

ABSTRAK

Nama : Irma Julyani
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul : Evaluasi Kuantitatif Penggunaan Antibiotika Pada Pasien ICU
Dengan Metode *Defined Daily Dose* (DDD) Dan *Drug Utilization*
90% (DU90%) Di RSPI Prof. Dr. Sulianti Saroso Periode Januari –
Juni Tahun 2018

Berdasarkan WHO studi penggunaan obat dapat menggunakan dua cara yaitu secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Evaluasi kuantitatif untuk mengevaluasi jenis dan jumlah penggunaan obat dengan metode *Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical/Defined Daily Dose* (ATC/DDD) dan *Drug Utilization 90% (DU 90%)*. Tujuan penelitian untuk pengevaluasian terhadap kuantitas penggunaan antibiotik di rumah sakit menggunakan metode berstandar internasional yang dapat bermanfaat dalam upaya pengendalian resistensi antibiotika dan dalam perencanaan pengadaan antibiotika di rumah sakit. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dengan teknik pengambilan data menggunakan total sampling. Hasil penelitian Kuantitas penggunaan antibiotika dan jenis antibiotika adalah golongan karbapenem jenis antibiotika meropenem sebanyak 29.790%. Pola penggunaan dalam segmen 90% adalah Meropenem (29.790%), Isoniazid (10.498%), Rifampicin (9.091%) , Etambutol (8.748%), Ciprofloxacin (7.306%), Klindamisin (4.762%), Levofloxacin (4.62%), Pirazinamid (4.546%), Streptomisin(3.937%), Gentamisin (3.391%), dan Azitromicin (3.247%).

Kata kunci :

Antibiotika, Evaluasi Kuantitatif

ABSTRACT

Name : Irma Julyani

Study Program : Pharmacy

Title : Quantitative Evaluation of The Usage of Antibiotics in ICU Patients with Defined Daily Dose (DDD) Method and 90% Drug Utilization (DU90%) in RSPI Prof. Dr. Sulianti Saroso During Period January - June in 2018

Based on the study of WHO, the usage of drugs can be used in two ways, which are qualitatively and quantitatively. Quantitative evaluation is used to evaluate the type and the amount of the usage of drug use with *Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical / Defined Daily Dose* (ATC / DDD) method and *Drug Utilization 90%* (DU90%). The purpose of the study is to evaluate the quantity of the usage of antibiotic in hospitals using international standard methods that can be useful in efforts to control antibiotic resistance and in planning the procurement of antibiotics in hospitals. This study uses secondary data with data collection techniques using total sampling. The results of the study are the quantity of the usage of antibiotic and the type of antibiotic which is a group of carbapenem antibiotics meropenem as many as 29,790%. The patterns of usage in the segment 90% were Meropenem (29,790%), Isoniazid (10.498%), Rifampicin (9,091%), Ethambutol (8,748%), Ciprofloxacin (7,306%), Clindamycin (4,762%), Levofloxacin (4.62%), Pyrazinamide (4,546%), Streptomycin (3,937%), Gentamicin (3,391%), and Azithromycin (3,247%).

Keywords:

Antibiotics, Quantitative evaluation