

ABSTRACT

Background : *Patients with urinary catheters are at risk of developing catheter-associated urinary tract infections (CAUTIs), which may require antibiotic therapy. Rational antibiotic use involves appropriate indications, dosage, route, and duration of administration while considering potential side effects. Irrational use of antibiotics can lead to antimicrobial resistance. Antibiotic rationality in hospitals can be evaluated using the Gyssens method. This study aims to assess the rationality of antibiotic use in inpatients with urinary catheters at HAMBA Regional Hospital.*

Methods : *This descriptive observational study with a retrospective approach was conducted from July to September 2024 at HAMBA Regional Hospital. A total of 41 samples were selected using total sampling. Data were collected from medical records and urine culture results, then analyzed univariately for patient characteristics, types of antibiotics, and antibiotic rationality using the Gyssens flowchart.*

Results : *A total of 70.7% of antibiotic use in CAUTI patients was classified as rational. Irrational use (29.3%) was categorized into VI (incomplete data), V (no indication), IVa (more effective alternative antibiotics), and IVc (cheaper alternative antibiotics).*

Conclusion : *The rationality of antibiotic use in inpatients with urinary catheters at RSUD HAMBA is generally good; however, there are cases where antibiotic selection can be optimized for cost-effectiveness and treatment safety.*

Keywords : *Inpatients, urinary catheters, CAUTIs, antibiotics, Gyssens method, rationality*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Pasien dengan kateter urin berisiko terkena infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) terkait kateter, yang membutuhkan terapi antibiotik. Pemberian antibiotik rasional mencakup ketepatan indikasi, dosis, cara, dan lama pemakaian dengan memperhatikan efek samping. Pemberian antibiotik irasional dapat menyebabkan resistensi antimikroba. Evaluasi rasionalitas antibiotik di rumah sakit dapat dilakukan menggunakan metode Gyssens. Penelitian ini bertujuan menilai rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien rawat inap yang dipasang kateter di RSUD HAMBAL.

Metode : Penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan pendekatan retrospektif dilakukan pada Juli–September 2024 di RSUD HAMBAL. Sebanyak 41 sampel dipilih dengan *total sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dari rekam medis dan hasil kultur urin, kemudian dianalisis univariat terkait karakteristik pasien, jenis antibiotik, dan rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik menggunakan Gyssens *flowchart*.

Hasil : Sebesar 70,7% penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien ISK tergolong rasional. Penggunaan irasional (29,3%) digolongkan ke dalam kategori VI (data tidak lengkap), V (tidak ada indikasi), IVa (antibiotik lain lebih efektif), dan IVc (antibiotik lain lebih murah).

Kesimpulan : Tingkat rasionalitas penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien rawat inap yang terpasang kateter di RSUD HAMBAL sudah baik, namun terdapat beberapa kasus di mana pilihan antibiotik dapat lebih dioptimalkan untuk efektivitas biaya dan keamanan terapi.

Kata Kunci : Rawat inap, kateter urin, ISK, antibiotik, metode Gyssens, rasionalitas