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ANALISIS KETEPATAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIKA PADA PASIEN RAWAT JALAN DI PUSKESMAS TAMBAKROMO KABUPATEN PATI BERDASARKAN PERMENKES RI NO. 5 TAHUN 2014 PERIODE JANUARI – DESEMBER 2020

(xvii + 92 halaman + 9 tabel + 2 Gambar + 6 Lampiran)

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional dapat menyebabkan dampak negatif yaitu resistensi bakteri. Resistensi antibiotik dapat memperpanjang masa infeksi, memperburuk kondisi klinis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui ketepatan penggunaan Antibiotika dan mengetahui pola penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan diagnosa infeksi pasien di Puskesmas Tambakromo Kabupaten Pati.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental, dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pengambilan datanya secara retrospektif. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Puskesmas Tambakromo dan sampel dalam penelitian ini diperoleh sebanyak 154 pasien dari resep dengan rekam medik. Data di analisis melalui proses coding dengan periode pengambilan data dari Januari – Desember 2020

Hasil: Pasien yang mendapatkan peresepan antibiotik terbanyak adalah pasien yang berjenis kelamin perempuan sebanyak 92 pasien (59,74%), umur 26 - 45 sebanyak 41 pasien (26,62%), jenis penyakit terbanyak adalah Faringitis sebanyak 59 pasien (38,31%). Antibiotik yang digunakan yaitu Amoxicillin sebanyak 83 pasien (53,90%), Kloramfenikol sebanyak 50 pasien (32,47%), Ciprofloxacin sebanyak 16 pasien (10,39%), Cotrimoxazol sebanyak 3 pasien (1,95%), Cefadrosil sebanyak 2 pasien (1,30%). Ketepatan pemilihan obat antibiotik berdasarkan Permenkes RI No. 5 Tahun 2014 sebanyak 132 pasien (85,72%), ketepatan dosis sebanyak 132 (100%), ketepatan frekuensi sebanyak 103 pasien (78,04%) dan ketepatan durasi sebanyak 34 (25,75%).

Simpulan: Peresepan antibiotik terbanyak di Puskesmas Tambakromo periode Januari- Desember 2020 yaitu Amoxicillin sebanyak 83 pasien (53,90%). Ketepatan pemilihan obat antibiotik sebanyak 132 pasien (85,72%), ketepatan dosis sebanyak 132 (100%), ketepatan frekuensi sebanyak 103 pasien (78,04%) dan ketepatan durasi sebanyak 34 (25,75%).

(Daftar Pustaka : 2003 – 2019)

Kata Kunci: Ketepatan, antibiotika, puskesmas

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**ANALYSIS OF THE ACCURACY OF ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN
OUTPATIENT PATIENTS AT PUSKESMAS TAMBAKROMO, PATI
REGENCY BASED ON PERMENKES RI NO. 5 YEAR 2014 PERIOD
JANUARY – DECEMBER 2020**

(xvii + 92 pages + 9 tables + 2 Figures + 6 Attachments)

ABSTRACT

Background: Irrational use of antibiotics can cause a negative impact, namely bacterial resistance. Antibiotic resistance can prolong the duration of infection, worsening the clinical condition. The purpose of this study was to determine the accuracy of the use of antibiotics and to determine the pattern of antibiotic use based on the diagnosis of patient infection at the Tambakromo Health Center, Pati Regency.

Methods: This research is a non-experimental research, using a descriptive method with retrospective data collection. This research was conducted at the Tambakromo Health Center and the sample in this study was obtained as many as 154 patients from prescriptions with medical records. The data is analyzed through a coding process with a data collection period from January – December 2020.

Result: Patients who received the most antibiotic prescriptions were female patients as many as 92 patients (59.74%), ages 26 - 45 as many as 41 patients (26.62%), the most type of disease was Pharyngitis as many as 59 patients (38.31%) . The antibiotics used were Amoxicillin in 83 patients (53.90%), Chloramphenicol in 50 patients (32.47%), Ciprofloxacin in 16 patients (10.39%), Cotrimoxazole in 3 patients (1.95%), Cefadroxil in 2 patients (1.30%). The accuracy of the selection of antibiotic drugs based on the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5 of 2014 as many as 132 patients (85.72%), the accuracy of the dose was 132 (100%), the accuracy of the frequency was 103 patients (78.04%) and the accuracy of the duration was 34 (25.75%).

Conclusion: The most antibiotic prescriptions at the Tambakromo Health Center for the January-December 2020 period were Amoxicillin with 83 patients (53.90%). The accuracy of antibiotic drug selection was 132 patients (85.72%), dosage accuracy was 132 (100%), frequency accuracy was 103 patients (78.04%) and duration accuracy was 34 (25.75%).

(Bibliography: 2003 – 2019)

Keywords: Accuracy, antibiotics, health center