

ABSTRACT

STUDY OF COMPARATION BETWEEN EFFECTIVENESS OF PREOPERATIVE AND POSTOPERATIVE ANTIBIOTIC IN CAESAREAN SECTION PATIENT AT RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOLOEK LAMPUNG PROVINCE

By

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Background: Incidence of caesarean sections about 10% and 15% of all labor process. There are several risks of caesarean section, around 90% of postoperative morbidity is caused by Surgical Site Infection (SSI). Risks of SSI in caesarean section can be reduced by an administration of preoperative and postoperative antibiotics.

Objective: To analyze the difference in effectiveness of preoperative and postoperative antibiotic in caesarean section patient at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung.

Method: Analytical observational design with *cross sectional*, using total sampling method. This study used medical records of 88 caesarean section patient consisting of 44 patients were given preoperative antibiotic and 44 patients were given postoperative antibiotic.

Result: Preoperative antibiotics used are cefazolin 1g IV, while postoperative antibiotics are ceftriaxone 1g IV, and cefotaxime 1 gr IV. The results of the bivariate analysis between the time difference of antibiotic administration with body temperature and leukocyte level obtained p value of $0,016 < 0,05$ and $0,000 < 0,05$, which means there is a difference in effectiveness between preoperative and postoperative antibiotics. The results of the bivariate analysis between the time difference of antibiotic administration with maternal hospital stay obtained p value of $0,554 > 0,05$, which means there is no difference in effectiveness between preoperative and postoperative antibiotics.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference in effectiveness of preoperative and postoperative antibiotics based on body temperature and leukocyte levels in caesarean section patients, but no significant differences were found based on maternal hospitality stay in caesarean section patient at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province.

Keyword: Antibiotic, body temperature, caesarean section, leukocyte levels, maternal hospitality stay.

ABSTRAK

STUDI PERBANDINGAN EFEKTIVITAS PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PRABEDAH DAN PASCABEDAH PADA PASIEN *SECTIO CAESAREA* DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Angka kejadian persalinan dengan *sectio caesarea* sekitar 10-15% dari semua proses persalinan. Ada beberapa resiko dari *sectio caesarea* dan sekitar 90% morbiditas pasca operasi disebabkan oleh Infeksi Luka Operasi (ILO). Resiko ILO dari tindakan *sectio caesarea* tersebut dapat diturunkan dengan adanya pemberian antibiotik prabedah dan pascabedah.

Tujuan: Menganalisis perbedaan efektivitas penggunaan antibiotik prabedah dan pascabedah pada pasien *sectio caesarea* di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung.

Metode: Desain penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, menggunakan metode pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder berupa rekam medik dengan jumlah responden 88 pasien *sectio caesarea* yang diberikan antibiotik yang terdiri dari 44 pasien diberikan antibiotik prabedah dan 44 pasien diberikan antibiotik pascabedah.

Hasil: Antibiotik prabedah yang digunakan yaitu cefazoline 1g IV, sedangkan antibiotik pascabedah yaitu ceftriaxone 1g IV, dan cefotaxime 1 gr IV. Hasil analisis *bivariat* antara perbedaan waktu pemberian antibiotik dengan suhu tubuh dan kadar leukosit pasien didapatkan p *value* sebesar $0,016 < 0,05$ dan $0,000 < 0,05$ yang berarti terdapat perbedaan efektivitas antara pemberian antibiotik prabedah dan pascabedah. Hasil analisis *bivariat* antara perbedaan waktu pemberian antibiotik dengan lama perawatan pasien didapatkan p *value* sebesar $0,554 > 0,05$ yang berarti tidak terdapat perbedaan efektivitas antara pemberian antibiotik prabedah dan pascabedah.

Simpulan: Terdapat perbedaan efektivitas penggunaan antibiotik prabedah dan pascabedah yang bermakna berdasarkan suhu tubuh dan kadar leukosit pasien *sectio caesarea*, namun tidak ditemukan perbedaan yang bermakna berdasarkan lama perawatan pasien *sectio caesarea* di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, lama perawatan, leukosit, *sectio caesarea*, suhu tubuh