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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Antibiotik merupakan obat yang digunakan untuk mengatasi penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh bakteri. Di Indonesia penggunaan antibiotik melalui persepsian cukup tinggi dan kurang bijak, hal inilah yang menyebabkan kejadian resistensi bakteri semakin meningkat. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengevaluasi ketepatan dosis antibiotik di Puskesmas Pandan Agung Sumatera Selatan periode Januari – Juni 2021.

Metode: Sampel yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh pasien yang mendapatkan terapi antibiotik selama bulan Januari – Juni 2021 yang dilihat dari data buku register di Puskesmas Pandan Agung Sumatera Selatan. Pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Ketepatan dosis berdasarkan Permenkes RI No.5 tahun 2014, panduan Dasar Pengobatan Puskesmas dan *Drugs Information Handbook edisi 17*.

Hasil : Karakteristik berdasarkan rentang usia terbanyak yaitu usia 46-65 tahun yang berjumlah 24 pasien (26,67%), jenis kelamin perempuan menduduki jumlah pasien terbanyak sebanyak 56 pasien (62,22%) dan distribusi jenis penyakit infeksi terbanyak yaitu infeksi saluran pernafasan akut (ISPA) atas 50 pasien (55,56%). Penggunaan antibiotik terbanyak yaitu golongan penicillin (amoxicillin) sebanyak 71 pasien (78,89%). Mayoritas bentuk sediaan antibiotik yang digunakan tablet sebesar 84 pasien (93,33%). Ketepatan dosis sebesar 87 pasien (96,67%) dan ketidaktepatan dosis antibiotik sebesar 3 pasien (3,33%).

Kesimpulan: Penggunaan antibiotik di Puskesmas Pandan Agung periode Januari – Juni 2021 meliputi chloramfenicol, ciprofloxacin, amoxycillin, cefixime, cotrimoxazole, dan clindamicin, ketepatan dosis sebesar 87 pasien (96,67%) dan ketidaktepatan dosis antibiotik sebesar 3 pasien (3,33%).

Kata Kunci: antibiotik, infeksi, ketepatan dosis

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ABSTRACT

Background : Antibiotics are drugs used to treat infectious diseases caused by bacteria. In Indonesia, the use of antibiotics through prescribing is quite high and unwise, this is what causes the incidence of bacterial resistance to increase. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the accuracy of antibiotic doses at the Pandan Agung Public Health Center, South Sumatra for the period January - June 2021.

Methods: The sample used in this study were all patients who received antibiotic therapy during January – June 2021, which was seen from the register book data at the Pandan Agung Public Health Center, South Sumatra. Sampling using purposive sampling technique. The accuracy of the dose is based on the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5 of 2014, the Basic Guide to Health Center Treatment and the 17th edition of the Drugs Information Handbook.

Results: Characteristics based on the most age range, namely the age of 46-65 years which amounted to 24 patients (26.67%), female sex occupied the highest number of patients as many as 56 patients (62.22%) and the distribution of the most types of infectious diseases, namely respiratory tract infections. acute respiratory infection (ARI) in 50 patients (55.56%). The highest use of antibiotics was penicillin (amoxicillin) as many as 71 patients (78.89%). The majority of the antibiotic dosage forms used were tablets by 84 patients (93.33%). The accuracy of the dose was 87 patients (96.67%) and the inappropriateness of the antibiotic dose was 3 patients (3.33%).

Conclusion: The use of antibiotics at the Pandan Agung Health Center for the period January – June 2021 includes chloramfenicol, ciprofloxacin, amoxicillin, cefixime, cotrimoxazole, and clindamicin, the accuracy of the dose was 87 patients (96.67%) and the inappropriateness of the antibiotic dose was 3 patients (3.33%).

Keywords: antibiotics, infection, accuracy dose