

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN SENSITIVITAS ANTIBIOTIK TERHADAP LUARAN PASIEN SEPSIS DI RUANG *INTENSIVE CARE UNIT* (ICU) RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG TAHUN 2018-2021

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Latar Belakang: Sepsis merupakan kondisi disfungsi organ yang mengancam nyawa akibat disregulasi respon *host* terhadap infeksi. Terapi antibiotik menjadi tata laksana utama yang diberikan pada pasien sepsis. Tingginya angka resistensi antibiotik di masyarakat menjadi permasalahan serius dalam terapi sepsis yang mempengaruhi luaran pasien. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan sensitivitas antibiotik terhadap luaran pasien sepsis di ruang *intensive care unit* (ICU) RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung tahun 2018-2021.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *total sampling*. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji *chi square*.

Hasil: Karakteristik pasien didapatkan hasil pasien laki-laki (51,1%), kelompok usia lansia (43,2%), sumber infeksi sistem pernafasan (28,4%), pasien dengan komorbid (51,1%), dan pasien sembuh (51,1%). Profil antibiotik didapatkan hasil antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan seftriakson (36,4%), frekuensi pemberian ≤ 2 kali (65,9%), lama pemberian ≤ 7 hari (76,1%), dan antibiotik yang sensitif (59,1%). Analisis bivariat didapatkan hasil terdapat hubungan bermakna antara sensitivitas antibiotik terhadap luaran pasien sepsis di ruang *intensive care unit* (ICU) RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung tahun 2018-2021 dengan nilai $p=0,01$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan sensitivitas antibiotik terhadap luaran pasien sepsis di ruang *intensive care unit* (ICU) RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung tahun 2018-2021.

ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY AND OUTCOME OF SEPSIS PATIENT IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) AT DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL LAMPUNG PROVINCE 2018-2021

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Background: Sepsis is a life-threatening condition of organ dysfunction due to dysregulation of the host response to infection. Antibiotic therapy is the main treatment for sepsis patients. The high rate of antibiotic resistance in the community is a serious problem in sepsis therapy that affects patient outcomes. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between antibiotic sensitivity and the outcome of sepsis patients in *intensive care unit* (ICU) RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province 2018-2021.

Method: The design of this research was observational analytic with cross sectional approach. Total sampling technique was used. Analysis of the data used is chi square test.

Results: The characteristics of sepsis patients were male (51.1%), elderly age group (43.2%), respiratory tract infection (28.4%), patients with comorbidities (51.1%), and the patient recovered (51.1%). The antibiotic profile showed that the most widely used antibiotic was ceftriaxone (36.4%), frequency of administration 2 times (65.9%), duration of administration ≤ 7 days (76.1%), and sensitive antibiotics (59.1%). Bivariate analysis showed that there was a significant correlation between antibiotic sensitivity and outcome of sepsis patients in the *intensive care unit* (ICU) RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province in 2018-2021 with a p value of 0.01 (<0.05).

Conclusion: There was a significant correlation between antibiotic sensitivity and the outcome of sepsis patients in *intensive care unit* (ICU) RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province 2018-2021.