

# HUBUNGAN KESESUAIAN ANTIBIOTIK PROFILAKSIS DENGAN *OUTCOME* KLINIK PASIEN BEDAH *SECTIO CAESAREA* DI RS PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING YOGYAKARTA

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## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** *Sectio caesarea* (SC) merupakan salah satu metode persalinan yang berisiko menyebabkan Infeksi Daerah Operasi (IDO) yang dapat dicegah menggunakan antibiotik profilaksis. Kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis menjadi perhatian karena berkaitan dengan efektivitas, memperkecil risiko efek terhadap flora normal tubuh, efek samping obat, dan resistensi.

**Tujuan Penelitian:** Mengevaluasi kesesuaian pemberian antibiotik profilaksis berdasarkan panduan POGI tahun 2013 dan mengetahui hubungan antara kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis dengan *outcome* klinik pasien bedah SC.

**Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian deskriptif analitik secara retrospektif dari data rekam medis pasien *sectio caesarea* di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta periode 1 Januari-31 Desember 2021. Data yang diambil sesuai kriteria inklusi yaitu sebesar 221 sampel. Data kemudian dianalisis secara univariat untuk mengetahui karakteristik pasien (umur, berat badan, dan alasan tindakan SC) serta karakteristik penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis (jenis, dosis, dan waktu pemberian) yang disajikan dalam bentuk persentase, dan analisis bivariat *Chi-square* untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis dengan *outcome* klinik.

**Hasil Penelitian:** Karakteristik pasien ibu hamil mayoritas dengan umur 20-35 tahun (83,7%), berat badan <120 kg (100%) dan alasan tindakan SC paling banyak adalah ketuban pecah dini (24,9%). Kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis berdasarkan Panduan POGI tahun 2013 didapatkan sebesar 80,5%. Analisis *Chi-square* antara kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis dengan *outcome* klinik diperoleh nilai  $p=0,000$ .

**Kesimpulan:** Kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis berdasarkan panduan POGI tahun 2013 sebesar 80,5% dan terdapat hubungan antara kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis dengan *outcome* klinik.

**Kata kunci:** SC, Kesesuaian, POGI, *Outcome* Klinik

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# THE RELATIONS OF PROPHYLACTIC ANTIBIOTIC'S SUITABILITY WITH CLINICAL OUTCOMES OF SECTIO CAESAREAN SURGICAL PATIENTS AT PKU MUHAMMADIYAH GAMPING YOGYAKARTA HOSPITAL

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Sectio Caesarea (SC) is one of the delivery methods that has a risk of cause Surgical Site Infection (SSI) that can be prevented by using prophylactic antibiotics. The compatibility of prophylactic antibiotics is a concern because it is related to effectiveness, minimize the risk of effects on the normal flora of the body, side effects, and resistance.

**Objective:** To evaluate the compatibility of prophylactic antibiotics based on the POGI 2013 guideline and to discover the relations between the compatibility of the use of prophylactic antibiotic with the clinical outcome of SC surgery patients.

**Method:** This study was using a retrospective analytic descriptive research design from medical record of sectio caesarea patients at PKU Muhammadiyah Gamping Yogyakarta Hospital for the period January 1 to December 31, 2021. The data taken according to the inclusion criteria was 221 samples. The data were then analyzed univariately to determine patient characteristics (age, weight, and reason for SC surgery), as well as characteristics of prophylactic antibiotic use (type, dose, and time of administration) presented in percentage, and Chi-square bivariate analysis to determine the relationship between the compatibility of the use of prophylactic antibiotics with clinical outcomes.

**Result:** The majority characteristics of pregnant women patients were aged 20-35 years (83,7%), body weight  $\leq 120$  kg (100%) and the most common reason for caesarean delivery was premature rupture of membranes (24,9%). The compatibility of the use of prophylactic antibiotics with the POGI 2013 guidelines was 80,5%. Chi-square analysis between the suitability of the use of prophylactic antibiotics with clinical outcomes was came p value=0,000.

**Conclusion:** The compatibility of the use of prophylactic antibiotics is 80,5% and there is a relationship between the compatibility of the use of prophylactic antibiotics with clinical outcomes.

**Keywords:** SC, Compatibility, POGI, Clinical Outcome

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