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**EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PROFILAKSIS PADA PASIEN BEDAH
SESAR DI RSI SULTAN AGUNG**

INTISARI

Latar belakang : Bedah sesar merupakan salah satu operasi yang berisiko tinggi terjadinya infeksi. Tujuan dari penelitian yaitu untuk mengevaluasi tentang ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis pada pasien bedah sesar di RSI Sultan Agung.

Metode : Penelitian ini dilakukan secara non eksperimental (observasional), dengan rancangan analisis yang digunakan yaitu metode deskriptif berdasarkan data sekunder rekam medik. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif, menggunakan metode *purposive sampling*. Jumlah sampel yang dianalisis sebanyak 38 sampel. Analisis data dengan menggunakan analisa deskriptif.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian menunjukkan evaluasi ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis pada pasien bedah sesar di RSI Sultan Agung yaitu kesesuaian jenis antibiotik sesuai dengan standar pedoman WHO 2021 yaitu Cefazolin sebanyak 12 pasien dengan persentase 92% dan Pensilin-sulbaktam sebanyak 1 pasien dengan persentase 8%. Rute pemberian obat semua pasien bedah sesar diberikan secara intravena. Dosis pemberian obat 100% sesuai dengan standar panduan. Waktu pemberian obat 100% sesuai dengan standar panduan dan lama pemberian sebanyak 8 pasien dengan persentase 61% diberikan selama 1 hari (24 jam).

Simpulan : Antibiotik profilaksis berdasarkan ketepatan jenis sesuai pedoman WHO 2021 yaitu Cefazolin sebanyak 12 pasien dengan persentase 92% dan Pensilin-sulbaktam sebanyak 1 pasien dengan persentase 8%. Rute pemberian obat semua pasien bedah sesar diberikan secara intravena. Dosis pemberian obat 100% sesuai dengan standar pedoman. Waktu pemberian obat 100% sesuai dengan standar panduan dan lama pemberian sebanyak 8 pasien dengan persentase 61% diberikan selama 1 hari (24 jam).

Kata kunci : Antibiotik profilaksis, Bedah Sesar, Evaluasi Penggunaan

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EVALUATION OF PROPHYLAXIC ANTIBIOTICS USE FOR CESAREAN SECTION PATIENTS IN RSI SULTAN AGUNG

ABSTRACT

Background: Cesarean section is an operation that carries a high risk of infection. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the appropriateness of the use of prophylactic antibiotics in cesarean section patients at Sultan Agung Hospital.

Methods: : This research was conducted non-experimental (observational), with the analytical design used is descriptive method based on secondary data from medical records. Data were collected retrospectively, using purposive sampling method. The number of samples analyzed were 38 samples. Data analysis using descriptive analysis.

Results: The results showed an evaluation of the appropriateness of the use of prophylactic antibiotics in cesarean section patients at Sultan Agung Hospital, namely the suitability of the type of antibiotic according to the 2021 WHO guidelines, namely cefazolin in 12 patients with a percentage of 92% and pencilin-sulbactam in 1 patient with a percentage of 8%. The route of drug administration for all cesarean section patients was given intravenously. The dose of drug administration was 100% according to the guideline standard. The time of administration of the drug was 100% in accordance with the guideline standard and the duration of administration was 8 patients with a percentage of 61% given for 1 day (24 hours).

Conclusion: Prophylactic antibiotics based on the type accuracy according to the 2021 WHO guidelines, namely cefazolin as many as 12 patients with a percentage of 92% and pencilin-sulbactam. in 1 patient with a percentage of 8%. The route of drug administration for all cesarean section patients was given intravenously. The dosage of the drug is 100% in accordance with the standard guidelines. The time of drug administration was 100% in accordance with the standard guidelines and the duration of administration was 8 patients with a percentage of 61% given for 1 day

Keywords: Prophylactic antibiotics, Cesarean section, Evaluation of use