

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Farmasi, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
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Diki Prakoso
050218A056

ANALISIS KESESUAIAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK DI PUSKESMAS WAY HALIM KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG PADA BULAN JULI – DESEMBER 2019 BERDASARKAN PERMENKES RI NO. 5 TAHUN 2014

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Perilaku yang salah dalam penggunaan antibiotik menjadi risiko terjadinya pemakaian antibiotik yang tidak rasional, peningkatan resistensi dan peningkatan harga. Tujuannya untuk mengetahui serta menganalisis pola persepan dan kesesuaian persepan antibiotik pada pasien khusus infeksi bakteri di Puskesmas Way Halim Kota Bandar Lampung pada Bulan Juli - Desember 2019.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini yaitu non eksperimental menggunakan metode bersifat *deskriptif* dengan pendekatan secara *retrospektif* serta pengambilan data secara *purposive sampling*. Sampel dalam penelitian ini diperoleh sebanyak 144 pasien dari rekam medik pasien.

Hasil: Kriteria pasien yang mendapat antibiotik terbanyak adalah perempuan (55.56%), umur 13-25 tahun (40.97%), jenis penyakit yang mendapat antibiotik terbanyak yaitu faringitis (45.14%). Kriteria antibiotik terbanyak adalah golongan Sefalosporin dengan jenis antibiotiknya yaitu Cefadroxil sebanyak 49 pasien (33.33%). Ketepatan berdasarkan standar terapi dari Permenkes RI No.5 tahun 2014 menunjukkan bahwa tepat pemilihan obat 52.08%, tepat dosis 100%, tepat frekuensi 78.67% dan tepat durasi 62.67%.

Simpulan: Antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan yaitu Cefadroxil (33.33%). Persentase ketepatan pemilihan obat 52.08%, ketepatan dosis 100%, ketepatan frekuensi 78.67% dan ketepatan durasi 62.67%.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, Kerasionalan, Resistensi, Puskesmas

Ngudi Waluyo University
Study Program of Pharmacy, Faculty of Health Sciences
Final Project, August 2020
Diki Prakoso
050218A056

SUITABILITY ANALYSIS OF ANTIBIOTIC USED IN WAY HALIM PUBLIC HEALTH CARE OF BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY IN JULY – DECEMBER 2019 BASED ON THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA HEALTH MINISTER REGULATION NO. 5 OF 2014

ABSTRACT

Background: Incorrect behavior in the use of antibiotics is a risk of irrational use of antibiotics, increased resistance, and increased prices. The aim is to determine and analyze the pattern of prescribing and the suitability of antibiotic prescribing in patients specifically for bacterial infection at the Way Halim Health Care in Bandar Lampung City in July - December 2019.

Methods: This type of research is non-experimental using a *descriptive* method with a *retrospective* approach and data collection by *purposive sampling*. The sample in this study was obtained as many as 144 patients from the patient medical records.

Results: Criteria for patients who received the most antibiotics were women (55.56%), age 13-25 years (40.97%), types of diseases that received the most antibiotics namely pharyngitis (45.14%). The criteria for most antibiotic are the Cephalosporin group with the type of antibiotic that is Cefadroxil as many as 49 patients (33.33%). Accuracy based on standard therapy from the Republic of Indonesia Health Regulation No.5 of 2014 shows that the right of drug selection is 52.08%, the right dose is 100%, the right frequency is 78.67% and the right duration is 62.67%.

Conclusion: The most widely used antibiotic is Cefadroxil (33.33%). The percentage of drug selection accuracy 52.08%, dose accuracy 100%, frequency accuracy 78.67%, and duration accuracy 62.67%.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Rationality, Resistance, Public Health Center