ABSTRAK

Tingginya pemakaian antimikroba merupakan salah satu faktor yang menunjang pemakaian antimikroba yang tidak rasional berdampak terhadap peningkatan morbiditas, mortalitas, resistensi, dan tingginya beban biaya, sehingga penting dilakukan monitoring. Metode terstandar untuk studi penggunaan antimikroba yang ditetapkan oleh WHO adalah metode Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC)/Defined Daily Dose (DDD) dan Drug Utilization (DU) 90%. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif analitik kuantitatif dengan pengambilan data secara retrospektif. Populasi dalam penelitian ini diambil dari seluruh rekam medik pasien dewasa rawat jalan yang diberi antimikroba periode Januari-Maret 2018 di Klinik Pupuk Kujang Cikampek. Obat di klasifikasikan menurut kode ATC, dihitung konsumsi antimikroba berdasarkan DDD/1000 Kunjungan Pasien Rawat Jalan (KPRJ), dan ditentukan obat yang masuk segmen DU 90%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai DDD dan DU 90% Rifampisin 17.250 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Linkomisin 10.434,78 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Doksisiklin 10.000 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Azitromisin 6.777,78 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Asam Pipemidat 5.227,27 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Siprofloksasin 4.968 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Ko Amoksiklav 4.820,23 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Eritromisin 3.666,67 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Amoksilin 3.658,82 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Sefiksim 3.505,54 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Sefadroksil 2.444,34 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Klindamisin 2.232,86 DDD/1000 KPRJ, dan Levofloksasin 1.390 DDD/1000 KPRJ. Obat antimikroba yang masuk kedalam kategori DU 90% adalah Rifampisin 22,59%, Linkomisin 13,66%, Doksisiklin 13,09%.

Kata Kunci : ATC/DDD Antimikroba, Rawat Jalan, Klinik Pupuk Kujang Cikampek

ABSTRACT

The high use of antimicrobials is one of the factors that support the use of irrational antimicrobials against increased morbidity, mortality, resistance, and increase in costs, and needs to be monitored. The standardized method for the study of antimicrobial use determined by WHO is the method of Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) / Defined Daily Dose (DDD) and Drug Utilization (DU) 90%. This study is a quantitative analytical descriptive research with retrospective data collection. The population in this study was taken from the medical record of outpatient adult patients who were given antimicrobials for the period January-March 2018 at Pupuk Kujang Clinic. The Drug is classified according to the ATC code, calculated antimicrobial consumption based on DDD / 1000 Outpatient Visits, and determined drugs that enter the DU segment 90%. The results of the study show the value of DDD and DU 90% Rifampicin 17,250 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Lincomycine 10,434.78 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Doxycycline 10,000 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Azithromycin 6,777.78 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Pipemidic Acid 5,227.27 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Ciprofloxacin 4,968 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Co Amoxyclav 4,820.23 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Erythromycin 3,666.67 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Amoxicillin 3,658.82 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Cefixime 3,505,54 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Cefadroxil 2,444.34 DDD/1000 KPRJ, Clindamycin 2,232.86 DDD/1000 KPRJ, and Levofloxacin 1,390 DDD/1000 KPRJ. Antimicrobial drugs in to the DU90% category are Rifampicin 22,50%, Lincomycine 13,66%, and Doxycycline 13,09%.
Keywords: ATC / Antimicrobial DDD, Outpatiens, Pupuk Kujang Cikampek Clinic