

INTISARI

Ulkus DM adalah tukak, borok atau kerusakan jaringan dalam yang terjadi pada pasien DM berhubungan dengan kelainan saraf dan pembuluh darah tungkai bawah. Luka terbuka ini mengakibatkan bakteri mudah masuk melalui kaki kemudian tumbuh, menyebar, dan akhirnya infeksi. Tujuan penelitian ini mengevaluasi penggunaan antibiotika pada pasien ulkus DM di instalasi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih (RSPR) Yogyakarta periode 2005.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian noneksperimental dengan rancangan deskriptif evaluatif. Metode pengumpulan data secara retrospektif. Data diambil dari kartu rekam medik pasien kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif. Jalannya penelitian dibagi 4 tahap yaitu perencanaan, analisis situasi, pengumpulan data, dan evaluasi data. Data diambil dan dianalisis berdasarkan umur, jenis kelamin, komplikasi, penyakit penyerta, golongan obat, jenis obat, dan analisis *Drug Related Problems* (DRP) terkait dengan penggunaan antibiotika.

Hasil penelitian diperoleh 38 pasien dengan 42 kasus. Persentase berdasarkan kelompok umur 31–50 tahun 21,43%, 51–70 tahun 64,29%, dan lebih dari 70 tahun 14,28%. Berdasarkan jenis kelamin laki-laki dan perempuan sama banyak yaitu 50%. Persentase kelas terapi obat adalah obat saluran cerna 40,48%, obat kardiovaskular 66,67%, obat darah 2,38%, obat saluran napas 23,81%, obat sistem saraf pusat 40,48%, infus 83,33%, obat lain-lain 16,67%, obat gizi 33,33%, obat analgesik 83,33%, obat otot skelet dan sendi 30,95%, obat antidiabetik 90,48%, dan obat antiinfeksi 100%. Identifikasi DRP terkait dengan permasalahan penggunaan antibiotika diperoleh 4 kasus DRP. Satu kasus DRP dapat terdiri dari beberapa DRP. Dari 4 kasus DRP tersebut terdapat 2 kasus termasuk dalam DRP perlu terapi obat tambahan, 2 kasus termasuk DRP terapi obat tanpa indikasi, 3 kasus termasuk DRP salah obat, 2 kasus termasuk DRP reaksi obat yang merugikan, dan 1 kasus termasuk DRP dosis terlalu tinggi.

Kata kunci: ulkus DM, antibiotika, *Drug Related Problems* (DRP)

ABSTRACT

Diabetic ulcer is an ulcer, wound or the damage in the internal tissue which happens to the DM patients. This opened wound makes the germs easily enter the body by the legs, then growing, spreading, and finally they will infect all of the body. The aims of this research is to evaluate the using of the antibiotics by the diabetic ulcer patients in Panti Rapih Hospital Yogyakarta in 2005.

This research is a nonexperimental research and done with the evaluative descriptive design. The data were obtained by retrospective method. The data were taken from the patient medical record's then analyzed with descriptive method. This research was divided into four steps: the planning, analyze of the situation, data collecting, and evaluation. The data being taken and analyzed were based on the age, sex, complication, illness inverted, drug classification, type of medicine, and also the analyze of the Drug Related Problems (DRP) in case of relation about the using of antibiotics.

The results of this research showed that there were 38 patients with 42 cases. Percentage of the age 31–50 was 21,43%, 51–70 was 64,29%, and more than 70 years was 14,28%. Result based on sex shows that there was an equality of male and female. The percentage was 50%. The percentage of therapy class was the gastrointestinal tract drugs 40,48%, cardiovascular drugs 66,67 %, blood drugs 2,38%, inhalation tract drugs 23,81 %, central nerve system drugs 40,48%, infusion 83,33%, another drugs 16,67%, nutrient drugs 33,33%, analgesic drugs 83,33%, skeletal muscle and hinge drugs 30,95%, antidiabetic drugs 90,48%, and antiinfection drugs 100%. Identifying DRP related to the use of antibiotics yielded 4 DRP cases. One case of DRP could consist of some DRP. From those 4 cases of DRP there were 2 cases of the DRP needed for additional drug therapy, 2 cases included to DRP unnecessary drug therapy, 3 cases included to DRP wrong drug, 2 cases included to DRP adverse drug reaction, and 1 case included to DRP dose too high.

Key words : diabetic ulcer, antibiotics, Drug Related Problems (DRP)