

Profil penggunaan antibiotik pasien rawat inap dewasa dengan penyakit tropik infeksi RSCM periode Juni 2014-2015 dengan metode defined daily dose = Antibiotic usage profile of inpatient with tropical infection diseases in RSCM during June 2014-2015 through defined daily dose calculation

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Abstrak

[Tingginya frekuensi penyakit tropik infeksi di Indonesia dan peran antibiotik yang sangat vital dalam terapinya menyebabkan tingginya pula potensi penggunaan antibiotik dalam jumlah yang besar di Indonesia. Kondisi ini dapat berujung pada resistensi antibiotik jika penggunaan antibiotik tidak dipantau. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kuantitas antibiotik yang diterima oleh pasien rawat inap dewasa di RSCM dengan penyakit tropik infeksi selama periode Juni 2014-2015. Data terkait terapi setiap sampel penelitian diperoleh melalui penelusuran rekam medik, yang kemudian dihitung dengan rumus defined daily dose (DDD). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa secara umum, antibiotik dengan kuantitas tertinggi adalah seftriakson (60,85 DDD/100 pasien-hari). DDD tersebut tergolong tinggi karena terdapat 18 pasien dari 34 sampel penelitian yang menerima terapi seftriakson. Untuk setiap diagnosis yang ditemukan pada sampel penelitian, seftriakson juga menjadi yang tertinggi pada demam tifoid (33,27 DDD/100 pasien-hari). Ditemukan pula penggunaan seftriakson pada pasien DBD (7,83 DDD/100 pasien-hari) dan malaria (3,20 DDD/100 pasien-hari) yang kemungkinan disebabkan oleh adanya infeksi sekunder pada pasien. Sementara itu, pada pasien leptospirosis, kuantitas penggunaan antibiotik tertinggi adalah meropenem (24,91 DDD/100 pasien-hari).;As the frequency of communicable disease in Indonesia is still high and antibiotic's role as its therapy is vital, there is a possibility that the amount of antibiotic used in Indonesia is also high. This condition may lead to antibiotic resistance. This research was conducted to quantify antibiotic usage of patient with tropical infection diseases in Ward A Building of RSCM during June 2014-2015. Data were collected from Medical Record Unit. Then, then data were calculated using defined daily dose (DDD) formula. The result showed that the highest antibiotic used to treat the patients, generally, was ceftriaxone (60,85 DDD/100 patient-days). This number is high as from 34 patients, 22 of them received ceftriaxone as part of their medication. For each diagnosis found in the sample of population, ceftriaxone was also the highest in thyphoid fever (29,78 DDD/100 patient-days). The use of ceftriaxone was also found in dengue hemorrhagic fever (7,48 DDD/100 patient-days) and malaria (2,55 DDD/100 patient-days). There is probability that those patients also had bacterial infection. Meanwhile, in patient with leptospirosis, the highest antibiotic used was levofloxacin (21,98 DDD/100 patient-days)., As the frequency of communicable disease in Indonesia is still high and antibiotic's role as its therapy is vital, there is a possibility that the amount of antibiotic used in Indonesia is also high. This condition may lead to antibiotic resistance. This research was conducted to quantify antibiotic usage of patient with tropical infection diseases in Ward A Building of RSCM during June 2014-2015. Data were collected from Medical Record Unit. Then, then data were calculated using defined daily dose (DDD) formula. The result showed that the highest antibiotic used to treat the patients, generally, was ceftriaxone (60,85 DDD/100 patient-days). This number is high as from 34 patients, 22 of them received ceftriaxone as part of their medication. For each diagnosis found in the sample of population,

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