

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Evaluasi Penggunaan Antibiotik Profilaksis Pada Pasien *Sectio Caesarea* di RS X Periode Januari-Desember 2024

Sectio caesarea adalah persalinan ketika janin dikeluarkan melalui insisi pada dinding abdomen dan dinding uterus atau rahim. Angka kejadian *sectio caesarea* di Indonesia meningkat sebesar 9,8% pada tahun 2013 kemudian meningkat lagi sebesar 17,6% pada tahun 2018. *Sectio caesarea* dengan kelas terapi operasi bersih terkontaminasi dengan prinsip penggunaan antibiotik diberikan profilaksis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik, pola penggunaan, kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis pada pasien *sectio caesarea* di RS X. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian deskriptif non-eksperimental retrospektif. Subjek yang diamati dalam penelitian ini adalah pasien yang melahirkan secara *sectio caesarea* dan pasien yang memiliki data rekam medik di RS X periode I tahun 2024. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa karakteristik pasien *section caesarea* paling banyak pada usia 26-35 tahun sebanyak 89 orang (65,93%). Tepat obat antibiotik cefazolin sebesar 65 orang (48,14%). Rute pemberian antibiotik profilaksis secara intravena 135 orang (100%). Tepat dosis pemberian antibiotik profilaksis cefazolin 2 gram 65 orang (100%). Waktu pemberian antibiotik profilaksis 30-60 menit sebelum insisi adalah 113 orang (83,7%). Antibiotik profilaksis digunakan sesuai yaitu cefazolin dengan dosis 1-2 gram/hari, waktu pemberian obat sesuai 30–60 menit sebelum tindakan operasi, rute pemberian antibiotika sesuai yaitu secara intravena.

Kata kunci: antibiotik profilaksis, evaluasi, *sectio caesarea*

ABSTRACT

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Title : Evaluation of Prophylactic Antibiotic Use in Sectio Caesarea Patients at X Hospital January-December 2024 Period

Sectio caesarea is a delivery in which the fetus is removed through an incision in the abdominal wall and uterine wall or uterus. The incidence of cesarean section in Indonesia increased by 9.8% in 2013 and then increased again by 17.6% in 2018. Sectio caesarea with a therapeutic class of clean surgery is contaminated with the principle of prophylactic use of antibiotics. This study aims to determine the characteristics, usage patterns, suitability of prophylactic antibiotic use in cesarean section patients at X Hospital. This type of research used retrospective non-experimental descriptive research. The subjects observed in this study were patients who gave birth by sectio caesarea and patients who had medical record data at X Hospital in the first period of 2024. The results showed that the characteristics of section caesarea patients were mostly at the age of 26-35 years as many as 89 people (65.93%). The correct antibiotic treatment with cefazolin was given to 65 people (48.14%). The route of administration of prophylactic antibiotics intravenously 135 people (100%). The correct dose of cefazolin prophylactic antibiotics was 2 grams 65 people (48.14%). The time of administration of prophylactic antibiotics 30-60 minutes before incision was 113 people (83.7%). Prophylactic antibiotics are used accordingly, namely cefazolin at a dose of 1-2 grams / day, the time of administration of the drug is appropriate 30-60 minutes before surgery, the route of administration of antibiotics is appropriate, namely intravenously.

Keywords: antibiotic prophylaxis, evaluation, cesarean section