

**ABSTRACT**

STUDY OF ANTIBIOTICS USE IN ACUTE RHEUMATIC FEVER /  
RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE (RHD) PATIENTS

(Study at Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya)

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**Background:** Rheumatic Heart Disease is a long-term effect of acute rheumatic fever caused by a bacterial infection of *Streptococcus β - hemolyticus* Group A. It is characterized by heart valvular damage. Rheumatic Heart Disease usually occurs in developing countries with poor social economic conditions.

**Objective:** find out the pattern of antibiotics use in RHD patients and to analyze the influence of antibiotics related to drug interactions on RHD patient therapy.

**Method:** This study was conducted using descriptive method (observational) in January, 2015 - December, 2017.

**Result:** Based on the research, there were 15 patients. It is found that the most antibiotics used by RHD patients were ceftriaxone by 10 patients (67%) with a dose 1g twice daily in iv, levofloxacin by 3 patients (20%) with dose 750mg / day in iv, cefixime by 3 patients (20%) with dose 100mg twice daily in po. In addition, the combination antibiotics most widely used by patients are levofloxacin at a dose of 750 mg / day and ceftriaxone 1 gram twice a day as much as 2 patients (13%). Antibiotics given with drugs used for therapy may occur drug interactions. The most potential drug interaction occurs between ceftriaxone and warfarin.

**Conclusion:** Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the patterns of antibiotic use in RHD patients used in RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya is given based on the diagnosis and condition of the patient because it is adjusted to the indication of the patient's condition.

**Keywords:** secondary prophylactic antibiotics, Rheumatic Heart Disease (RHD), *RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya*.