

ABSTRAK

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Judul Tesis : Profil Penggunaan Antibiotika Dengan Metode ATC/DDD dan Pola Resistensi Bakteri di Ruang ICU RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta Periode Januari - Juni 2017

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan karena tingginya penggunaan antibiotika di ruang perawatan *intensive care unit* (ICU) dalam penanganan infeksi, tanpa harus menunggu hasil kepekaan bakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui profil penggunaan antibiotika dengan metode ATC/DDD dan pola resistensi bakteri di Ruang ICU RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta Periode Januari – Juni 2017 dengan menggunakan penelitian deskriptif

. Pengambilan data dengan pengamatan terhadap rekam medik dan data dianalisis menggunakan frekuensi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan profil resistensi bakteri *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Klebsiella ozaenae*, dan *Eschericia coli* terhadap antibiotika golongan sefalosporin generasi kedua dan generasi ketiga menunjukkan persentase resistensi lebih dari 60 %. Profil kuantitas penggunaan antibiotika (DDD) terhadap populasi diperoleh hasil kuantitas penggunaan tertinggi adalah seftriakson berjumlah 4.724 vial (2.362,0 DDD) dan penggunaan terendah adalah sefpirome berjumlah 6 vial (1,5 DDD). Saran penelitian diharapkan dilakukan pemeriksaan kepekaan antibiotika yang sama untuk jenis bakteri yang sama, sehingga dapat dilakukan analisis frekuensi timbulnya resistensi bakteri tertentu terhadap berbagai jenis antibiotika

Kata Kunci :

Antibiotika, Resistensi Bakteri, *Intensive Care Unit*

ABSTRACT

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Title of Thesis : Profile of Antibiotics Use with ATC/DDD Method and Bacterial Resistance Pattern at ICU Room RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Jakarta January - June 2017 Period

This research was carried out because of the high use of antibiotics in the intensive care unit (ICU) care room in handling infections, without having to wait for the results of bacterial sensitivity. This study aims to determine the profile of antibiotic use with ATC/DDD method and bacterial resistance patterns in the ICU Room at the Gatot Soebroto Hospital in Jakarta for the period January - June 2017 using a descriptive method. Retrieval of data with observations of medical records and data analyzed using frequency. The results showed that the resistance profile of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Klebsiella pneumonia*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Klebsiella ozaenae*, and *Eschericia coli* against second and third generation cephalosporin antibiotics showed a resistance percentage of more than 60%. The quantity profile of antibiotic use (DDD) on the population obtained the highest quantity of use is ceftriaxone amounting to 4,724 vials (2,362.0 DDD) and the lowest use is sefpirome amounting to 6 vial (1,5 DDD). Suggestions research is expected to be carried out examination of the same antibiotic sensitivity for the same type of bacteria, so that it can be carried out an analysis of the frequency of the emergence of certain bacterial resistance to various types of antibiotics

Keywords :

Antibiotics, Bacterial Resistance, Intensive Care Units