Analysis of Antibiotic Use in Outpatients in Banyumudal Health Center based on Permenkes RI No. 5 of 2014

(xi + 81 pages + 10 tables + 2 Figures + 5 Appendices)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Antibiotics are substances formed by microorganisms that can inhibit or kill the growth of other microorganisms. Antibiotics used inappropriately or irrationally cause bacteria to become resistant to antibiotics. The purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of antibiotic use in outpatients at the Banyumudal Health Center and to determine the rationale of antibiotic use based on the correct drug, dose, frequency and duration.*

Methods: *The research used is descriptive method, with retrospective data collection. The sample of this study was all outpatients data on recipient of 78 patients during in the period January - December 2020 at the Banyumudal Health Center.*

Results: *From the research that has been done, the biggest diagnosis is Pharyngitis (32.5%), ISPA(14.1%), Scabies (10.2%), Abscess (9%), Dermatitis (7.7%)), Bronchitis (5.1%), Varicella (5.1%), Gastritis (2.6%), Acute otitis media (AOM) (2.6%), Conjunctivitis (1.3%), Dermatophytosis (1 .3%), Hordeolum (1.3%), Impetigo (1.3%), Pneumonia (1.3%), Pyorderm (1.3%), Acute rhinitis (1.3%), Typhoid (1, 3%). Patients who received antibiotics were mostly women (59%) while men (41%). The results showed that the most used antibiotics were Amoxicillin (84.6%), Ciprofloxacin (9%), Cefadroxil (5.12%) and the least Clindamycin (1.28%). The use of antibiotics in this study found the right percentage of the drug was 46%, correct dose was 100%, correct frequency was 100%, and right duration was 0%.*

Conclusion: *In this study, there were 4 types of antibiotics prescribed at the Banyumudal Health Center for the period January - December 2020, namely Amoxicillin (84.6%), Ciprofloxacin (9%), Cefadroxil (5.12%) and Clindamycin (1, 28%). The percentage of right was 46%, correct dose was 100%, right frequency was 100%, and right duration was 0%.*

(Bibliography : 2005 - 2017)

Keywords: *Antibiotics, Rationality, Outpatient Health Center*

Analisis Penggunaan Antibiotik Pada Pasien Rawat Jalan Di Puskesmas Banyumudal berdasarkan Permenkes RI No. 5 Tahun 2014

(xi + 81 halaman + 10 tabel + 2 Gambar + 5 Lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Antibiotik adalah zat yang dibentuk oleh mikroorganisme yang dapat menghambat atau membunuh pertumbuhan mikroorganisme lain. Antibiotik yang digunakan dengan tidak tepat atau tidak rasional menyebabkan bakteri resisten terhadap antibiotik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis pola penggunaan antibiotik pasien rawat jalan di Puskesmas Banyumudal dan untuk menganalisis kerasionalan penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan tepat obat, dosis, frekuensi dan durasi.

Metode: Metode penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pengambilan datanya secara *retrospektif.* Sampel penelitian ini adalah seluruh data pasien rawat jalan dalam menerima antibiotik sebanyak 78 pasien dalam periode Januari - Desember 2020.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, diperoleh diagnosa paling banyak ditemui yaitu Faringitis (32,5%), ISPA (14,1%), Scabies (10,2%), Abses (9%), Dermatitis (7,7%), Bronchitis (5,1%),Varisela (5,1%), Gastritis (2,6%),Otitis media akut (OMA) (2,6%), Conjungtivitis (1,3%), Dermatofitosis (1,3%), Hordeolum (1,3%), Impetigo (1,3%), Pneumonia (1,3%), Pyorderm (1,3%),Rhinitis akut (1,3%), Thypoid (1,3%). Pasien yang menerima antibiotik banyak perempuan sebesar (59%) sedangkan pada laki-laki sebesar (41%). Hasil penelitian diperoleh bahwa penggunaan antibiotik terbanyak yaitu Amoksisillin (84,6%), Ciprofloksasin (9%), Cefadroxil (5,12%) dan paling sedikit Clindamycin (1,28%). Penggunaan antibiotik dalam penelitian ini didapatkan Persentase tepat obat 46%, tepat dosis 100%, tepat frekuensi 100%, dan tepat durasi 0%

Simpulan: Pada penelitian yang telah dilakukan ada 4 jenis antibiotik yang diresepkan di Puskesmas Banyumudal periode Januari – Desember 2020, yaitu Amoksisillin sebanyak (84,6%), Ciprofloksasin (9%), Cefadroxil (5,12%) dan Clindamycin (1,28%). Persentase tepat obat sebesar 46%, tepat dosis 100%, tepat frekuensi 100%, dan tepat durasi 0%.

(Daftar Pustaka : 2005 - 2017)

Kata kunci : Antibiotik, Rasionalitas, Puskesmas Rawat Jalan