

ABSTRAK

Pada lansia fungsi fisiologi semakin menurun, salah satunya adalah penurunan fungsi ginjal. Laju Filtrasi Glomerulus (LFG) merupakan parameter yang digunakan untuk menilai fungsi ginjal juga penentuan dosis obat, seperti beberapa antibiotika yang dieliminasi di ginjal. LFG dalam penelitian dihitung dengan formula *Modification of Diet in Renal Disease* (MDRD). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kesesuaian dosis antibiotika pada pasien lansia di Rumah Sakit Panti Rini Yogyakarta Periode Januari-Maret 2017.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Terdapat 30 pasien dengan 39 kasus persepsan antibiotika. Data diperoleh melalui rekam medis Rumah Sakit Panti Rini Yogyakarta Periode Januari-Maret 2017.

Karakteristik pasien lansia mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki sejumlah 19 (63,3%) orang, berusia 76-90 tahun 15 (50,0%) orang, serum kreatinin berada pada rentang diatas nilai normal 15 (50,0%) orang. Suku bangsa seluruhnya adalah non afrika amerika, derajat penurunan fungsi ginjal berdasarkan LFG pada stage 2 (LFG 60-89mL/min/1,73m²) dan 3A (LFG 45-59mL/min/1,73m²) masing-masing sebanyak 9 (30,0%) orang. Terdapat 8 jenis antibiotika yang diterima pasien yaitu azithromycin, ceftriaxone, clindamycin, doxycycline, metronidazole, cefuroxime, ciprofloxacin dan levofloxacin. Tiga kasus persepsan antibiotika yang perlu dievaluasi kesesuaian dosisnya berdasarkan LFG yaitu antibiotika ciprofloxacin dan levofloxacin karena dosis yang berlebih.

Kata kunci : Lansia; Antibiotika; LFG; MDRD



ABSTRACT

Physiologic function decreased in elderly patients, also in renal function. Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR) is parameter used for asses renal function and also for drug dose adjustment, like some antibiotics were eliminated in renal. GFR calculated with Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) equation. This study aimed to evaluate the suitability of abtbitotics dose in elderly patients based on GFR at Panti Rini Hospital Yogyakarta Period from January to March 2017.

This study was an observational research with cross sectional design. There were 30 patients with 39 cases of antibiotic prescribing. The data were obtained through the medical records of Panti Rini Yogyakarta Hospital from January to March 2017.

The major characteristic of elderly patients were male 19 (63.33%), aged 76-90 years old (50.00%), and had serum creatinine in the high range 15 (50.00%). The whole race is non-African American, the level of renal impairment based on GFR at stage 2 (GFR 60-89mL/min/1.73m²) and 3A (GFR 45-59mL/min/1.73m²) each of 9 (30.00%). There are 8 types of antibiotics received by patients azithromycin, ceftriaxone, clindamycin, doxycycline, metronidazole, cefuroxime, ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin. Three antibiotic prescribing cases that need to be evaluated for dose conformity based on LFG are ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin because overdose.

Key words : *Elderly; Antibiotic; GFR; MDRD*

