

ABSTRAK

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EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PROFILAKSIS PASIEN OPEN REDUCTION, INTERNAL FIXATION, TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT, DAN TOTAL KNEE REPLACEMENT DI RUMAH SAKIT X PROVINSI BANTEN

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(XIV; 46 halaman; 12 tabel; 7 gambar; 1 lampiran)

Kasus Infeksi Luka Operasi (ILO) di Indonesia terus mengalami peningkatan, dimana 3,49% dari 20 pasien mengalami infeksi luka Operasi. 3,9% kasus ILO terjadi pada pasien bedah ortopedi. Ortopedi merupakan jenis bedah dengan resiko tinggi mengalami ILO. Tingkat kejadian ILO relatif tinggi, meskipun sebagian besar pasien bedah mendapatkan antibiotik profilaksis. Hal tersebut dipengaruhi oleh adanya komorbiditas atau penyakit penyerta, kelas dari luka yang terkontaminasi dan kotor, waktu atau durasi pemberian antibiotik profilaksis dan pemilihan antibiotik spektrum luas. Akibat peningkatan jumlah pasien bedah yang mengalami ILO, maka diperlukan evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis terhadap pasien bedah ortopedi. Analisis data akan dilakukan secara deskriptif dan data akan ditampilkan dengan bentuk tabel dan grafik. Pasien dengan usia 18 tahun ke atas dan menjalani bedah *Open Reduction, Internal Fixation, Total Hip Replacement* dan *Total Knee Replacement* dimasukkan dalam penelitian ini. Adapun data pasien dikumpulkan berdasarkan rekam medis dan dilakukan analisis kesesuaian dengan pedoman terapi menggunakan evaluasi *Gyssens*. Total sampel penelitian yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi yang diperoleh sebanyak 44 sampel. Penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis dengan tepat sebanyak 93,18%, waktu pemberian antibiotik profilaksis dengan tepat sebanyak 90,9%, durasi pemberian antibiotik yang tepat sebanyak 100%, dan penggunaan antibiotik sebagai terapi lanjutan dilakukan menggunakan antibiotik *Cefixime* sebanyak 22,73% dan *Cefadroxil* sebanyak 2,27%, serta *Gyssens Criteria* untuk kategori 0 sebanyak 84,1%.

Kata Kunci: Ortopedi, *Open Reduction, Internal Fixation, Total Hip Replacement, Total Knee Replacement*, Antibiotik Profilaksis.

Referensi: 32 (2013 – 2022)

ABSTRACT

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EVALUATION PROPHYLAXIS ANTIBIOTIC USE IN OPEN REDUCTION, INTERNAL FIXATION, TOTAL HIP REPLACEMENT, AND TOTAL KNEE REPLACEMENT PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL X BANTEN PROVINCE

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Cases of Surgical Wound Infection (ILO) in Indonesia continue to increase, with 3.49% of 20 patients experiencing surgical wound infections. 3.9% of ILO cases occurred in orthopedic surgery patients. Orthopedic surgery is a type of surgery with a high risk of experiencing SSI. The incidence rate of SSI is relatively high, although most surgical patients receive prophylactic antibiotics. This is influenced by the presence of comorbidities or co-morbidities, the class of contaminated and dirty wounds, the time or duration of prophylactic antibiotics, and the selection of broad-spectrum antibiotics. Due to the increasing number of surgical patients experiencing ILO, it is necessary to evaluate the use of prophylactic antibiotics in orthopedic surgery patients. Data analysis will be carried out descriptively, and the data will be displayed in the form of tables and graphs. Patients aged 18 years and over who underwent Open Reduction, Internal Fixation, Total Hip Replacement and Total Knee Replacement surgery were included in this study. The patient data was collected based on medical records, and conformity analysis was carried out with the therapeutic guidelines using the Gyssens evaluation. The total sample size of the study that met the inclusion criteria was 44 samples. The correct use of prophylactic antibiotics was 93.18%, the timing of prophylactic antibiotics was 90.9%, the duration of appropriate antibiotics was 100%, and the use of antibiotics as further therapy was carried out using 22.73% Cefixime antibiotics and Cefadroxil 2.27%, and the Gyssens Criteria for category 0 is 84.1%.

Keywords: Orthopedics, Open Reduction, Internal Fixation, Total Hip Replacement, Total Knee Replacement , Prophylaxis Antibiotic.

References:32 (2013-2022)