ABSTRACT

Drug Utilization Study of Antibiotics in Intracerebral Hemorrhage Stroke Patients With Craniotomy
(Study was performed at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya)

BACKGROUND. Stroke is the leading cause of mortality after cardiovascular disease and cancer. Stroke is defined by a syndrome characterized with a focal neurologic deficit occurring acutely during more than 24 hours and caused by cerebral-circulation disorder. Intracranial hemorrhage stroke is the result of vascular rupture in brain parenchym. Craniotomy is one of the surgery intervention therapy of intracranial hemorrhage stroke with infection as the post-operative complication. Craniotomy has low incidence of surgical site infection rate but high risk in mortality. Therefore prophylactic and therapy antibiotic is necessary to be administered in this case.

OBJECTIVES. The purpose of this study is to analyze the profile use of antibiotic received in intracerebral hemorrhage stroke patient with craniotomy.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS. A retrospective methods with descriptive analysis was performed in 30 patients obtained in January 2010-December 2010 period who diagnosed intracerebral hemorrhage stroke with craniotomy.

RESULTS. The 76,7 % commonly used prophylactic antibiotic is tostomycin. Moreover 73,3 % patients received fosfomycin as empiric antibiotic. The duration of empiric-antibiotic administratation commonly in 1-5 days as 70,2%. There is improper selection in definitive antibiotic. This study found that there are DRPs respectively the patient did not receive proper antibiotic based on culture test, patient did not receive the right dosage regimentation, and there is improper selection for antibiotic.

Keyword : Antibiotic, Intracerebral Hemorrhage Stroke, Craniotomy, Drug Utilization Study (DUS)