

ABSTRAK

RAHAYU MAHARANY PUSPITASARY, 2025, EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK SECARA KUALITATIF DAN KUANTITATIF PADA PASIEN INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH (ISK) RAWAT JALAN DI RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA PERIODE TAHUN 2024-2025. SKRIPSI, PROGRAM STUDI S1 FARMASI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA. Dibimbing oleh Dr. apt. Jason Merari Peranginangin, S.Si.,MM,M.Si dan apt. Ganet Eko Pramukantoro,S.Farm.,M.Si

Infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) merupakan salah satu infeksi bakteri yang sering ditemukan pada pelayanan rawat jalan. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional dapat meningkatkan risiko resistensi antimikroba, efek samping, serta beban biaya pengobatan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien ISK rawat jalan di RSUD Dr. Moewardi secara kualitatif dan kuantitatif.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi observasional deskriptif dengan pendekatan retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder rekam medis. Sampel diperoleh dengan teknik total sampling pada pasien yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, sehingga diperoleh 276 pasien. Analisis kuantitatif dilakukan menggunakan metode ATC/DDD dan DU90% serta diklasifikasikan berdasarkan WHO AWaRE, sedangkan evaluasi kualitatif dilakukan menggunakan metode *Gyssens*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pola penggunaan antibiotik didominasi oleh ciprofloxacin, cefixime, asam pipemidat, dan levofloxacin. Berdasarkan analisis ATC/DDD dan DU90%, antibiotik tersebut termasuk dalam segmen DU90% dan didominasi oleh kategori Watch WHO. Evaluasi *Gyssens* menunjukkan bahwa 56,52% penggunaan antibiotik termasuk kategori rasional, sedangkan 43,48% tidak rasional. Ketidakrasionalan tertinggi terdapat pada kategori III B (durasi terlalu singkat) sebesar 13,40%, diikuti kategori IV A dan IV B terkait pemilihan antibiotik yang kurang optimal.

Kata Kunci: Infeksi Saluran Kemih, Rasionalitas Antibiotik, *Gyssens*, ATC/DDD, DU90%, rawat jalan

ABSTRACT

RAHAYU MAHARANY PUSPITASARY, 2025, EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC USE WITH QUALITATIVELY AND QUANTITATIVELY IN PATIENTS WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTION (UTI) OUTPATIENT AT Dr. MOEWARDI GENERAL HOSPITAL, SURAKARTA IN THE PERIOD OF 2024-2025. THESIS, BACHELOR OF PHARMACY, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA. Supervised by Dr.apr. Jason Merari Peranginangin,S.Si.,MM,M.Si and apr. Ganet Eko Pramukantoro, S.Farm.,M.Si

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is one of the most common bacterial infections encountered in outpatient care. Inappropriate use of antibiotics may increase the risk of antimicrobial resistance, adverse drug reactions, and healthcare costs. This study aimed to evaluate antibiotic use in outpatient UTI patients at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital using both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

This was a descriptive observational study with a retrospective design using secondary data from medical records. Samples were obtained through total sampling of patients who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria, resulting in 276 patients. Quantitative analysis was performed using the ATC/DDD and DU90% methods and classified according to the WHO AWaRE categories, while qualitative evaluation was conducted using the *Gyssens* method.

The results showed that the pattern of antibiotic use was dominated by ciprofloxacin, cefixime, piperimide acid, and levofloxacin. Based on ATC/DDD and DU90% analyses, these antibiotics were included in the DU90% segment and were predominantly categorized as Watch antibiotics according to WHO AWaRE classification. *Gyssens* evaluation indicated that 56.52% of antibiotic use was classified as rational, whereas 43.48% was considered irrational. The highest proportion of irrational use was found in category III B (too short duration) at 13.40%, followed by categories IV A and IV B related to suboptimal antibiotic selection.

Keywords: Urinary Tract Infection, Antibiotics Rationality, *Gyssens*, ATC/DDD, DU 90%, outpatient