

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Sarjana Farmasi
Judul : Evaluasi Peresepan Antibiotik Pada Pasien Infeksi Menular Seksual Dengan Metode ATC/DDD di Klinik Utama Kimia Farma Cililitan Besar Periode Januari- Desember 2024.

Infeksi Menular Seksual (IMS) yang meningkat secara global mengancam efektivitas terapi akibat resistensi antimikroba (AMR) yang dipicu peresepan antibiotik irasional. Evaluasi penggunaan obat, khususnya dengan metode WHO-ATC/DDD, menjadi krusial untuk mengendalikan AMR. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi rasionalitas dan pola peresepan antibiotik pada pasien IMS di Klinik Utama Kimia Farma Cililitan Besar. Desain deskriptif analitik kuantitatif *cross-sectional* digunakan, dengan pengumpulan data retrospektif dari rekam medis pasien IMS bakteri (usia >17 tahun, terapi oral, non-komorbid) periode Januari-Desember 2024. Analisis kuantitatif mencakup profil pasien, pola penggunaan DDD/1000 pasien/hari, serta kesesuaian pedoman. Hasil menunjukkan pasien didominasi laki-laki (83,61%) dan usia 36-45 tahun (55,74%), dengan Gonore (78,7%) sebagai diagnosis terbanyak. Cefixime 200 mg dan Doksisisiklin 100 mg paling sering diresepkan; Doksisisiklin (17,79) menunjukkan DDD/1000 pasien/hari tertinggi. Mayoritas antibiotik termasuk kategori ACCESS/WATCH. Secara umum, peresepan antibiotik dinilai rasional. Namun, perlu perhatian khusus pada penggunaan Ciprofloxacin untuk gonore yang tidak lagi direkomendasikan karena resistensi. Pengawasan berkelanjutan diperlukan guna meningkatkan kualitas terapi dan mengendalikan resistensi.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, ATC/DDD, Infeksi Menular Seksual, Peresepan Rasional, Resistensi Antimikroba.

ABSTRACT

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Study Program : Bachelor of Pharmacy
Title : Evaluation of Antibiotic Prescribing in Patients with Sexually Transmitted Infections Using the ATC/DDD Method at Kimia Farma Cililitan Besar Main Clinic, on January-December 2024 Period.*

Globally increasing Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) threaten therapeutic effectiveness due to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), driven by irrational antibiotic prescribing. Evaluating antibiotic use, particularly with the WHO-recommended Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) and Defined Daily Dose (DDD) methods, was crucial for AMR control. This study aimed to evaluate the rationality and patterns of antibiotic prescribing in STI patients at Kimia Farma Cililitan Besar Main Clinic. A quantitative descriptive analytic cross-sectional design was employed, with retrospective data collection from the medical records of bacterial STI patients (aged >17 years, receiving oral antibiotic therapy, non-comorbid) from January to December 2024. Quantitative analysis covered patient profiles, DDD/1000 patient-days use patterns, and guideline adherence. Results showed patients were predominantly male (83.61%) and aged 36-45 years (55.74%), with Gonorrhea (78.7%) as the most frequent diagnosis. Cefixime 200 mg and Doxycycline 100 mg were the most commonly prescribed antibiotics; Doxycycline (17.79) had the highest DDD/1000 patient-days value. Most antibiotics fell into ACCESS/WATCH categories. Generally, antibiotic prescribing was deemed rational. However, specific attention was needed for Ciprofloxacin use for gonorrhea, which is no longer recommended due to resistance. Continuous monitoring is essential to improve therapy quality and curb resistance.

Keywords: *Antibiotics, Antimicrobial Resistance, ATC/DDD, Rational Prescribing, Sexually Transmitted Infections.*