

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Antibiotik yang dipakai tidak sesuai memungkinkan timbulnya reaksi negatif. Memicu ketahanan, memperburuk kondisi pasien, dan meningkatkan beban pelayanan kesehatan. Oleh karena itu, evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik melalui pendekatan Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical/Defined Daily Dose (ATC/DDD) sangat diperlukan untuk menilai rasionalitas terapi, termasuk pada kasus demam tifoid yang masih tinggi prevalensinya di Indonesia. Tujuan: melakukan evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien demam tifoid Di RSUD Mitra Sejati dengan menggunakan metode ATC/DDD. Penelitian menggunakan studi deskriptif dengan pendekatan crosssectional. Pengambilan data dilakukan secara retrospektif dengan memanfaatkan informasi dari rekam medis pasien demam tifoid di instalasi rawat inap di RSUD Mitra Sejati pada periode Januari sampai Maret 2024. Sampel menggunakan teknik purposive sampling, membandingkannya dengan standar WHO. Hasil: Ceftriaxone (34,7%), levofloxacin (19,4%), dan cefixime (16,7%) merupakan antibiotik yang paling sering diresepkan. Berdasarkan metode ATC/DDD, hanya ciprofloxacin, cefotaxime, dan cefadroxil yang sesuai dengan standar DDD WHO, sedangkan tujuh jenis antibiotik lainnya menunjukkan deviasi dari standar. Kesimpulan: Penggunaan antibiotik telah diterapkan pada pasien demam tifoid di RSUD Mitra Sejati dengan metode ATC/DDD dan hasil penggunaan antibiotik diklasifikasikan ke dalam dua kategori yaitu yang sesuai dan tidak sesuai.

Kata Kunci: Tifoid, antibiotik, ATC/DDD

ABSTRAK

Background: Inappropriate use of antibiotics can have negative impacts. Triggering resistance, worsening patient conditions, and increasing the burden on health services. Therefore, Therefore, evaluating antibiotic use through the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical/Defined Daily Dose (ATC/DDD) approach is essential to assess the rationality of therapy, including in typhoid fever cases, which remain highly prevalent in Indonesia. Objective To assess the antibiotic usage in typhoid fever patients at Mitra Sejati General Hospital using the ATC/DDD methodology. This research uses a descriptive study with a cross-sectional approach. Data were collected retrospectively using medical records of typhoid fever currently hospitalized from January to March 2024. The sample size was 72 patients selected by purposive sampling technique. comparing it with WHO standards. Results: Ceftriaxone (34.7%), levofloxacin (19.4%), and cefixime (16.7%) were the most commonly prescribed antibiotics. Based on the ATC/DDD method, only ciprofloxacin, cefotaxime, and cefadroxil were in accordance with the WHO DDD standard, while the other seven types of antibiotics showed deviation from the standard. Conclusion: The majority Antibiotic use in typhoid fever patients at Mitra Sejati General Hospital was evaluated using the ATC/DDD method, revealing that usage falls into two categories: appropriate and inappropriate based on established standards. This highlights the need to enhance supervision and educational efforts to promote the prudent and rational use of antibiotics in health care facilities.

Keywords: Typhoid, antibiotics, ATC/DDD