

Evaluasi penggunaan antibiotika dengan metode gyssens pada pasien stroke rawat inap di RSUD Koja secara retrospektif periode KJS dan BPJS = Evaluation of antibiotic with gyssens method on patient with stroke at RSUD Koja as retrospective approach KJS and BPJS period

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Abstrak

Stroke merupakan penyebab utama mortalitas dan morbiditas di seluruh dunia. Pasien stroke rentan terhadap peningkatan risiko komplikasi medis, terutama infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan antibiotika dengan metode Gyssens pada pasien stroke rawat inap di RSUD Koja (Periode KJS dan periode BPJS). Desain penelitian cross sectional secara retrospektif. Sampel terdiri dari 112 rekam medik periode KJS (Juli 2013 - Desember 2013) dan 74 rekam medik periode BPJS (Januari 2014 ? Juni 2014) diambil secara total sampling. Evaluasi penggunaan antibiotika dianalisis menggunakan Chi Square dan uji regresi logistik multivariat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan persentase penggunaan antibiotika sebesar 23,11%, antibiotika yang digunakan seftriakson (33,3%), seftizoksim (7,6%) dan amoksisilin ? asam klavulanat (7,6%). Lama rawat > 7 hari (77,96%), pemberian antibiotika rute parenteral (68,67%) dan diagnosis infeksi seperti bronkopneumonia 29,33%, tuberkulosis paru 17,6% dan infeksi saluran kemih & genital 8,7%. Kesembuhan pasien setelah diberikan antibiotika (186 pasien terinfeksi) sebesar 69,3%. Hasil evaluasi dengan metode Gyssens menunjukkan rasionalitas antibiotika periode KJS sebesar 77,4% sedangkan periode BPJS sebesar 81,3%. Hasil analisis menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara rasionalitas antibiotika (metode Gyssens) dengan rute pemberian antibiotika dan jenis kelamin; hubungan antara kesembuhan pasien (outcome klinik) dengan rute pemberian antibiotika dan diagnosis infeksi secara bermakna ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian adalah rasionalitas antibiotika (metode Gyssens) berpengaruh terhadap outcome klinik secara bermakna ($p < 0,05$).

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Stroke is a major cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Patients with stroke is a susceptible risk to have the medical complications, especially infections. This study aim to evaluate antibiotic used by stroke patients hospitalized in RSUD Koja (KJS and BPJS period) with Gyssens methods. The study design is a retrospective cross-sectional. The sample is consisted of 112 medical records KJS period (July 2013-December 2013) and 74 medical records BPJS period (January 2014-June 2014) taken by total sampling. The evaluation of antibiotic used were analyzed using Chi Square and logistic regression multivariate. Antibiotic percentage used was 23,11%, the type of antibiotic were ceftriaxon 33,3%, ceftizozim 7,6% and amoxicillin ? clavulanic acid 7,6%. Length of stay more than 7 days was 77,96% and parenteral route of antibiotic administration was 68,67%. The diagnosis were 29,33% infected by bronchopneumonia, 17,6% pulmonary tuberculosis and 8,7% by urinary tract infection. The clinical outcome showed that 69,3% were recovered from 186 infectious patients. Gyssen evaluation method showed that rational antibiotic used on KJS period was 77,4% and BPJS periods was 81,3%. There were correlations between rational antibiotic used with route of administration, between clinical outcome with diagnosis and route of administration. The conclusion of this study according to Gyssen method is the rational antibiotic used influence the clinical outcome ($p < 0,05$).;Stroke is a major cause of mortality and morbidity worldwide. Patients with stroke is a

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