

INTISARI

Pemberian antibiotik yang tidak rasional dapat meningkatkan resiko terjadinya resistensi dalam pengobatan dan dapat memperburuk kesehatan pasien dan memboroskan anggaran. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah memperoleh gambaran pola persepan di Puskesmas Sewon II Kabupaten Bantul periode Januari - Juni tahun 2014 Berdasarkan indikator WHO 1993.

Penelitian ini dilakukan secara retrospektif. Data berupa resep pasien rawat jalan di Puskesmas Sewon II Kabupaten Bantul periode Januari-Juni tahun 2014 jumlah sampel 1200 dengan metode yang digunakan adalah *systematic random sampling*.

Penelitian ini dilakukan selama bulan September, Oktober dan November Tahun 2014. Dari hasil penelitian diperoleh persentase persepan antibiotik di Puskesmas Sewon II Kabupaten Bantul sebesar 20,38% (2296) dan non antibiotik sebesar 79,62% (8966). Persentase antibiotik generik sebesar 99,95% (2295). Dan antibiotik yang paling banyak diresepkan pada bulan Januari sebanyak 76,60% (316), pada bulan Februari sebesar 77,25% (248), pada bulan Maret sebesar 83,87 (307), pada bulan Mei sebesar 68,83% (249), dan pada bulan Juni sebesar 77,04% (329). persepan antibiotik di Puskesmas Sewon II Kabupaten Bantul memenuhi syarat WHO <22,70%.

Kata kunci : Puskesmas Sewon II, Antibiotik, Indikator WHO 1993

ABSTRACT

Irrational use of antibiotics can raise the risk of resistance in the treatment and may worsen the patient's health and waste more budget. The aim of this study was to obtain the pattern of prescribing at the Public Health Center II Sewon Bantul between January-June 2014 based on 1993 WHO indicators.

The type of this study was retrospective. The data, which were prescriptions of outpatients in Public Health Center II Sewon Bantul between January - June 2014, were 1200 samples and were taken using systematic random sampling method.

This research was conducted during the month September, October and November 2014. The result of the research showed that the percentage of antibiotic prescribing Public Health Center II Sewon Bantul was 20.38% (2296) and the non-antibiotics was 79,62% (8966). The percentage of generic antibiotics was 99.95% (2295). And the most widely prescribed antibiotics in January as many as 76.60% (316), in February was 77.25% (248), in March was 83.87 (307), in May was 68.83% (249), and in June was 77.04% (329). prescribing antibiotics the Public Health Center II Sewon Bantul qualify WHO <22.70%.

Keywords: Public Health Center II Sewon, Antibiotics, WHO Indicators 1993