ABSTRACT

THE QUALITY OF ANTIBIOTIC USE AMONG PATIENT FROM INTERNAL MEDICINE AND SURGICAL SERVICE IN AISYIYAH HOSPITAL BOJONEGORO

Background- The infectious disease are included in ten most disease occurs in Indonesia. The excessive, less wise of use of antibiotic will increase the risk of resistense/bacterial development. Hospitals are health facility with the most use of antibiotics. It is about 13-37% from the total hospitalized patients in developed countries use antibiotic, even in developing countries can reach 30-80% usage. There are correlation between antibacterial usage (error in using) with bacterial resistance development which cause nosocomial infection. Resistance cannot be eliminated, but can be attempted to slow its development by rational and prudent use of antibiotic.

Objective- The aim of this study was to determine the quality of antibiotic use on internal medicine and surgical patients in Aisyiah Hospital Bojonegoro.

Method- The study was a prospective cross sectional observational analytical study of among patients of internal and surgical who received antibiotic therapy in the period of August - September 2017. The total 50 samples were collected in this study which consists of 33 internal medicine and 17 surgical patients. From 50 samples, there were 16 types of antibiotics with the total use of 81 of antibiotic use.

Result- the results show the qualitative assessment set with the reviewers (microbiologists and infectious experts) using the Gyssens method. In internal medicine patients, 29 (52.73%) antibiotic usage without indication (category V), 3 (5.45%) more effective alternative use of antibiotic/ alternative less toxic/ alternative less costly/ alternative narrows spectrum (category IV), 1 (1.82%) duration of antibiotic use is too long/ too short (category III) and 22 (40%) of antibiotics are appropriate (category 0). In surgical patients, 12 (46.15%) of the antibiotics were given without indication (category V), 2 (7.69%) duration of antibiotic use was too short (category III) and 12 (46.15%) of antibiotics were appropriate (category 0).

Conclusion- From the result of quality analysis on antibiotic use for internal medicine patients, it obtained 29 antibiotic uses (52.73%) was without indication (criteria V), on the contrary, for surgical patients obtained 12 antibiotic uses (46.15%) was without indication (criteria V). This study will be based for the further intervention for improving the quality of antibiotic use in in Aisyiyah Hospital Bojonegoro.

Keywords- qualitative antibiotic use, prudent, Infection