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**EVALUASI DOSIS SEFTRIAKSON PADA PASIEN RAWAT INAP DI
RUMAH SAKIT ISLAM SULTAN AGUNG SEMARANG PERIODE
JANUARI – MARET 2019**

(xi + 87 halaman + 7 tabel)

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Penyakit infeksi adalah penyebab umum morbiditas dan mortalitas di berbagai negara berkembang. Antibiotik digunakan untuk mengontrol penyakit infeksi. Ketidakrasionalan penggunaan antibiotika menimbulkan kejadian *Drug Related Problems* (DRPs) yang berdampak negatif terhadap *outcomes* pasien. Sefalosforin merupakan antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan untuk mengatasi infeksi. Di antara generasi ke tiga Sefalosforin, Seftriakson adalah obat yang paling sering diresepkan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengevaluasi dosis Seftriakson pada pasien rawat inap di RSI Sultan Agung Semarang Periode Januari – Maret 2019 berdasarkan *Drug Information Handbook 24th Edition* dan ISO Indonesia Volume 52 tahun 2018.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif-retrospektif di RSI Sultan Agung Semarang. Data diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* sebanyak 100 rekam medis pasien periode Januari – Maret 2019 yang menggunakan Seftriakson.

Hasil: Seftriakson paling banyak digunakan pada pasien dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebesar 53%, usia pemuda sebesar 68%, dan diagnosis Tifoid sebesar 28%. Hasil evaluasi dosis, meliputi 99% tepat dosis, 1% dosis terlalu rendah, 0% dosis terlalu tinggi, 66% tepat frekuensi pemberian, 34% frekuensi pemberian terlalu sering, dan 0% frekuensi pemberian kurang sering.

Simpulan: Evaluasi dosis Seftriakson, meliputi 99% tepat dosis (1% dosis terlalu rendah) dan 66% tepat frekuensi pemberian (34% frekuensi pemberian terlalu sering)

Kata kunci: Seftriakson, tepat dosis, tepat frekuensi pemberian

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THE EVALUATION OF CEFTRIAXONE DOSAGE IN INPATIENTS AT SULTAN AGUNG ISLAMIC HOSPITAL SEMARANG IN THE PERIOD OF JANUARY – MARCH 2019

(xi + 87 pages + 7 tables)

ABSTRACT

Background: Infectious diseases are a common cause of morbidity and mortality in developing countries. Antibiotics are used to control infectious diseases. The irrational use of antibiotics causes the occurrence of Drug Related Problems (DRPs) which have a negative impact on patient outcomes. Cephalosporines are the most widely used antibiotics for treating infections. Among the 3rd generation Cephalosporines, Ceftriaxone is the most prescribed drug. This research used to evaluate the dose of Ceftriaxone in inpatient at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang in period of January – March 2019 based on the Drug Information Handbook 24th Edition and ISO Indonesia Volume 52 2018.

Methods: This research was conducted with a descriptive-restrospective method at Sultan Agung Islamic Hospital Semarang. Data were collected by using purposive sampling technique as many as 100 medical records of patients using Ceftriaxone from January to March 2019.

Results: Ceftriaxone was most widely used in male patients as many as 53%, youth age as many as 68%, and typhoid diagnosed as many as 28 cases 28%. Dose evaluation results were 99% correct dosage, 1% underdose, 0% overdose, 66% correct frequency of administering, 0% not frequent enough administering, 34% too frequent administering.

Conclusion: Evaluation of Ceftriaxone dosage, includes 99% correct dosage (1% underdose) and 66% correct frequency of administering (34% too frequent administering).

Keywords: Ceftriaxone, correct dosage, correct frequency