

INTISARI

EFISIENSI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK SEFALOSPORIN PADA OPERASI BERSIH DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH TEMANGGUNG

Dudy Disyadi Nurkusuma, Arlina Dewi

Program Studi Magister Manajemen Rumah Sakit, Program Pascasarjana,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Latar Belakang : Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional sangat sering dilakukan, termasuk pada kasus operasi bersih. Hal tersebut dapat meningkatkan biaya layanan dan risiko kekebalan antibiotik.

Metodologi : Penelitian ini merupakan *One-Shot Case Study Quasy Experimentale*. Antimikroba yang dipakai ialah Cefotaxim, Ceftriaxon dan Cefazolin. Diagnosis penyakitnya ialah Hernia Inguinal, Struma, Tumor Jaringan Lunak dan Tumor Payudara Jinak. Harga obat yang dihitung berdasarkan HNA.

Hasil : Sampel penelitian sebanyak 136 pasien dan kontrol dengan jumlah yang sama. Infeksi Daerah Operasi (IDO) pada subjek sebanyak 2 kasus dan kontrol 3 kasus. Variabel kontrol yang mempengaruhi kejadian IDO dibuat konstan. Ceftriaxon ialah antibiotik yang paling efektif dan efisien berdasarkan analisis farmako-ekonomi (ACER dan ICER), ketika digunakan secara rasional. Hasil efisiensi dapat digunakan untuk membantu pembangunan rumah sakit, penyediaan handrub dan penelitian.

Kesimpulan : Biaya penggunaan antibiotik yang rasional efisien dan sangat bermanfaat.

Kata kunci : Antibiotik; rasional; *cost-effectiveness*

ABSTRACT

EFFICIENCY OF PROPHYLACTIC ANTIBIOTIC CEPHALOSPORINE ON CLEAN OPERATION IN TEMANGGUNG DISTRICT HOSPITAL

Dudy Disyadi Nurkusuma, Arlina Dewi

Hospital Management Study Program, Post-Graduate Program,
Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Background: The use of irrationale antibiotics is very often, including in case of a clean operation. It could result an increasing of cost and risk of antibiotic resistancy.

Methodology: This study was conducted an experimental study using the One-Shot Case Study Quasy Experimentale. Antibiotics studied were Cefotaxime, Ceftriaxone and Cefazoline and applied to the operation of an inguinal hernia, goiter, soft tissue tumors and benign breast tumor. Drug prices are nominal prices pharmacy (HNA).

Results: The study sample as many as 136 patients and controls with the same amount. Surgical Site Infection (SSI) of the sample is 2 cases and the control is 3 cases. The control variables of comorbid factors are held constant. Ceftriaxone is the most effective and efficient antibiotic based on the analysis of ACER and ICER when used rationally. Efficiency result could be used for supporting hospital development, handrub and research.

Conclusion: Rationale antibiotic cost is efficient and very useful.

Keyword: Antibiotics, rational, cost-effectiveness