

Evaluasi Penggunaan Antibiotik dengan Metode ATC/DDD dan Segmen DU90% Periode Januari-Maret 2023 di RSUP Fatmawati = Evaluation of Antibiotic Usage with ATC/DDD Method and DU90% Segment January-March 2023 Period at Fatmawati General Hospital

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Abstrak

Antibiotik sebagai terapi infeksi bakteri berperan sangat besar dalam meningkatkan hasil pengobatan pasien. Selain dampak positif, antibiotik juga dapat menimbulkan permasalahan baru yaitu resistensi antibiotik. Pemerintah Indonesia melakukan strategi pengendalian resistensi antimikroba dengan cara penggunaan antibiotik secara bijak dan meningkatkan ketaatan terhadap prinsip pencegahan dan pengendalian infeksi. Evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik dapat dilakukan secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. WHO merekomendasikan Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) dan Defined Daily Dose (DDD) sebagai bentuk evaluasi penggunaan obat, khususnya antibiotik secara kuantitatif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penggunaan antibiotik periode Januari-Maret 2023 di RSUP Fatmawati dengan metode ATC/DDD dan segmen DU90%. Data diperoleh dari resep obat yang dikumpulkan oleh Instalasi Sistem Rumah Sakit (ISIRS) RSUP Fatmawati dan data lama rawat inap pasien didapatkan dari laporan Tata Usaha (TU) Farmasi RSUP Fatmawati. Data kemudian diolah untuk mendapatkan nilai DDD per 100 hari rawat dan DDD per 100 hari rawat tiap antibiotik yang diurutkan dari data terbesar hingga terkecil. Data kemudian dihitung % kumulatif dan diklasifikasikan antibiotik yang termasuk segmen 90%. Hasil penelitian diperoleh 28 antibiotik yang memiliki kode ATC dan DDD digunakan di RSUP Fatmawati periode Januari-Maret 2023. Nilai total DDD/ 100 hari rawat inap antibiotik di RSUP Fatmawati sebesar 63,112 dan levofloxacin merupakan antibiotik dengan nilai DDD/ 100 hari rawat inap tertinggi yaitu 30,181. Antibiotik yang termasuk dalam segmen DU90% adalah levofloxacin, ampicilin-sulbaktam, ciprofloxacin, azithromisin, cefexime, cefoperazone, clindamisin, sulfomethoxazole dan trimethoprim.

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Antibiotics as a therapy for bacterial infections play a very large role in improving patient treatment outcomes. In addition to the positive impact, antibiotics can also cause new problems, namely antibiotic resistance. The Indonesian government has a strategy to control antimicrobial resistance by using antibiotics wisely and increasing adherence to the principles of infection prevention and control. Evaluation of antibiotic use can be done quantitatively and qualitatively. WHO recommends Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) and Defined Daily Dose (DDD) as a form of quantitative evaluation of drug use, especially antibiotics. This study aims to analyze the use of antibiotics for the period January-March 2023 at Fatmawati General Hospital using the ATC/DDD method and the DU90% segment. Data obtained from prescription drugs collected by the Hospital System Installation (ISIRS) of Fatmawati General Hospital and data on the length of hospitalization of patients obtained from the report of Administration (TU) Pharmacy of Fatmawati General Hospital. The data were then processed to obtain the value of DDD per 100 days of care and DDD per 100 days of care for each antibiotic sorted from the largest to the smallest data. The data then calculated the cumulative % and classified antibiotics that included 90% segment. The results obtained 28 antibiotics that have ATC codes and DDD used in Fatmawati General Hospital for the period January-March

2023. The total value of DDD / 100 days of antibiotic hospitalization at Fatmawati General Hospital is 63,112 and levofloxacin is an antibiotic with the highest DDD / 100 days of hospitalization value of 30,181. Antibiotics included in the DU90% segment are levofloxacin, ampicillin-sulbactam, ciprofloxacin, azithromycin, cefexime, cefoperazone, clindamycin, sulfomethoxazole and trimethoprim.