

Analisis penggunaan antimikroba di ruang intensive care unit (ICU) RSUP Fatmawati periode Januari-Desember 2010 berdasarkan metode Gyssens = Analysis of antimicrobial use in the intensive care unit (ICU) at Fatmawati hospital during the period of January to December 2010 based on the Gyssens method

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Abstrak

Penggunaan antimikroba yang tidak tepat di ruang ICU dapat meningkatkan terjadinya resistensi bakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis rasionalitas/ketepatan penggunaan antimikroba dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi rasionalitas/ketepatan penggunaan antimikroba tersebut di ruang ICU periode Januari ndash; Desember 2010 dengan menggunakan metode Gyssens.

Penelitian dilakukan dengan desain potong lintang cross sectional, data retrospektif diambil dari kardeks obat dan data rekam medis pasien. Faktor-faktor yang paling dominan dalam mempengaruhi rasionalitas/ketepatan penggunaan antimikroba berdasarkan metode Gyssens dilakukan analisis multivariat dengan menggunakan regresi logistik ordinal.

Penggunaan antimikroba di ruang ICU RSUP Fatmawati sebanyak 912 rejimen dari 410 pasien. Berdasarkan metode Gyssens, penggunaan antimikroba empiris yang tidak tepat sebesar 596 rejimen 74,03 dan penggunaan antimikroba definitif yang tidak tepat sebesar 84 rejimen 78,51 . Rasionalitas/ketepatan penggunaan antimikroba empiris dipengaruhi oleh penyakit utama terkait infeksi, penyakit penyerta terkait infeksi dan dokter. Penggunaan antimikroba di ruang ICU RSUP Fatmawati tidak rasional/tidak tepat.

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Inappropriate use of antimicrobial in the intensive care unit can increase bacterial resistance. The aim of this research were to analyze the rationality of antimicrobial use and the factors that influenced the rationality of antimicrobial use in the Intensive Care Unit during the period of January to December 2010 based on the Gyssens's method.

This research was a cross sectional study with retrospective datas taken from patient rsquo s medicine orders and medical records. The factors that most influenced the rationality of antimicrobial use based on the Gyssen rsquo s method were analyzed using ordinal regression logistic. There were 912 regimens of antimicrobial use from 410 patients in the Intensive Care Unit of Fatmawati hospital.

Using the Gyssens rsquo s method, there were 596 inappropriate empiric antimicrobial regimens 74,03 and 84 inappropriate definitive regimens 78,51 . The rationality of empiric antimicrobial use was influenced by the infection as the main disease presentation, the infection as the supplementary factor to the disease presentation and clinician rsquo s choice. The use of antimicrobial in the Intensive Care Unit at Fatmawati hospital was inappropriate.