

ABSTRAK

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Judul Proyek Akhir : Evaluasi Penggunaan Antibiotik Profilaksis Pada
Pasien Bedah *Sectio Caesarea* di Rumah Sakit Pelni
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Antibiotik profilaksis diberikan sebelum dilakukan operasi salah satunya tindakan *sectio caesarea* untuk mencegah infeksi luka operasi (ILO). Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis pada pasien *sectio caesarea* di Rumah Sakit Pelni pada tahun 2024. Jenis penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* secara retrospektif. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 104 sampel dari data rekam medis pasien *sectio caesarea* di Rumah Sakit Pelni pada periode januari-desember tahun 2024. Hasil analisis demografi berdasarkan kelompok usia 20-35 tahun (83,65%). Berdasarkan kelompok usia kandungan 37-42 minggu (72,12%). Berdasarkan indikasi medis terbanyak riwayat *sectio caesarea* (25,00%). Berdasarkan lama perawatan pasien tertinggi pada 3 hari (53,85%). Analisis profil penggunaan obat sebelum tindakan *sectio caesarea* tertinggi adalah ketoprofen suppositoria sebanyak 74 pasien (71,15%). Berdasarkan penggunaan obat saat tindakan *sectio caesarea* tertinggi adalah bupivakain injeksi sebanyak 104 pasien (100 %). Berdasarkan penggunaan obat setelah tindakan *sectio caesarea* tertinggi adalah asam mefenamat tablet sebanyak 100 pasien (96,15%). Pola peresepan menggunakan seftriakson sebanyak 102 pasien (98,08%) dan menggunakan sefazolin sebanyak 2 pasien (1,92%). Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis bedah *sectio caesarea* meliputi kriteria tepat indikasi 100%, tepat dosis 100%, tepat rute pemberian melalui IV tepat 100% dan tepat waktu pemberian antibiotik profilaksis sebagian besar dilakukan 30 menit sebelum tindakan operasi (seftriakson 90,38%, sefazolin 1,92%).

Kata kunci: antibiotik profilaksis, ketepatan obat, *sectio caesarea*

ABSTRACT

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Final Project Title : Evaluation of Prophylactic Antibiotic Use in Sectio Caesarea Surgery Patients at Pelni Hospital in 2024

Prophylactic antibiotics are administered before surgery, including caesarean section procedures, to prevent surgical site infections (SSIs). The objective of this study was to evaluate the use of prophylactic antibiotics in caesarean section patients at Pelni Hospital in 2024. This research was a descriptive study using a retrospective cross-sectional approach. The sample consisted of 104 medical records from caesarean section patients at Pelni Hospital from the period of January to December 2024. The demographic analysis showed that the majority of patients were in the 20-35 year age group (83.65%). Based on gestational age, most were between 37-42 weeks (72.12%). The most common medical indication was a history of a previous caesarean section (25.00%). The most frequent length of hospital stay was 3 days (53.85%). The analysis of the medication profile revealed that the most frequently used drug before the caesarean section was ketoprofen suppository for 74 patients (71.15%). During the procedure, the most used drug was bupivacaine injection for 104 patients (100%). After the caesarean section, the most common medication was mefenamic acid tablets for 100 patients (96.15%). The antibiotic prescription pattern showed the use of ceftriaxone in 102 patients (98.08%) and cefazolin in 2 patients (1.92%). The results of this study indicate that the evaluation of prophylactic antibiotic use for caesarean section surgery met the following criteria: 100% appropriate indication, 100% appropriate dose, and 100% appropriate route of administration IV. Furthermore, the timing of administration was largely appropriate, with most antibiotics being administered 30 minutes before the surgical procedure (ceftriaxone 90.38%, cefazolin 1.92%).

Keywords: *medication appropriateness, prophylactic antibiotics, sectio caesarea*