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**EVALUASI RASIONALITAS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK
PADA PASIEN INFEKSI SALURAN PERNAPASAN AKUT
(ISPA) ATAS DI RUMAH SAKIT DIAN HARAPAN KOTA
JAYAPURA
PERIODE SEPTEMBER – NOVEMBER 2020**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Infeksi saluran pernapasan akut (ISPA) merupakan infeksi saluran pernapasan akut yang menyerang bagian saluran atas dan bawah secara stimulan atau berurutan. Antibiotik merupakan golongan obat yang paling banyak digunakan untuk mengatasi infeksi ini. Ketidakrasionalan penggunaan antibiotik dapat menimbulkan pathogen atau resisten terhadap antibiotik, dan dapat meningkatkan efek samping obat.

Tujuan : Untuk mengevaluasi rasionalitas terapi dan pola persepsian antibiotik pada pasien infeksi saluran pernapasan akut atas di instalasi rawat jalan Rumah Sakit Dian Harapan Kota Jayapura Periode September-November 2020 Berdasarkan Permenkes RI No. 5 Tahun 2014.

Metode : Penelitian ini bersifat non eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian secara deskriptif dan pengambilan data secara *purposive sampling* dengan data rekam medis pasien umur 12-65 tahun.

Hasil : Pasien yang mendapat persepsian antibiotik terbanyak adalah laki-laki sebanyak 30 pasien (61,22%), umur 26-35 tahun sebanyak 22 pasien (44,90%), kriteria antibiotik terbanyak adalah golongan sefalosporin generasi I (cefadroxil) sebanyak 20 pasien (40,82%). Kesesuaian pemberian antibiotik pada pasien ISPA Atas tepat pasien sebanyak 49 pasien (100%), tepat indikasi sebanyak 49 pasien (100%), tepat obat sebanyak 39 pasien (79,59%), dan tepat dosis sebanyak 39 pasien (79,59%). Kerasionalan terapi antibiotik sebanyak 39 pasien (79,59%) dikatakan rasional.

Kesimpulan : Kerasionalan terapi antibiotik sebanyak 39 pasien dengan persentase 79,59% dikatakan rasional

Kata Kunci : Antibiotik, rasionalitas, infeksi, pernapasan

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**RATIONALITY EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN PATIENTS OF
UPPER ACUTE RESPIRATORY TREATMENT (ARI) AT DIAN
HARAPAN HOSPITAL, JAYAPURA PERIOD SEPTEMBER –
NOVEMBER 2020**

ABSTRACT

Background Acute respiratory infection (ARI) is an acute respiratory infection that attacks the upper and lower tracts simultaneously or sequentially. Antibiotics are the most widely used drug class to treat this infection. Irrational use of drugs can cause pathogens or resistance to antibiotics, and can increase drug side effects.

Objective: To evaluate the rationality of therapy and the pattern of prescribing antibiotics in patients with acute upper respiratory tract infections in the outpatient installation of the Dian Harapan Hospital, Jayapura City for the September-November 2020 period. 5 of 2014.

Methods: This research is non-experimental with a descriptive research design and data collection by purposive sampling with data from medical records of patients aged 12-65 years.

Results: Patients who received the most antibiotic prescriptions were male as many as 30 patients (61.22%), age 26-35 years as many as 22 patients (44.90%), the most antibiotic criteria were the first generation cephalosporin group (cefadroxil) as many as 20 patients (40,82%). Appropriateness of antibiotics in upper ARI patients was 49 patients (100%), right indication was 49 patients (100%), right drug was 39 patients (79.59%), and right dose was 39 patients (79.59%). The rationale for antibiotic therapy was 39 patients (79.59%) said to be rational.

Conclusion: The rationale for antibiotic therapy was 39 patients with a percentage of 79.59% said to be rational

Keywords: Infection, respiratory, antibiotics, use