

Antibiotic prescription practices in six primary health centers in South Sumatra

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan studi penggunaan obat secara rasional, khususnya penggunaan antibiotika pada pasien-pasien infeksi saluran nafas akut dan diare akut di 6 Puskesmas (PKM) di daerah-daerah perkotaan, pinggir kota dan pedusunan di Propinsi Sumatra Selatan. Sampel diambil secara acak sebanyak 15% dan proporsional dengan jumlah pasien berobat jalan di tiap PKM, selama periode 3 bulan (Januari s/d Maret 1997). Karakteristik pasien, diagnosis, dan jumlah serta tipe obat (termasuk obat suntik) dicatat dalam "coding sheet" untuk selanjutnya dilakukan analisis. Didapatkan 1781 kasus, dengan jumlah rata-rata obat per resep 2.7; persentase kasus yang diberi suntikan adalah 47%; dan persentase pasien yang mendapat antibiotika adalah 49%. Enam puluh empat persen dari 1277 kasus infeksi saluran nafas atas akut, dan 79% dari 140 kasus diare akut diberi antibiotika. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat penggunaan obat yang tidak rasional (berlebihan) yang jelas terlihat pada kasus-kasus infeksi saluran nafas atas akut dan pada kasus-kasus diare akut. (Med J Indones 2004; 14: 44-9)

<hr><i>Drug utilization study, especially antibiotic usage in therapy of mild acute upper respiratory infections and acute diarrheas has been conducted in six Primary Health Center (PHC) in urban, suburban and rural area in the Province of South Sumatra. We conducted systematic random sampling during which 15% of patients in each PHC were taken. We collected information about drug utilization from medical record of out patient in each PHC for three months period (January to March 1997). We recorded the characteristics of patients, the diagnosis, the number and type of drug (including injection) used. The number of cases studied was 1781, with the average number of drug per prescription being 2.7; the percentage of cases receiving an injection was 43%, and the percentage of cases receiving antibiotic was 48%. Sixty-four percent of 1277 acute respiratory tract infections (common cold), and 79% of 140 cases of acute diarrhea received antibiotic. This study showed that there is overuse or inappropriate use of drugs, especially antibiotic for acute nonspecific diarrhea and mild acute respiratory tract infections. (Med J Indones 2004; 14: 44-9)</i>