

**Progam Studi Sarjana Farmasi
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ABSTRAK

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Pengaruh Penggunaan Antibiotik Profilaksis Golongan Sefalosporin Pada Pasien Bedah *Caesar* di RSUD Kajej Kabupaten Pekalongan

Bedah *caesar* atau dikenal *sectio caesarea* merupakan mengeluarkan janin melalui pembedahan dinding perut dan rahim. Salah satu permasalahan *sectio caesarea* adalah infeksi luka operasi (ILO). Risiko ILO akibat *sectio caesarea* dapat dikurangi dengan pemberian antibiotik profilaksis. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tepat dapat mencapai hasil *outcome* klinis yang baik karena dapat menurunkan risiko infeksi ditunjukkan dengan berkurangnya tanda infeksi seperti demam dan leukosit. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis golongan sefalosporin terhadap *outcome* klinis pasien bedah *caesar*. Metode penelitian ini deskriptif observasional (non eksperimental) pengambilan data secara prospektif menggunakan data rekam medis serta wawancara. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara *accidental sampling* dengan analisis data *Chi square* pada SPSS 16, lembar wawancara dilakukan uji *expert judgement* pada dua ahli materi didapatkan hasil yaitu $1 > 0,8$ artinya validitasnya tinggi, jumlah sampel sebanyak 34 responden. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa antibiotik yang digunakan pada pasien bedah *caesar* yaitu Cefazolin dan Cefotaxim, didapatkan hasil uji statistik *Chi square* dengan nilai $0,046 < 0,05$ yang artinya terdapat pengaruh antara kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis dengan *outcome klinis*. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah persentase penggunaan antibiotik profilaksis yang sesuai dengan pedoman penggunaan antibiotik yaitu Cefazolin sebesar 35,3% dan yang tidak sesuai dengan pedoman yaitu Cefotaxim sebesar 64,7%, serta terdapat pengaruh antara kesesuaian antibiotik profilaksis dengan *outcome klinis*.

Kata Kunci: *Antibiotik profilaksis, Bedah caesar, Outcome klinis, Prospektif.*

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ABSTRACT

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The Effect of Prophylactic Cephalosporin Antibiotics on Caesarean Section Patients at Kajen Hospital, Pekalongan Regency

Caesarean section, also known as Sectio Caesarea (SC), involves delivering a baby through surgical incisions in the abdominal wall and uterus. One significant concern with SC is surgical site infection (SSI). The risk of SSI following an SC can be reduced by administering prophylactic antibiotics. Proper use of antibiotics can lead to favorable clinical outcomes by reducing the risk of infection, as evidenced by a decrease in infection markers such as fever and leukocytosis. This study aimed to investigate the effect of prophylactic cephalosporin antibiotics on the clinical outcomes of SC patients. This research employed a descriptive observational (non-experimental) design with prospective data collection using medical records and interviews. The samples were chosen through an accidental sampling technique, and data analysis was conducted by the Chi-square test in SPSS 16. The interview sheets underwent expert judgment by two subject matter experts, yielding a result of $1 > 0.8$, indicating high validity. The sample size was 34 respondents. The results indicated that the antibiotics used for SC patients were Cefazolin and Cefotaxime. The Chi-square statistical test results showed a value of $0.046 < 0.05$, indicating a significant effect between the appropriateness of prophylactic antibiotic use and clinical outcomes. This study concludes that the percentage of prophylactic antibiotic use by guidelines was 35.3% for Cefazolin, and 64.7% for Cefotaxime, which did not follow the guidelines. Additionally, there was a significant effect between the appropriateness of prophylactic antibiotic use and clinical outcomes.

Keywords: *Prophylactic antibiotics, Caesarean section (SC), clinical outcomes, Prospective.*