

EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN OBAT ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN RAWAT INAP PNEUMONIA PASCA COVID-19 DI RSUD KABUPATEN SUBANG

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ABSTRAK

Angka kematian akibat pneumonia secara global mencapai sekitar 2,56 juta orang pada tahun 2017. Data Riskesdas tahun 2018 di Indonesia mencatat adanya peningkatan prevalensi pneumonia pada seluruh kelompok usia, dari 1,6% pada tahun 2013 menjadi 2,0% pada tahun 2018. Terdapat fenomena long COVID-19 dimana, 75% pasien gagal mendapatkan kembali kesehatan normal setelah pulih dari COVID-19. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu mengetahui pola penggunaan antibiotik dan mengevaluasi penggunaannya dengan meninjau kesesuaian indikasi, dosis, dan lama terapi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif non-eksperimental dengan pendekatan retrospektif dari data rekam medik pasien periode Oktober-Desember 2023 dengan analisis data secara kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Hasil analisis kuantitatif menunjukkan dari 89 pasien yang diteliti berdasarkan jenis kelamin, pasien terbanyak adalah laki-laki 51,7%, berdasarkan kategori usia, pasien terbanyak adalah terkategori manula 29,2%, chepalosporin adalah golongan antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan, ceftriaxone injeksi, cefixime tablet, dan cefixime kapsul paling banyak diberikan. Pola pemberian obat terbentuk kedalam terapi selama rawat inap dan terapi pulang, hasil evaluasi penggunaan obat di RSUD kabupaten Subang berdasarkan kesesuaian indikasi, dosis, dan lama terapi dinyatakan sudah rasional.

Kata kunci: Pneumonia, COVID-19, antibiotik

EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN INPATIENT POST-COVID-19 PNEUMONIA PATIENTS AT RSUD KABUPATEN SUBANG

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ABSTRACT

The global death rate due to pneumonia reached around 2.56 million people in 2017. 2018 Riskesdas data in Indonesia recorded an increase in the prevalence of pneumonia in all age groups, from 1.6% in 2013 to 2.0% in 2018. There is a long COVID-19 phenomenon where 75% of patients fail to regain normal health after recovering from COVID-19. The aim of this research is to determine patterns of antibiotic use and evaluate their use by reviewing appropriate indications, dosage and duration of therapy. This research uses a non-experimental descriptive method with a retrospective approach from patient medical record data for the period October-December 2023 with quantitative and qualitative data analysis. The results of the quantitative analysis showed that of the 89 patients studied based on gender, the most patients were men 51.7%, based on age category, the most patients were categorized as elderly 29.2%, cephalosporin was the most widely used class of antibiotics, ceftriaxone injection, cefixime tablets, and cefixime capsules are most commonly given. The pattern of drug administration is formed into therapy during inpatient treatment and discharge therapy. The results of the evaluation of drug use at the Subang District Regional Hospital based on suitability of indications, dosage and duration of therapy were stated to be rational.

Keywords: Pneumonia, COVID-19, Antibiotics