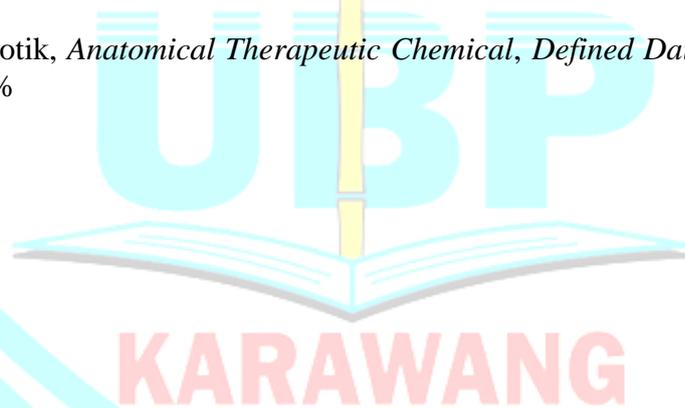


ABSTRAK

Resistensi antibiotik merupakan salah satu permasalahan serius karena merupakan ancaman bagi kesehatan global. Buruknya resistensi antibiotik disebabkan beberapa faktor, seperti lemahnya pengawasan, rendahnya akses informasi, serta buruknya sanitasi. Untuk itu, di fasilitas kesehatan perlu dilakukan pendistribusian antibiotik dengan baik untuk bukti bahwa penggunaan antibiotik tersebut memiliki dasar klinis yang valid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penggunaan antibiotik di Apotek dengan menggunakan metode *Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) / Defined Daily Dose (DDD)* serta *Drug Utilization 90% (DU90%)* untuk menganalisis kualitas persepsian atau penggunaan obat dengan memperoleh sampel resep yang mengandung antibiotika selama tahun 2024 di Apotek X. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan metode *Defined Daily Dose* terdapat 4 jenis antibiotik (doxycycline, cefixime, clindamycin, azithromycin) dan metode *Drug Utilization 90%* sebanyak 5 jenis antibiotik *doxycycline* (37%), *cefixime* (23%), *clindamycin* (12%), *azithromycin* (12%), dan *Ofloxacin* (4%) pada Apotek tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, *Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical*, *Defined Daily Dose*, *Drug Utilization 90%*



ABSTRACT

Antibiotic resistance is a serious problem and a threat to global health. The severity of antibiotic resistance is due to several factors, such as weak oversight, limited access to information, and poor sanitation. Therefore, proper antibiotic distribution in healthcare facilities is essential to demonstrate that their use has a valid clinical basis. This study aims to analyze the use of antibiotics in Pharmacies using the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) / Defined Daily Dose (DDD) method and Drug Utilization 90% (DU90%) to analyze the quality of prescribing or drug use by obtaining prescription samples containing antibiotics during 2024 at Pharmacy X. The results of the study show that based on the Defined Daily Dose method there are 4 types of antibiotics (doxycycline, cefixime, clindamycin, azithromycin) and the Drug Utilization 90% method as many as 5 types of antibiotics doxycycline (37%), cefixime (23%), clindamycin (12%), azithromycin (12%), dan Ofloxacin (4%) in the Pharmacy.

Keywords : Antibiotik, Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical, Defined Daily Dose, Drug Utilization 90%

