

ABSTRAK

Perbandingan Efektifitas Penggunaan Terapi Antibiotik Cefotaxim Dan Ampicillin Pada Pasien *Pneumonia* Di Instalasi Rawat Inap RSUD Bumiayu Tahun 2023

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Antibiotik menjadi salah satu terapi utama penyakit *pneumonia* yang disebabkan oleh bakteri. Peningkatan penggunaan antibiotik banyak ditemui baik di negara maju maupun negara berkembang. Di negara yang sudah maju 13-37 % dari seluruh penderita yang menjalani rawat inap sudah mendapatkan antibiotik, sedangkan pada negara berkembang persentasenya lebih tinggi yaitu 30-80 % pasien yang menjalani rawat inap dan mendapatkan antibiotik. Penelitian menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional* dimana data diambil dari rekam medik secara *purposive sampling* dari bulan Januari sampai Desember tahun 2022 dengan jumlah sampel 72 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi. Dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis uji *non parametric* (*Mann Whitney*) yang dibantu software IBM SPSS versi 26. Setelah dilakukan penelitian didapatkan hasil dimana penggunaan antibiotik cefotaxim dan ampicillin pada pasien *pneumonia* di instalasi rawat inap RSUD Bumiayu periode Januari-Desember 2022 adalah Cefotaxim sebesar 55,6% dan ampicillin sebesar 44,4%. Hasil uji *non parametric* (*Mann Whitney*) menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbandingan yang signifikan antara antibiotik cefotaxim dan ampicillin dimana nilai signifikansi yang didapatkan sebesar $0,645 > 0,05$, adapun berdasarkan hasil penelitian di RSUD Bumiayu antibiotik ampicillin lebih efektif dari antibiotik cefotaxim jika dilihat dari nilai rata-rata lama rawat pasien karena kelompok ampicillin sebesar 2,97 lebih rendah dari kelompok cefotaxim yaitu sebesar 3,13 dimana antibiotik cefotaxim memiliki rata-rata lama rawat inap yang lebih lama dibandingkan antibiotik ampicillin.

Kata kunci : Pneumonia, Cefotaxim, Ampicillin

ABSTRACT

Comparison of the Effectiveness of the Use of Cefotaxim and Ampicillin Antibiotic Therapy in Pneumonia Patients at the Inpatient Installation of Bumiayu Hospital in 2023

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Antibiotics are one of the main therapies for pneumonia caused by bacteria. Increased use of antibiotics is common in both developed and developing countries. In developed countries, 13-37% of all patients who are hospitalized have received antibiotics, while in developing countries, the percentage is higher, namely 30-80% of patients who are hospitalized and receive antibiotics. The study used a quantitative method with a cross-sectional study design where data were taken from medical records by purposive sampling from January to December 2022 with a total sample of 72 who met the inclusion criteria. In this study, the non parametric test analysis method (Mann Whitney) was used which was assisted by IBM SPSS version 26 software. After conducting the research, the results showed that the use of the antibiotics cefotaxim and ampicillin in pneumonia patients at the inpatient installation at Bumiayu General Hospital for the period January-December 2022 was Cefotaxim by 55.6% and ampicillin by 44.4%. The results of the non parametric test (Mann Whitney) showed that there was no significant comparison between the antibiotics cefotaxim and ampicillin where the significance value obtained was $0.645 > 0.05$, Meanwhile, based on the results of research at the Bumiayu General Hospital, the antibiotic ampicillin was more effective than the antibiotic cefotaxim when viewed from the average length of patient stay because the ampicillin group was 2.97 lower than the cefotaxim group, which was 3.13, where the antibiotic cefotaxim had an average length of stay. longer hospital stay than ampicillin.

Keywords : *Pneumonia, Cefotaxim, Ampicillin*