

**ABSTRACT**

**DRUG UTILIZATION STUDY IN  
GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME PATIENTS WITH INFECTIONS  
(Study was performed at Neurology Department of Dr. Soetomo  
General Hospital Surabaya)**

**BACKGROUND:** Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) is an-acute, immune-mediated polyneuropathy that often follows an antecedent infection, with or without sensory or autonomy involvements, commonly in rapid progression. GBS patients who receive care in the hospital and using of mechanical ventilation (tracheostomy), or a catheter for some time, may experience nosocomial infections.

**OBJECTIVE:** This study documented antibiotics drug therapy received by GBS patients at Neurology Department of Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya in order to assess drug utilization by knowing the antibiotics drug therapy profiles, dosage regimens, route, time, and duration of drug administrations.

**SUBJECTS AND METHODS:** By retrospective method, medical records of 14 GBS hospitalized-patients in any age admitted between January 1, 2012 and December 31, 2013 were reviewed. Patient's medical history, clinical and laboratory data, drug utilization, disease progressivity, and therapy outcome were documented. The results were compared with literature.

**RESULTS:** Antibiotics therapy which is commonly used in GBS patients with infections is ceftriaxone through IV at a dose of 2x1 g (39.31%). The most common type of infection were sepsis and pneumonia respectively by

4 patients (16.67%). Based on the five positive tested culture, the most common bacteria are *Enterobacter cloacae* and *Enterobacter hormachei*.

**CONCLUSIONS:** The most common type of infection were sepsis and pneumonia. *Enterobacter cloacae* and *Enterobacter hormachei* were the most common causes infections.

**KEYWORDS:** antibiotics therapy, drug utilization study, Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), nosocomial infections

