

Profil Pemakaian Antibiotik Reserve Meropenem Di RSUP Fatmawati Pada Bulan April Tahun 2023 = Profile of Use Meropenem Reserve Antibiotic at Fatmawati Central General Hospital in April 2023

Ronaldo, author

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Abstrak

Resistensi antibiotik terjadi akibat bakteri berevolusi dan rentan terhadap antibiotik sehingga dapat meningkatkan risiko penyebaran penyakit serta kematian. Antibiotik golongan karbapenem merupakan antibiotik kelompok reserve, yang dapat diakses namun penggunaannya harus disesuaikan dengan pasien dan kondisi yang sangat spesifik, ketika antibiotik lainnya telah gagal atau tidak sesuai dalam pengobatan. Penggunaan meropenem di RSUP Fatmawati dibanding antibiotik lini ke 3 lainnya sangat jauh berbeda signifikan, oleh karena itu perlu dikaji terkait karakteristik pasien, regimen, indikasi, ada tidaknya konsultasi KPRA (Komite Pengendalian Resistensi Antimikroba) dan hasil kultur serta sensitivitas antimikroba. Karakteristik pasien yang menggunakan terapi antibiotik reserve meropenem pada April 2023 didominasi oleh laki-laki (52,8%) daripada perempuan (47,2%) dengan rentang usia 51-60 yang terbanyak (23,9%). Kultur dan sensitivitas yang dilakukan (389 kali/April 2023) menyatakan bahwa hasil terbanyak berupa biakan negatif (76,6%), disusul dengan *Acinetobacter baumannii* (6,9%) dan *Klebsiella pneumonia* (6,4%). Hasil biakan yang tidak negatif atau ditemukannya kuman patogen terdapat 91 biakan (23,4%) dari 389 biakan. Sampel yang masih sensitif terhadap antibiotik meropenem sebanyak 38 sampel (41,8%), sampel yang sudah resisten sebanyak 39 sampel (42,9%) dan yang tidak diketahui sebanyak 14 sampel (15,3%). Konsultasi terhadap tim PPRA dilakukan hanya 129 dari 176 pasien. Hasil konsultasi dapat diterima pemberiannya (32 pasien), ditolak pemberiannya (22 pasien), dan tidak direspon oleh tim PPRA (75 pasien)

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Antibiotic resistance occurs because bacteria evolve and become susceptible to antibiotics, increasing the risk of disease spread and death. Carbapenem class antibiotics are reserve group antibiotics, which can be accessed but their use must be tailored to patients and very specific conditions, when other antibiotics have failed or are not suitable in treatment. The use of meropenem at Fatmawati General Hospital compared to other 3rd line antibiotics is significantly different, therefore it is necessary to study patient characteristics, regimens, indications, the presence or absence of KPRA (Antimicrobial Resistance Control Committee) consultation and culture results and antimicrobial sensitivity. The characteristics of patients who used meropenem reserve antibiotic therapy in April 2023 were dominated by men (52.8%) rather than women (47.2%) with the highest age range of 51-60 (23.9%). The culture and sensitivity performed (389 times/April 2023) stated that the most results were negative cultures (76.6%), followed by *Acinetobacter baumannii* (6.9%) and *Klebsiella pneumonia* (6.4%). There were 91 cultures (23.4%) out of 389 cultures that were not negative or found pathogenic germs. There were 38 samples (41.8%) that were still sensitive to meropenem, 39 samples (42.9%) that were resistant, and 14 samples (15.3%) that were unknown. Consultation with the PPRA team was conducted for only 129 out of 176 patients. The results of the consultation were accepted (32 patients), rejected (22 patients), and not responded to by the PPRA team (75 patients).