

Pola penggunaan antibiotik fluoroquinolones di Puskesmas Depok pada infeksi non-TB = Patterns of use of fluoroquinolones antibiotics in Depok Community Health Centers for Non-TB infections

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang

Resistensi antibiotik fluoroquinolone merupakan suatu ancaman serius terutama karena peranannya dalam pengobatan TB Resistensi Obat (TBRO). Ketidakrasionalan penggunaan antibiotik merupakan faktor yang dapat menyebabkan resistensi. Oleh karena itu, studi ini bertujuan untuk mengukur kerasionalan penggunaan antibiotik fluoroquinolone di Puskesmas Kota Depok.

Metode

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif yang mengumpulkan data penggunaan antibiotik golongan fluoroquinolone dengan metode cluster sampling dari satu puskesmas kecamatan dan satu puskesmas kelurahan di Kota Depok, dipilih salah satu dari lima yang memiliki jumlah pasien terbanyak dan dekat Universitas Indonesia. Diagnosis penyakit, fluoroquinolone yang diberikan, frekuensi pemberian, kekuatan sediaan, dan durasi pengobatan diambil dari rekam medis. Data tersebut dibandingkan dengan Panduan Praktik Klinis (PPK) layanan primer 2022 untuk menilai rasionalitas. Kriteria inklusi berupa pasien mendapat antibiotik fluoroquinolone secara oral di tahun 2023, serta kriteria eksklusi berupa data tidak terbaca atau sedang dalam pengobatan tuberkulosis.

Hasil

Dari total 96 sampel yang didapatkan, ciprofloxacin 500 mg merupakan satu-satunya antibiotik fluoroquinolone yang digunakan di puskesmas. Stoknya selalu tersedia selama 2023. Ciprofloxacin paling banyak digunakan untuk infeksi saluran pernafasan atas tidak spesifik (27,08%) dan Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) (26,04%). Indikasi penggunaan yang rasional hanya ditemukan pada diagnosis ISK dan tifoid sebesar 37,5%. Kerasionalan kekuatan sediaan dan frekuensi sebesar 100%. Kerasionalan durasi pemberian sebesar 97,2%. Total kerasionalan penggunaan antibiotik ciprofloxacin hanya sebesar 36,46%.

Kesimpulan

Penggunaan antibiotik fluoroquinolone di Puskesmas Kota Depok hanya 36,46% yang rasional.

.....Background

Fluoroquinolone antibiotic resistance is a serious threat, especially because of its role in the treatment of Drug-Resistant TB (DRTB). Irrational use of antibiotics is a factor that can cause resistance. Therefore, this study aims to measure the rationality of the use of fluoroquinolone antibiotics in Depok City Health Centers.

Methods

This study is a descriptive study that collects data on the use of fluoroquinolone antibiotics using the cluster sampling method from one sub-district and village health center in Depok City which has one of the five largest number of patients and is close to the University of Indonesia. Data on disease diagnosis, fluoroquinolone given, frequency of administration, strength of preparation, and duration of treatment were taken from medical records. The data were compared with the 2022 Primary Care Clinical Practice Guidelines (PPK) in the assessment of rationality. Inclusion criteria were patients receiving oral

fluoroquinolone antibiotics in 2023, and exclusion criteria were unreadable data or undergoing tuberculosis treatment.

Results

From a total of 96 samples obtained, ciprofloxacin 500 mg is the only fluoroquinolone antibiotic used in health centers. Its stock is always available during 2023. Ciprofloxacin is mostly used for non-specific upper respiratory tract infections (27.08%) and Urinary Tract Infections (UTI) (26.04%). Indications for rational use were only found in the diagnosis of UTI and typhoid at 37.5%. The rationality of the strength of the preparation and frequency was 100%. The rationality of the duration of administration was 97.2%. The total rationality of the use of ciprofloxacin antibiotics was only 36.46%.

Conclusion

The use of fluoroquinolone antibiotics in the Depok City Health Center is only 36.46% rational.