

# PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI

## INTISARI

Pasien geriatri sering mengalami penurunan fungsi fisiologik salah satunya fungsi ginjal. Nilai laju filtrasi glomerulus (LFG) merupakan parameter yang digunakan untuk menilai penurunan fungsi ginjal. Penggunaan obat antibiotik pada geriatri yang dosisnya tidak sesuai dapat menyebabkan risiko penyakit ginjal kronis. Nilai LFG yang digunakan dalam evaluasi ketidaksesuaian terapi antibiotik dapat dihitung dengan formula *Modification of Diet in Renal Disease* (MDRD). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran evaluasi pengobatan antibiotik pada pasien geriatri berdasarkan LFG yang dihitung dengan formula MDRD di Rumah Sakit Kabupaten Bantul periode 2009.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain *cross sectional* yang bersifat retrospektif. Data diperoleh melalui rekam medis rumah sakit di Kabupaten Bantul periode Januari – Desember 2009. Pengolahan data dilakukan secara analisis deskriptif.

Terdapat 284 pasien geriatri di RS Kabupaten Bantul yang mendapatkan pemeriksaan kreatinin serum dan peresepan antibiotik. Profil pasien geriatri mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki (51,4%), berumur 60–75 tahun, kreatinin serum berada pada rentang normal. Derajat penurunan fungsi ginjal berdasarkan LFG pada *stage 1* ( $\geq 90$  ml/ min/  $1,73$  m<sup>2</sup>) sebanyak 102 (35,9%). Dari total 15, terdapat 4 kasus (26,7%) tidak sesuai dosis dengan rekomendasi *guideline*, 1 kasus (6,7%) obat tidak direkomendasikan oleh *guideline*, dan 10 kasus (66,7%) dosisnya sesuai rekomendasi *guideline*.

Kata kunci: geriatri, antibiotik, LFG, MDRD

**ABSTRAK**

*Geriatric patients have physiologic changes and decreased kidney function. Glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is the parameter used to assess decreased kidney function. The use of inappropriate doses of antibiotics can cause chronic kidney disease risk. GFR was calculated using the formula Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD). This study aimed to obtain the evaluation of antibiotic treatment in geriatric patients based on GFR calculated by MDRD formula in the hospital in Bantul period of 2009.*

*This study was an retrospective observational research with cross sectional design. The data were obtained through medical records of hospitals in Bantul regency period January to December 2009. The data was processed by descriptive analysis.*

*There were 284 geriatric patients in Bantul District Hospital who received examination of serum creatinine and antibiotic prescribings. The major profile were male (51.4%), aged 60-75 years, and had serum creatinine in the normal range. One hundred and two (35,9%) geriatrics had stage 1 degree of kidney impairment based on GFR ( $\geq 90$  ml / min / 1,73 m<sup>2</sup>). From total 15 cases, there were 4 cases (26.7%) not accordance with the recommendation guideline doses, 1 case (6.7%) that not recommended, and 10 cases (66.7%) accordance to guideline recommendations.*

**Keywords:** *geriatrics, antibiotics, GFR, MDRD*