

ABSTRAK

Judul : Evaluasi Pola Penggunaan Antibiotik Pada Pasien Sepsis Di ICU RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Periode Januari-Juni 2022.

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Sepsis merupakan respon sistemik terhadap infeksi dalam tubuh yang dapat menyebabkan sepsis berat dan syok septik. Pada infeksi sedang sampai berat dapat dipertimbangkan menggunakan antibiotika parenteral. Jika kondisi pasien memungkinkan, pemberian antibiotika parenteral harus segera diganti dengan antibiotika peroral. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien Sepsis di ICU RSPAD Gatot Soebroto selama periode Januari-Juni 2022 dan untuk mengetahui kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien Sepsis berdasarkan jenis antibiotik, frekuensi/durasi dan lama perawatan. Penelitian dilakukan secara observasional desktripif yang datanya diambil secara retrospektif dengan melihat data rekam medis pasien Sepsis, resep antibiotik yang digunakan dan hasil laboratorium. Pada hasil penelitian Distibusi karakteristik pasien berdasarkan jenis kelamin diperoleh hasil laki-laki memiliki persentase terbanyak sedangkan hasil dari distribusi usia diperoleh hasil usia 61 tahun keatas memiliki persentase terbanyak. Pada Penggunaan antibiotik empiris paling banyak digunakan adalah Levofloxacin infus 500mg dan penggunaan antibiotik definitif paling banyak Levofloxacin infus 500mg. Lama perawatan pada pasien Sepsis ICU rata-rata kurang dari 7 hari. Jenis bakteri penginfeksi paling sering muncul pada Gram Positif yaitu *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* dan *Staphylococcus hominis ssp hominis*.

Kata Kunci : *Sepsis antibiotik empiris, antibiotik definitif, bakteri.*

ABSTRACT

Title : Evaluation of Patterns of Antibiotic Use in Sepsis Patients at ICU RSPAD Gatot Soebroto Period January-June 2022.

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Sepsis is a systemic response to infection in the body which can cause severe sepsis and septic shock. In moderate to severe infections, parenteral antibiotics may be considered. If the patient's condition permits, parenteral antibiotics should be replaced immediately with oral antibiotics. The purpose of this study was to determine the use of antibiotics in Sepsis patients at the ICU RSPAD Gatot Soebroto during the period from January to June 2022 and to determine the suitability of the use of antibiotics in Sepsis patients based on the type of antibiotic, frequency/duration and length of stay. The study was conducted in a descriptive observational manner in which data were collected retrospectively by looking at medical records of Sepsis patients, drug prescriptions used and laboratory results. In the results of the study, the distribution of patient characteristics based on sex, the results obtained were that men had the highest proportion, while the results of the age distribution showed that those aged 61 and over had the highest percentage. The most widely used empiric antibiotic use is Levofloxacin infusion 500mg and the most widely used definitive antibiotic is Levofloxacin infusion 500mg. The average length of stay in ICU Sepsis patients is less than 7 days. The types of infecting bacteria that most often appear in Gram Positive are *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* and *Staphylococcus hominis* ssp *hominis*.

Keywords: *Sepsis, empiric antibiotics, definitive antibiotics, bacteria.*