

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Luka kaki diabetik (LKD) merupakan komplikasi kronis dari diabetes melitus (DM) dengan risiko morbiditas dan mortalitas yang tinggi. Antibiotik digunakan untuk mengatasi infeksi bakteri pada LKD. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien LKD rawat inap.

Metode: Penelitian observasional dengan rancangan *cross-sectional* retrospektif menggunakan data sekunder (rekam medis) pasien LKD. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Raden Mattaher Jambi pada Februari-Maret 2025, sebanyak 96 pasien LKD memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan kriteria eksklusi. Data disajikan secara deskriptif dan analitik yang dianalisis menggunakan *software* SPSS 26 dan *microsoft excel*.

Hasil: Rata-rata usia pasien LKD 55,7 tahun, didominasi perempuan (63,5%), DM tipe 2 (100,0%), durasi LKD SMRS 7,0 (1-90) (median,min-max) (hari), mayoritas derajat luka sedang-tinggi (58,3%), derajat severitas infeksi berat (100,0%), mayoritas jenis bakteri gram negatif (72,7%), rata-rata kadar leukosit awal $20.233,9/\text{mm}^3$, antibiotik kombinasi (64,6%), antibiotik tunggal (35,4%).

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan secara statistik antara faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perbaikan klinis dari penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien LKD yang menjalani rawat inap di RSUD Raden Mattaher periode tahun 2022-2023 dengan nilai $p > 0,05$.

Kata kunci: antibiotik, luka kaki diabetik, perbaikan klinis, rawat inap

ABSTRACT

Background: Diabetic foot ulcers (DFUs) are a chronic complication of diabetes mellitus (DM) associated with high risks of morbidity and mortality. Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections in DFUs. This study aims to evaluate the use of antibiotics in hospitalized DFU patients.

Methods: This was an observational study with a retrospective cross-sectional design using secondary data from the medical records of DFU patients. The study was conducted at Raden Mattaher Regional General Hospital (RSUD Raden Mattaher), Jambi, from February to March 2025. A total of 96 DFU patients met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were presented descriptively and analytically and analyzed using SPSS version 26 and Microsoft Excel.

Results: The average age of DFU patients was 55.7 years, with a predominance of females (63.5%). All patients had type 2 DM. The median duration of DFU at admission was 7.0 (1-90) (median, min-max) (days). Most patients presented with moderate-to-severe ulcers (58.3%) and severe infections (100.0%). Gram-negative bacteria predominated (72.7%). The average initial leukocyte count was 20,233.9/mm³. Combination antibiotic therapy was administered in 64.6% of patients, while 35.4% received monotherapy.

Conclusion: There was no statistically significant association between the evaluated factors and clinical improvement following antibiotic use in hospitalized DFU patients at RSUD Raden Mattaher during the 2022–2023 period with p -value > 0.05 .

Keywords: antibiotics; clinical improvement; diabetic foot ulcer; hospitalization