

ABSTRACT

A study on the Use of Antibiotic in Hospitalized Urosepsis Patients at Dr. Saiful Anwar Teaching Hospital Malang

Urosepsis is defined as sepsis caused by urinary tract infection. In 20 – 30% all septic patients the infecting focus is localise in the urogenital tract. Frequent causes for urosepsis are obstructive disease of urinary tract, such as ureteral stones, renal tract anomalies, stenosis or tumour. Urosepsis may also show high mortality rates of 25% to 60% in special patient group.

A study on the use of antibiotic in hospitalized urosepsis patients has been conducted at Dr. Saiful Anwar Teaching Hospital Malang during January – July 2010. The method of this study were observational, descriptive analysis, and the collection of data has been done retrospectively. The purpose of the study were : (1) to identify the use of antibiotic in urosepsis include the kind of antibiotic, the dosage, route of administration, duration, and time of antibiotic used during patients hospitalizing, (2) to identify drug related problem.

The result of the study revealed profile 28 patients showed that 16 patients (57,14%) were men and 12 patients (42,86%) were women. Antibiotic used in urosepsis patients were respectively amoxicilin (10,71%), cephalosporin (89,29%), ciprofloxacin (28,50%), gentamicin (3,57%), vancomycin (3,57%), fosfomycin (10,71%), metronidazole (32,14%), sulfonamide (combination with trimetoprim) (3,57%), and meropenem (3,57%).

Keyword : urosepsis, antibiotic