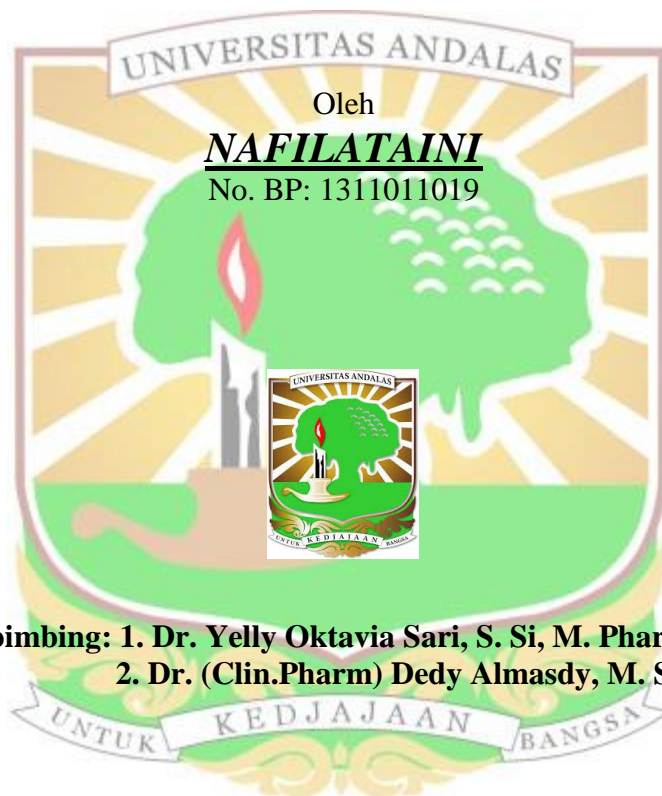


**EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK
PADA PASIEN ULKUS DIABETIKUM
DI IRNA PENYAKIT DALAM
RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG
PERIODE JULI-SEPTEMBER 2017**

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**FAKULTAS FARMASI
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2017**

**Evaluasi Penggunaan Antibiotik pada Pasien Ulkus Diabetikum
di IRNA Penyakit Dalam RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang
Periode Juli-September 2017**

ABSTRAK

Ulkus diabetikum merupakan salah satu bentuk komplikasi yang dialami banyak penderita diabetes melitus. Pemberian terapi antibiotik yang rasional sangat diperlukan karena diharapkan dapat mengurangi terjadinya resistensi bakteri, mengurangi biaya, dan lama waktu perawatan pasien. Penelitian bertujuan mendapatkan gambaran karakteristik demografi dan klinis, ketepatan penggunaan antibiotik, serta hubungan karakteristik demografi dan klinis terhadap *clinical outcome* dan rasionalitas antibiotik. Penelitian dilakukan secara prospektif pada pasien ulkus diabetikum dirawat inap bangsal penyakit dalam RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang bulan Juli-September 2017. Sebanyak 26 pasien memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Karakteristik demografi menunjukkan pasien adalah perempuan 15 orang (57,69%), umur 45-65 tahun 17 orang (65,38%), tidak bekerja 15 orang (57,69%). Karakteristik klinis menunjukkan pasien lama menderita DM <10 tahun 11 orang (42,31%), lama dirawat 3-7 hari 9 orang (34,62%), riwayat tukak 2 minggu-3 bulan 12 orang (46,15%), Infeksi berat 24 orang (92,31%), *clinical outcome* membaik dan meninggal 11 orang (42,31%). Pola penggunaan antibiotik tunggal metronidazol (16%), antibiotik 2 kombinasi seftriakson + metronidazol (18%), antibiotik 3 kombinasi sefoperazon + levofloksasin + metronidazol (4%). Penilaian ketepatan berdasarkan tepat indikasi 26 orang (100%), tepat obat 23 orang (88,46%), tepat pasien 26 orang (100%), tepat regimen dosis 8 orang (30,76%), dan tidak ada potensi interaksi obat 22 orang (84,61%). Berdasarkan analisa statistik, tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara karakteristik demografi dan klinis terhadap *clinical outcome* dan rasionalitas antibiotik ($p>0,05$). Dapat disimpulkan pengobatan antibiotik pada pasien ulkus diabetikum belum rasional.

Kata Kunci: ulkus diabetikum, antibiotik, ketepatan, rasional.

**Evaluation of Antibiotic Utilization among Diabetic Foot Ulcer Patients
in Internal Medicine Ward of Dr. M. Djamil Padang Hospital
During July-September 2017**

ABSTRACT

Diabetic foot ulcer is one of complications that occurred in many patients with diabetes mellitus. An appropriate antibiotic usage is needed to overcome diabetic foot ulcer. It is expected to reduce bacterial resistance, minimize expenditures, and patient's length of stay. The aimed of the study was to obtain an overview of demography and clinical characteristics, usage of antibiotics, appropriateness antibiotic therapy, and association between demography and clinical characteristics of clinical outcome and rationality of antibiotics usage. A research of prospective method were applied. A total of 26 diabetic foot ulcer from July-September 2017 were met the inclusion criteria. Majority patients were females 15 (57.69%), 45-65 years old 17 (65.38%), housewife 15 (57.69%). Referred to majority have been suffered from diabetes <10 years old 11 (42.31%), length of stay 3-7days 9 (34.62%), suffered from ulcer 2 weeks-3 month 12 (46.15%), Severe 24 (92.31%), clinical outcome improve and passed away 11 (42.31%). Overview usage of antibiotics showed metronidazole alone (16%), a combination of 2 antibiotics ceftriaxone + metronidazole (18%), a combination of 3 antibiotics cefoperazone + levofloxasine + metronidazole (4%). Appropriate assessment based on indication 26 patients (100%), on the drug 23 patients (88.46%), on the patients 26 patients (100%), on the dosage regimen 8 patients (30.76%), and no drugs interaction 22 patients (84.61%). Statistical analysis showed a not significantly correlation between characteristics values and toward clinical outcome and rationality antibiotics ($p>0.05$). It can be concluded that diabetic foot ulcer patients of antibiotics treatment are irrational.

Key word: diabetic foot ulcer, antibiotic, appropriate, rational.

