

INTISARI

Pengobatan yang rasional pada Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) melatarbelakangi adanya penelitian tentang Pola persepan antibiotika pada infeksi saluran kemih pasien rawat jalan di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta periode Juli-Desember 2002, dengan tujuan mengkaji pola persepan antibiotika bagi pasien rawat jalan di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta periode Juli-Desember 2002, khususnya untuk mengetahui jenis antibiotika, dosis dan frekuensi penggunaan, bentuk sediaan, cara penggunaan, serta melihat apakah ada interaksi yang potensial terjadi antara antibiotika dengan antibiotika lain, dan dengan obat lain di resep.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian non eksperimental mengikuti metode survei deskriptif non analitik dengan pengumpulan data secara retrospektif. Adapun bahan yang digunakan adalah resep, salinan resep dan lembar catatan medik bulan Juli-Desember 2002. Penelitian dilakukan dalam 3 tahap yaitu: penelusuran data, pencatatan data dan melakukan analisis deskriptif.

Data yang terambil sebanyak 247 kasus menunjukkan distribusi jenis kelamin 65,18% laki-laki dan 34,82% perempuan. Antibiotika yang diberikan meliputi amoksisilin sebanyak 135 kasus (54,65%), tiamfenikol sebanyak 90 kasus (36,44%), sefradin sebanyak 14 kasus (5,67%), dan eritromisin sebanyak 8 kasus (3,24%). Bentuk sediaan yang digunakan adalah kapsul sebanyak 228 kasus (92,30%), tablet sebanyak 16 kasus (6,47%), dan sirup sebanyak 3 kasus (1,21%). Cara pemberian antibiotika 100,00% secara peroral. Dosis amoksisilin 500 mg dengan frekuensi penggunaan 4x1 sebanyak 130 kasus (52,63%), amoksisilin 125 mg/ 5 ml dengan frekuensi penggunaan 3x1Cth sebanyak 3 kasus (1,21%), amoksisilin 250 mg dengan frekuensi penggunaan 4x1 sebanyak 2 kasus (0,8%), tiamfenikol 500 mg dengan frekuensi penggunaan 4x1 sebanyak 11 kasus (4,45%), tiamfenikol 500 mg dengan frekuensi penggunaan 3x1 sebanyak 79 kasus (31,98%), sefradin 500 mg dengan frekuensi penggunaan 3x1 sebanyak 14 kasus (5,67%), dan eritromisin 500 mg dengan frekuensi penggunaan 3x1 sebanyak 8 kasus (3,24%). Terjadi potensial interaksi antara antibiotika dengan obat lain di resep (interaksi farmakodinamik) sebanyak 14 kasus (5,67%).

Kata kunci : pola persepan antibiotika, ISK

ABSTRACT

The rational medication for urinary tract infection was the reason why the research about prescribing pattern of the antibiotic for urinary tract infection in hospitalization patients at Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih Yogyakarta from July to December 2002 was conducted. This research aimed to analyze prescribing pattern of the antibiotic for urinary tract infection in the patients, particularly to knowing the antibiotic group, the type of antibiotic, dosage and utilization frequency, antibiotic form, and the administration. This research also intended to see is there any potential interaction between one antibiotic to another and with other drugs in the prescription.

This study was non-experimental research by using non-analytic descriptive survey method base on retrospective data collection. The source of this study were prescription, copy of prescription and medical report from July to December 2002. The research course was divided into three steps, that were data tracking, data recording and then descriptive analysis was completed.

The obtained data were 273 cases and it showed that distribution of sex was 65,18% for men and 34,822% for women. The antibiotic group that administered to the patients were 135 case for amoxycillin (54,65%), thiamphenicol were 90 cases (36,44%), cephradine were 14 cases (5,67%) and erytromycin were 8 cases (3,24%). The antibiotic form that administered were 228 cases (92,30%) for capsule, 16 cases (6,475) for tablet, and 3 cases (1,21%) for syrup. The administered method of the antibiotic was 100% by oral. The administration doses of antibiotic were 130 cases (54,65%) for 500 mg amoxycillin with utilization frequency were 4 times per day; 3 cases (1,21%) for 125 mg/ 5 ml amoxycillin with utilization frequency were 3 times per day; 2 cases (0,8%) for 250 mg amoxycillin with utilization frequency were 4 times per day; 11 cases (4,45%) for 500 mg thiamphenicol with utilization frequency were 4 times per day, 79 cases (31,98%) for 500 mg thiamphenicol with utilization frequency were 3 times per day; 14 cases (5,67%) for 500 mg cephradine with utilization frequency were 3 time per day; 8 cases (3,24%) for 500 mg erythromycin with utilization frequency were 3 time per day. There were 14 cases (5,67%) of potential interaction between one antibiotic with other drugs in the prescription (pharmacodinamic interaction).

Key words : antibiotic pattern, ISK