

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANTIBIOTIC RATIONALITY AND
LENGTH OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH TYPHOID FEVER
WITHOUT COMPLICATIONS IN THE INPATIENT ROOM OF URIP
SUMOHARJO HOSPITAL BANDAR LAMPUNG**

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Background: Typhoid fever is a systemic infection that occurs due to the presence of *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. The incidence rate of typhoid fever in Indonesia is estimated at 900,000 cases per year. Antibiotic therapy is the main therapy (first line) for typhoid fever related to the condition of bacteremia caused by infection from *Salmonella typhi*. To reduce the mortality rate (mortality) of typhoid fever cases, rational and appropriate use of antibiotics is very important. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the rationality of antibiotic use in pediatric patients with typhoid fever without complications and the length of stay using the Gyssens method.

Method: The research design used was an observational analysis research design with a cross-sectional approach, the number of samples in this study was 100 samples. Data collection was carried out using secondary data. Data were obtained from medical records

Results: The results of the univariate analysis showed that the most antibiotics used were ceftriaxone antibiotics as many as 61 (61%). The length of hospitalization was less than 5 days, namely 88 (88%). The results of the antibiotic evaluation based on the Gyssens criteria, namely 86 regimens, were included in the rational antibiotic group (Category 0). The results of the bivariate statistical analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the rationality of antibiotic use and the length of hospitalization of pediatric patients with typhoid fever without complications in the inpatient installation of Urip Sumoharjo Hospital with a p -value of 0.00.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the rationality of antibiotic use and the length of hospitalization in pediatric patients with typhoid fever in the inpatient installation of Urip Sumoharjo Hospital

Keywords: Antibiotics, Typhoid Fever, Gyssens Method

HUBUNGAN ANTARA RASIONALITAS ANTIBIOTIK DENGAN LAMA RAWAT INAP PASIEN ANAK DEMAM TIFOID TANPA KOMPLIKASI DI RUANG RAWAT INAP RUMAH SAKIT URIP SUMOHARJO BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Latar Belakang: Demam tifoid merupakan infeksi sistemik yang terjadi karena adanya bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Insiden rate demam tifoid di Indonesia ditaksir 900.00 kasus pertahun. Terapi penggunaan antibiotika adalah terapi utama (*first line*) pada demam tifoid berhubungan dengan keadaan bakteriemia yang disebabkan infeksi dari *Salmonella typhi*. Untuk mengurangi angka kematian (mortalitas) kasus demam tifoid, penggunaan antibiotik secara rasional dan tepat sangat penting. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui hubungan rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik pasien anak demam tifoid tanpa komplikasi terhadap lama rawat dengan menggunakan metode *Gyssens*.

Metode: Desain penelitian yang dilakukan adalah desain penelitian analisis observasional dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*, jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 100 sampel. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan data sekunder. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis.

Hasil: Hasil analisis univariat menunjukkan penggunaan antibiotik terbanyak yaitu antibiotik ceftriaxone sebanyak 61 (61%). Lama rawat inap kurang dari 5 hari yakni sebanyak 88 (88%). Hasil evaluasi antibiotik berdasarkan kriteria *Gyssens* yaitu 86 regimen masuk kedalam kelompok antibiotik rasional (Kategori 0). Hasil analisis statistik bivariat menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik terhadap lama rawat inap pasien anak demam tifoid tanpa komplikasi di instalansi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Urip Sumoharjo dengan *P-Value* 0.01.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik dengan lama rawat pada pasien anak demam tifoid di instalansi rawat inap Rumah Sakit Urip Sumoharjo

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, Demam Tifoid, Metode *Gyssens*