

ASBTRACT

ANTIBIOTIC USAGE IN HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS PATIENT WITH SPONTANEOUS BACTERIAL PERITONITIS

(Study was conducted in Inpatient of Universitas Airlangga Hospital
Surabaya)

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Hepatic cirrhosis is an advanced phase of chronic liver disease characterized by inflammatory processes, liver cell necrosis and other factors that disrupt the lobule hepatic structure. SBP is one of the serious complication in cirrhosis patient with ascites and antibiotic is needed for its therapy. However, the use of antibiotic needs to be monitored because some of it can cause liver damage. This study aimed to describe the characteristics of hepatic cirrhosis patients, to review the profile of antibiotic therapy during hospitalization and to identify the possibility of Drug Related Problem (DRP) in patients with hepatic cirrhosis at Universitas Airlangga Hospital Surabaya from 1 January 2014 to 31 December 2016. This study was observational retrospective study which was analyzed descriptively by time limited sampling method and had been through etic review. Based on the inclusion criteria, 104 patients with SBP hepatic cirrhosis were found and there were 23 patients with antibiotic therapy consisted of 12 male patients (52,17%) and 11 female patients (47,83%). The most widely use of antibiotic were cephalosporine group such as cefotaxime 3x1 g 69,57% (n=16); 3x2g 8,67% (n=2) and quinolone group such as ciprofloxacin 2x200mg 4,35% (n=1); 2x400mg 13,04% (n=3) and antibiotic combination is ceftazidime - levofloxacin 8,67% (n=2). The DRP was found in 13,04% of 23 patients consisted of adverse effects and drug interactions.

Keywords: antibiotic therapy, drug related problems, hepatic cirrhosis and SBP.