

STUDI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN TUMOR OTAK DENGAN
VENTRICULOPERITONEAL SHUNT (VP SHUNT)

(Penelitian Dilakukan Di Instalasi Rawat Inap Ilmu Penyakit Syaraf RSUD Dr. Soetomo
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ABSTRACT

Brain tumors is the leading cause of death after stroke in a group of neurological diseases. Brain tumor therapies include steroids and mannitol, surgery, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy. If steroids are not able to reduce intracranial pressure and a drastic decline in the consciousness, it needs to be done with the installation of shunt ventriculostomy. Significant problems encountered in shunt procedures is infection, the infection rates ranging from 2 to 27%. it is necessary to pre-operative antibiotics (prophylaxis) and postoperative event after the installation of shunt infection. This study was done at Dr. Soetomo General Hospital Surabaya from January 1st 2008 until December 31st 2010.

The study was retrospective using data from patient's medical records and was analyzed descriptively. The result showed that most of brain tumor with VP Shunt occurred on patient in the average age of 41-50 years 26%, and was dominated by male 55,6%. The most used prophylactic antibiotics is fosfomycin 20 patients out of 24 patients who received prophylaxis. Ceftriaxon and fosfomycin are use as antibiotic therapy which the most widely used in the age group of children which each of 3 patients. Whereas in adults the most widely used as therapy are fosfomycin about 17 patients. The most widely used of combination antibiotic are the combination of levofloxacin with ceftazidime about 4 patients. About 27 brain tumor patients with VP Shunt, not all patients had microbiological data, 8 patients (29.6%) had microbiological data while the rest are 19 patients (70.4%) had not data so it can said that 19 patients received empirical antibiotics.

Keyword : Antibiotic, Brain Tumor, VP Shunt, Drug Utilization Study (DUS), descriptive-retrospective study.