

ANALISIS HUBUNGAN RASIONALITAS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK DENGAN LUARAN KLINIK PADA PASIEN INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH DI RUMAH SAKIT PANTI RAPIH YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: ISK merupakan infeksi yang sering dijumpai di rumah sakit. Terapi utama ISK adalah dengan penggunaan antibiotik. Penggunaan antibiotik secara bijak mengacu pada rasionalitas obat. Rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dapat memberikan efek positif terhadap meningkatnya peluang perbaikan kondisi dan luaran klinik pasien, namun penggunaan antibiotik tidak rasional dapat mengurangi efektivitas pengobatan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Menganalisis hubungan antara rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dengan luaran klinik pada pasien ISK rawat inap di RS Panti Rapih Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: Desain penelitian yaitu observasional analitik dengan pengumpulan data secara retrospektif dari data rekam medis. Sampel pasien ISK rawat inap yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi sebanyak 98 pasien. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan metode univariat dalam bentuk persentase untuk menggambarkan demografi pasien, karakteristik pengobatan, rasionalitas pengobatan dan luaran klinik, sedangkan hubungan antara rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dengan luaran klinik dianalisis dengan metode bivariat menggunakan uji *Chi-square*.

Hasil Penelitian: Pasien ISK mayoritas pada usia >65 tahun (63,27%), dengan jenis kelamin perempuan (76,53%), dan memiliki penyakit penyerta non infeksi sebanyak 85,71%. Regimen antibiotik keseluruhan menggunakan antibiotik tunggal (100%), dengan jenis antibiotik seftriakson (31,63%). Hasil evaluasi kategori rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik didapatkan tepat indikasi 100%, tepat pasien 100%, tepat obat 23,47%, tepat dosis 94,90%, dan tepat cara pemberian 100%. Hasil analisis rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien ISK yang rasional sebesar 23,47% dengan luaran klinik membaik 55,10%. Hasil uji *Chi-square* antara rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dengan luaran klinik didapatkan hasil nilai $p=0,477$ ($>0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan antara rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dengan luaran klinik pada pasien ISK rawat inap di RS Panti Rapih Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: ISK, Antibiotik, Rasionalitas, Luaran Klinik

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**ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RATIONALITY
OF ANTIBIOTIC USE AND CLINICAL OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH
URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS AT PANTI RAPIH HOSPITAL
YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Latar Belakang: UTIs are the common infections found in hospitals. The main therapy of UTIs is the use of antibiotics. The judicious use of antibiotics refers to the rationality of the drug. Rationality in the use of antibiotics can have a positive effect on the increased chances of improvement in the patient's condition and clinical outcomes, but irrational use of antibiotics can reduce the effectiveness of treatment.

Tujuan Penelitian: To analyze the relationship between the rationality of antibiotic use and clinical outcomes in inpatient UTI patients at Panti Rapih Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian: The research design is observational analysis with retrospective data collection from medical record data. The sample of inpatient UTI patients who met the inclusion criteria was 98 patients. The data obtained were analyzed using the univariate method in the form of percentages to describe patient demographics, treatment characteristics, treatment rationality and clinical outcomes, while the relationship between the rationality of antibiotic use and clinical outcomes was analyzed using the bivariate method using the Chi-square test.

Hasil Penelitian: The majority of UTI patients were at the age of >65 years (63.27%), with female sex (76.53%), and had non-infectious comorbidities as much as 85.71%. The overall antibiotic regimen uses a single antibiotic (100%), with the type of antibiotic being cephtriaxone (31.63%). The results of the evaluation of the rationality category of antibiotic use were obtained with 100% indication, 100% accurate patients, 23.47% accurate drugs, 94.90% accurate dosage, and 100% accurate method of administering. The results of the rationality analysis of antibiotic use in UTI patients were rational at 23.47% with clinical outcomes improving 55.10%. The results of the Chi-square test between the rationality of antibiotic use and the clinical output were obtained with a value of $p=0.477$ (>0.05).

Kesimpulan: There was no relationship between the rationality of antibiotic use and clinical outcomes in inpatient UTI patients at Panti Rapih Hospital, Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: UTIs, Antibiotics, Rationality, Clinical Outcomes

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