

Kerasonalan penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien gangren kaki diabetes di RSAL Dr. Mintohardjo pada tahun 2012 = The rationality of antibiotics usage of diabetic foot gangrene patients in naval Hospital Dr. Mintohardjo during 2012

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Abstrak

Gangren kaki diabetik ialah salah satu bentuk komplikasi yang dialami oleh banyak pasien penderita diabetes melitus. Pemberian terapi antibiotik sudah menjadi hal yang umum untuk mengatasi infeksi gangren kaki diabetik. Terapi antibiotik yang rasional sangat diperlukan bagi penderita infeksi gangren kaki diabetik karena diharapkan dapat mengurangi terjadinya resistensi bakteri dan mencegah dilakukannya tindakan amputasi, mengurangi biaya dan waktu lama perawatan pasien.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendapatkan gambaran kerasonalan penggunaan antibiotika pada pasien penderita gangren kaki diabetik yang di RSAL Dr. Mintohardjo pada tahun 2012, melalui penilaian ketepatan indikasi, ketepatan obat, ketepatan dosis ketepatan pasien, dan tidak adanya interaksi obat. Peneliti melakukan pengambilan data melalui data sekunder berupa rekam medis pasien periode Januari–Desember 2012 dengan desain cross-sectional. Dengan menggunakan teknik total sampling, didapatkan 18 sampel yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi penelitian.

Pada hasil penyajian data secara deskriptif, penilaian ketepatan berdasarkan pemberian antibiotik pada pasien terdapat tepat dosis sebesar 27,78%, tepat indikasi 38,89%, tidak adanya interaksi obat 72,22%, tepat pasien 8,33%, dan tepat obat 13,89%. Pada penilaian terhadap jumlah pasien gangren kaki diabetik, terdapat 16,67% pasien sudah mendapatkan dosis yang tepat, 16,67% pasien mendapatkan antibiotik sesuai indikasi, 55,56% pasien tidak mengalami interaksi obat, 11,11% pasien mendapatkan terapi antibiotik tepat dengan kondisi pasien, dan 0% pasien mendapatkan antibiotik tepat obat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disimpulkan bahwa tidak ada pasien gangren kaki diabetik yang mendapatkan pengobatan antibiotik secara rasional.

Diabetic foot gangrene is one of complications happened in many patients with diabetes mellitus.

Antibiotic therapy has become a common thing to overcome diabetic foot infection. Rational antibiotic therapy is necessary for patients with diabetic foot gangrene infection because it is expected to reduce the occurrence of bacterial resistance, prevent the amputation, reduce cost, and patient's length of stay time.

The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview rational usage of antibiotics in patients with diabetic foot gangrene in Naval Hospital Dr. Mintohardjo during 2012, through the appropriate indication, appropriate drug, appropriate dose, appropriate patient, no drugs interaction. Researcher collected secondary data from medical record during January-December 2012 and used cross-sectional design. By total sampling technique, there were 18 samples were obtained in accordance with inclusion criteria of study.

Appropriate assessment based on number of antibiotics given, showed 27,78% appropriate dose, 38,89% appropriate indication, 72,22% no drugs interaction, 8,33% appropriate patient, and 13,80% appropriate drug. Based on the number diabetic foot gangrene patients, there were 16,67% patients received appropriate dose, 16,67% received appropriate indication of antibiotics, 55,56% patients had no drugs interaction 11,11% patients received appropriate antibiotics as their own condition, and 0% patients received appropriate drug. Based on the result of, it was concluded that, there were no diabetic foot gangrene patients

who received rational antibiotic treatment.</i>