat akan menimbulkan resistensi.

Tujuan Penelitian: mengevaluasi rasionalitas penggunaan Antibiotik di ICU RS Pku Muhammadiyah Bantul Selama Tahun 2015 secara kuantitas dan kualitas.

Metode Penelitian: Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif dengan mengambil data dari rekam medis pasien ICU mulai tanggal 1 januari 2015 sampai 31 desember 2015. Parameter evaluasi kuantitatif menggunakan indikator WHO tentang evaluasi penggunaan antibiotika di rumah sakit dan *Defined Daily Dose*. Evaluasi kualitatif menggunakan kriteria Gyssens..

Hasil Penelitian: Antibiotika yang paling banyak digunakan di ruang ICU RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul adalah *ceftriaxone* (37,46%) diikuti oleh *metronidazole* (30,47%) dan ciprofloksasin (3,44%). Penggunaan dosis antibiotik yang dikonsumsi pasien ICU RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul selama tahun 2015 secara

umum lebih rendah dibanding standar DDD WHO. Dari sebanyak 12 jenis antibiotika sebanyak 10 jenis mempunyai penggunaan lebih rendah dibanding standar DDD WHO, sebanyak 2 jenis mempunyai penggunaan lebih tinggi dibanding standar DDD WHO yaitu Ceftriaxone dan Metronidazol. Penggunaan Ceftriaxone sebanyak 12,60 DDD/100 hari, sedangkan penggunaan Metronidazol sebanyak 10,25 DDD/100 hari rawat. Pemberian antibiotik di ICU RS PKU Muhammadiyah Bantul Selama tahun 2015 tidak rasional. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dengan metode Gyssens, penggunaan antibiotika yang rasional sebesar 44,44% (kategori 0) sedangkan yang tidak rasional sebesar 55,56% yaitu kategori V (tidak ada indikasi penggunaan antibiotika) sebesar 16,67%, IIIA (pemberian terlalu lama) 2,78%, IVa (ada antibiotika lain yang lebih efektif) 4,17%, IVb (ada antibiotika lain yang kurang toksik) 2,78%, IVc (ada antibiotika lain yang lebih murah) 5,56% dan data tidak lengkap 23,61%.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, Rasionalitas, ATC/DDD , kriteria Gyssens

ABSTRACT

Background: Infectious diseases still is one of the important public health problem, particularly in developing countries. The facts show that in countries emerging sequence of major national diseases are still occupied by a variety of infections that require antibiotic therapy. However, the use of antibiotics will cause resistance.

Objective: To evaluate the rationality of the use of antibiotics in the ICU Bantul PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital During the Year 2015 in quantity and quality.

Methods: Data were collected retrospectively by retrieving data from medical records of the patient being treated start january, 1 2015 until desember, 31 2015. Quantitative evaluation parameters using WHO indicators on the evaluation of the use of antibiotics in hospitals and Defined Daily Dose. Qualitative evaluation using criteria Gyssens.

Results: The most widely used antibiotics in the ICU PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital in Bantul was ceftriaxone (37.46%) followed by metronidazole (30.47%) and ciprofloxacin (3.44%). The use of antibiotics consumed doses of ICU patients PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital in Bantul during 2015 is generally lower than the standard WHO DDD. From a total of 12 kinds of antibiotics as many as 10 species have use DDD lower than WHO standards, as many as 2 types have higher usage compared to standard WHO DDD is Ceftriaxone and metronidazole. Ceftriaxone usage as much as 12.60 DDD / 100 days, while the use of metronidazole as much as 10.25 DDD / 100 patient days. Giving antibiotics in ICU PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital in Bantul During the year 2015 has not rational. Based on research results Gyssens method, rational antibiotic use 44.44% (category 0) while irrational amounted to 55.56% ie category V (no

indication of the use of antibiotics) 16.67%, IIIA (granting too long) 2.78%, IVa (there are other antibiotics that are more effective) 4.17%, IVb (there are other less toxic antibiotics) 2.78%, IVc (there are other cheaper antibiotics) 5.56%, and the data is not 23.61% complete.