

ABSTRAK

EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PROFILAKSIS PADA PASIEN BEDAH SESAR DI RSUD PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO

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Latar Belakang : Penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis pada pasien bedah sesar bertujuan mencegah infeksi luka operasi (ILO) pasca bedah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi rasionalitas antibiotik profilaksis, berdasarkan tepat indikasi, tepat obat, tepat rute pemberian, tepat dosis, tepat pasien dan tepat waktu pemberian pada pasien bedah sesar di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto.

Metode : Penelitian observasional ini menggunakan 92 data rekam medik pasien bedah sesar periode Januari-Desember 2019 dengan metode *simple random sampling*. Ketepatan indikasi, obat, rute pemberian dan waktu pemberian dievaluasi dengan ASHP *Therapeutic Guideline : Clinical Practice Guidelines for Antimicrobial Prophylaxis in Surgery* tahun 2013. Ketepatan dosis dan pasien dievaluasi menggunakan menggunakan DIH (*Drug Information Handbook*) tahun 2016. Ketepatan terapi dihitung persentase dan dianalisis secara deskriptif.

Hasil : Pola penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis yang diperoleh pada pasien adalah cefazolin (98,91%) dan ceftriakson (1,09%). Seluruh sampel memenuhi kriteria tepat indikasi (100%), tepat obat 98,91%, dan memenuhi kriteria tepat rute pemberian 100%. Pasien yang mendapatkan dosis 2 gram sejumlah 96,70% memenuhi kriteria tepat dosis dan seluruhnya tepat pasien. Sejumlah 52,71% memenuhi kriteria tepat waktu pemberian yaitu 30-60 menit sebelum operasi.

Kesimpulan : Pemilihan antibiotik profilaksis di RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo sudah hampir seluruhnya tepat, namun perlu ditingkatkan ketepatan waktu pemberiannya.

Kata Kunci : Rasionalitas, Antibiotik Profilaksis, Bedah Sesar, RSUD Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo

ABSTRACT

EVALUATION OF PROPHYLAXIS ANTIBIOTIC USE IN CESAREAN SECTION IN PROF. DR. MARGONO SOEKARJO PURWOKERTO HOSPITAL.

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Background : The use of prophylactic antibiotics in cesarean section patients aims to prevent postoperative wound infection. This study aimed to evaluate the rationality of prophylactic antibiotics, based on the right indications, the right drugs, the right route of administration, the right dosages, the right patients and the time of delivery criteria of cesarean section patients in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto Hospital.

Methods : This was a retrospective observational study of 92 cesarean section patients by analyzing medical records. Cesarean section patients in January-December 2019 taken by simple random sampling. Rationality of antibiotic prophylactic use including indication, drug of choice, route of administration and time of delivery were evaluated using ASHP *Therapeutic Guideline: Clinical Practice Guidelines for Antimicrobial Prophylaxis in Surgery* in 2013. The rationality of the dosages and the patients were evaluated using DIH (*Drug Information Handbook*) in 2016. All data were calculated by presentage and analyzed descriptive.

Result : The pattern of prophylactic antibiotics used in patients was cefazolin (98.91%) and ceftriaxone (1.09%). All samples met the exact criteria indicated (100%), the right drug 98,91%, and met the right criteria for the 100% route of administration. Patients who received a dose of 2 grams in the amount of 96.70% met the criteria for the right dose and all of them met the right patient criteria. A total of 52.71% fulfilled the criteria on time, 30-60 minutes before surgery.

Conclusion : The selection of prophylactic antibiotics in Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Hospital is almost entirely correct, but the right time of delivery still needs to be improved.

Keywords : Rationality, Prophylactic Antibiotic, Cesarean Section, Prof. Dr. Margono Soekarjo Purwokerto Hospital.