

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi: S1 Farmasi

Judul : Evaluasi Penggunaan Antibiotika Profilaksis Pada Pasien Bedah Di Instalasi Bedah Sentral Rumah Sakit Pusat Otak Nasional Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono Jakarta Periode Januari-Juni 2022

Infeksi Luka Operasi (ILO) merupakan salah satu komplikasi utama operasi yang meningkatkan morbiditas dan mortalitas serta menambah biaya perawatan. Tingginya angka kejadian infeksi dikaitkan dengan semakin tingginya masalah resistensi antibiotika. Pemberian antibiotika profilaksis merupakan salah satu cara mengurangi ILO serta meminimalkan terjadinya risiko resistensi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui dan mengevaluasi penggunaan antibiotika profilaksis, mengetahui jumlah kejadian ILO di Instalasi Bedah Sentral Rumah Sakit Pusat Otak Nasional periode Januari-Juni 2022. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Jumlah data yang diteliti sebanyak 338 pasien. Analisis data berupa deskripsi jumlah ILO, pola dan evaluasi penggunaan antibiotika profilaksis yang dibandingkan dengan pedoman penggunaan antibiotika Permenkes RI No. 28 (2021), *ASHP*, dan *PPRA*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan besarnya angka kejadian ILO yaitu 0,6%. Pola penggunaan antibiotika profilaksis pada penelitian ini yaitu cefazolin (79,88%), ceftriaxon (15,39%), kombinasi cefazolin+metronidazol (4,73%). Kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotika profilaksis menurut Permenkes RI No. 28 (2021), *ASHP* dan *PPRA* berdasarkan rute pemberiannya 100% sesuai pedoman, berdasarkan jenis antibiotika 84,61% sesuai pedoman, sedangkan berdasarkan tepat indikasi, dosis dan waktu pemberian obat menurut Permenkes RI No.28 (2021) berturut-turut 83,72%, 84,02%, 89,94%, *ASHP* (84,02%, 87,44%, 91,72%), dan *PPRA* (83,72%, 84,61%, 89,94%) sudah sesuai pedoman.

Kata Kunci:

Antibiotika Profilaksis, Evaluasi, Infeksi Luka Operasi

ABSTRACT

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Title : Evaluation of the Prophylactic Antibiotics in Surgical Patients in
Central Surgery Installation of National Brain Center Hospital
Prof. Dr. dr. Mahar Mardjono Jakarta Period January-June 2022

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) is the main complications of surgery that increases morbidity and mortality also the cost of hospital care. The high incidence of infection is associated with the increasing problem of antibiotic resistance. Giving prophylactic antibiotics reduce wound infections and minimize the risk of resistance. This study aims to identify and evaluate the use of prophylactic antibiotics, to determine the incidence of SSI in The National Brain Center Hospital for period January-June 2022. The study used descriptive method with cross-sectional design. The amount of sample was 338 patients. The results showed that the incidence of SSI was 0,6%. The pattern of prophylactic antibiotics in this study was cefazoline (79,88%), ceftriaxone (15,39%), and the combination of cefazoline+metronidazole (4,73%). According to RI Minister of Health No. 28 (2021), ASHP and PPRA based on route of drug administration (100%) and based on the type of antibiotics (84,61%), while based on the exact indication, drug dosage, and time of drug administration according to the RI Minister of Health No.28 (2021) respectively (83,72%, 84,02%, 89,94%), by ASHP guidelines respectively (84,02%, 87,44%, 91,72%), and by PPRA guidelines respectively (83,72%, 84,61%, 89,94%) are accordance with the guidelines.

Keywords: Prophylactic Antibiotics, Evaluation, Surgical Site Infection