

INTISARI

Indikator persepsan antibiotik merupakan salah satu dari lima indikator yang ditetapkan WHO (1993). Menurut kebijakan WHO tahun 1993 tolak ukur pengobatan rasional untuk persepsan antibiotik adalah persepsan antibiotik kurang dari 22,70%. Menurut Kementerian Kesehatan RI 2011 pengobatan rasional meliputi : tepat diagnosis, tepat dosis, tepat pemilihan obat, tepat indikasi penyakit, pasien patuh terhadap perintah pengobatan yang dibutuhkan, tepat informasi, efektif dan aman dengan mutu terjamin, tepat penilaian kondisi pasien, waspada terhadap efek samping, tepat lama pemberian, tepat interval waktu pemberian, tepat cara pemberian, tepat tindak lanjut. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui gambaran persepsan antibiotik, golongan obat yang paling banyak diresepkan, dan rasionalitas pengobatan meliputi tepat indikasi, tepat dosis, tepat lama pemberian untuk pasien rawat jalan di Puskesmas Gamping 1 Kabupaten Sleman periode November 2016-April 2017.

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian non eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif analitik. Sampel pada penelitian kali ini adalah data persepsan antibiotik yang ada di Puskesmas Gamping 1 Sleman periode November 2016-April 2017. Data penelitian disajikan dalam bentuk tabel persentase persepsan antibiotik, golongan antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan, dan rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik.

Dari hasil penelitian, persentase persepsan antibiotik sebesar 16,33%, jenis antibiotik paling banyak diresepkan adalah turunan betalaktam golongan penisilin yaitu amoksisilin dengan persentase sebesar 82,97%. Rasionalitas antibiotik berdasarkan Modul Penggunaan Obat Rasional (POR) Kementerian Kesehatan RI 2011 yang meliputi tepat indikasi, tepat dosis, tepat lama pemberian didapatkan bahwa Puskesmas Gamping 1 Sleman telah memenuhi ketiga indikator tersebut dengan nilai rasionalitas 100 %.

Kata kunci : persepsan antibiotik, Indikator WHO 1993, Modul POR Kementerian Kesehatan RI 2011.

ABSTRACT

The antibiotic prescribing indicator is one of five indicators established by WHO (1993). According to WHO's 1993 policy, the rationale for antibiotic prescribing is an antibiotic prescription less than 22.70%. According to the Ministry of Health Republic of Indonesia 2011, the rational treatment including: proper diagnosis, appropriate dosage, correct selection of drugs, appropriate disease indications, patients adhering to required care orders, appropriate information, effective and safe with guaranteed quality, assessment of patient condition, proper administration duration, proper delivery time interval, proper administration method, proper follow-up. This study was conducted to find out the description of antibiotic prescribing, the most prescribed drug groups, and rational treatment including precise indication, appropriate dosage, the right length of administration for outpatients in Gamping 1 Community Health Clinic, Sleman during November 2016-April 2017.

This research is non experimental research with descriptive analytic research design. The sample of this study is antibiotic prescription data at the Gamping 1 Community Health Clinic, Sleman during November 2016 - April 2017. The data is presented in the percentage table of antibiotic prescriptions, the most widely used antibiotic group, and the rationality of antibiotic use.

The results of the study, the percentage of antibiotic prescribing is 16.33%, the most widely prescribed of antibiotics is derivative of betalaktam, group of penicillin, amoxicillin with 82.97%. Rationality of antibiotics based on Rational Drug Use Module (POR) of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia which includes exact indication, proper dosage, the exact length of administration found that Gamping 1 Community Health Clinic, Sleman has qualify these three indicators with 100% rationality.

Keywords: antibiotic prescription, WHO 1993 indicator, POR module Ministry of Health RI 2011.