

INTISARI

Kanker payudara merupakan penyakit kanker yang paling banyak diderita oleh kaum wanita. Sel kanker tersebut merupakan hasil mutasi gen. Pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi lebih mudah terinfeksi sebab pemberian kemoterapi dapat menimbulkan *myelosuppression*. Oleh karena itu, pemberian antibiotika dibutuhkan untuk mengatasi infeksi yang terjadi

Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengevaluasi pemilihan dan penggunaan antibiotika pasca kemoterapi pada pasien kanker payudara di RSUP. Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2005. Penelitian ini termasuk non-ekperimental dengan rancangan penelitian evaluatif yang bersifat retrospektif dengan menggunakan data rekam medik pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi di RSUP. Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2005.

Pasien kanker payudara pasca kemoterapi di RSUP. Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 2005 ada 70 pasien. Prosentase penderita kanker berdasarkan kelompok umur adalah: <30 tahun 3%, 30-39 tahun 13%, 40-49 tahun 40%, 50-59 tahun 26%, 60-69 tahun 8%, 70-79 tahun 3%, dan tidak diketahui 7,14%. Ada 3 kasus punya riwayat kanker pada keluarga. Stadium kanker : stadium I 1 kasus, IIA 2 kasus, IIB 4 kasus, IIIA 9 kasus, IIIB 21 kasus, IV 25 kasus, dan tidak diketahui 8 kasus. Frekuensi pemberian kemoterapi paling banyak 8 kali (1,4%) dan paling sedikit 1 kali (31,4%). Komplikasi paling banyak leukositosis 7,1% dan paling sedikit neutropenia 2,8%. Penyakit penyerta: Diabetes Melitus 5,7%, hipertensi 1,4% dan asma 1,4%. Terdapat 12 kelas terapi obat yang digunakan, dan ada 5 golongan serta 7 jenis antibiotika. Kasus *Drug Related Problems* yang terjadi terkait penggunaan antibiotika: 3 kasus butuh antibiotika, 4 kasus tidak perlu antibiotika, 1 kasus obat tidak tepat, dan 1 kasus dosis terlalu rendah. Dampak/*outcome* yang terjadi: 50 kasus pasien membaik dan 22 kasus pasien belum sembuh.

Kata kunci : kanker payudara, pasca kemoterapi, antibiotik, komplikasi, penyakit penyerta, *drug related problems* (DRPs)

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the highest frequency cancer suffered by female. This cancer cell is the result of the gene mutation. Post-chemotherapy breast cancer patients are more susceptible to get infection because chemotherapy treatment can cause *myelosuppression*. That is why antibiotic treatment is needed to prevent and cure the infection occurred.

The research was conducted to evaluate the selection and using of the antibiotics for the post-chemotherapy breast cancer patients in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta in 2005. This research was non-experimental research with the retrospective-evaluative research draft using post-chemotherapy breast cancer patients' medical record in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta in 2005.

Post-chemotherapy breast cancer patients in RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta in 2005 were 70 patients. Percentages of the Cancer-sufferers' based on age are: <age 30 was 3%, age 30-39 was 13%, age 40-49 was 0%, age 50-59 was 26%, age 60-69 was 8%, age 70-79 was 3%, and unknown was 7,14%. There were three cases which have cancer history in the family. Cancer stadium: Stadium I was 1 case, stadium IIA were 2 cases, stadium IIB were 4 cases, stadium IIA were 9 cases, stadium IIB were 21 cases, stadium IV were 25 cases, and unknown were 8 cases. Chemotherapy treatment frequency: the most was 8 times (1, 4%) and the least was 1 time (31,4%). Complication: the most was leukosytosis (7,1%) and the least was neutropenia (2,8%). Concurrent diseases: Diabetes Melitus (5,7%), Hypertension (1,4%), and Asthma (1,4%). There were 12 drugs therapy classes used, 5 classification and 7 types of antibiotics. Drug Related Problems cases happened dealing with antibiotics treatment: 3 cases needed antibiotics, 4 cases didn't need antibiotics, 1 case inappropriate drugs, and 1 case too-low dosage. Outcome happened: 50 cases of recoving patient got well and 22 cases patients have not been cured yet.

Keyword: breast cancer, post-chemotherapy, antibiotics, complication, accompanied diseases, drug-related problems (DRPs)