

KESESUAIAN DAN EFEKTIVITAS ANTIBIOTIK PERIOPERATIF TERKAIT LUKA OPERASI PASCA APENDIKTOMI

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Belum pernah dilakukan penilaian terhadap kesesuaian dan efektivitas ceftriaxone pada pasien apendisitis di RSUD Haji Surabaya, sehingga belum diketahui bagaimana hubungannya terhadap luka operasi pasca apendektomi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan kesesuaian dan efektivitas ceftriaxone sebagai antibiotik perioperatif terkait luka operasi pasca apendektomi, serta mengetahui alternatif antibiotik lain yang dapat direkomendasikan untuk pasien apendisitis yang menjalani apendektomi.

Metode: Penelitian kohort prospektif ini dilakukan selama bulan Juni-Agustus 2015 di RSUD Haji Surabaya pada 25 pasien apendisitis yang berusia ≥ 15 tahun. Kesesuaian antibiotik definitif dibandingkan dengan hasil kultur dan uji sensitivitas. Efektivitas antibiotik terkait luka operasi diamati sampai hari ke-8 pasca tindakan apendektomi.

Hasil: Hasil kultur jaringan apendiks menunjukkan 12 bakteri *E. coli*, 1 ESBL-producing *E. coli* dan 12 spesimen negatif. Sensitivitas *E. coli* terhadap ceftriaxone adalah 41,67%. Hanya 1 pasien yang mengalami infeksi luka operasi pada pengamatan hari ke-8. Tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kesesuaian antibiotik definitif dan luka operasi pasca apendektomi pada kasus akut dan kronis ($p=0,505$), sedangkan pada kasus perforasi terdapat hubungan yang signifikan ($p=0,011$). Faktor yang signifikan berhubungan dengan luka operasi pasca apendektomi adalah jenis kelamin ($p=0,014$) dan durasi operasi ($p=0,017$). Alternatif antibiotik yang dapat direkomendasikan adalah gentamicin (hanya untuk profilaksis), levofloxacin, cefepime, ceftazidime, ampicillin-sulbactam, cefixime, ciprofloxacin.

Kesimpulan: Ceftriaxone masih efektif untuk digunakan sebagai antibiotik perioperatif. Pemberian antibiotik definitif hanya diperlukan pada kasus apendisitis perforasi, sedangkan pada kasus akut dan kronis cukup diberikan antibiotik profilaksis saja.

Kata kunci: Kesesuaian, Efektivitas, Antibiotik, Luka Operasi, Apendektomi

THE SUITABILITY AND EFFICACY OF PERIOPERATIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN RELATION WITH THE SURGICAL WOUND AFTER APPENDECTOMY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: There is no research currently exist about suitability and efficacy of ceftriaxone for appendicitis patient in RSU Haji Surabaya, so its relationship with the surgical wound after appendectomy is remain unknown. This research is conducted to determine the relationship between suitability and efficacy of ceftriaxone as perioperative antibiotic, to identify other factors that influence the efficacy of antibiotics, and to determine the alternative antibiotics which can be recommend for appendicitis patient who underwent appendectomy.

Methods: This prospective cohort study was performed since June - August 2015 on 25 appendicitis patient age ≥ 15 years. The suitability of definitive antibiotics compared to the result of microbial culture and antimicrobial susceptibility test. Efficacy of antibiotic in relation with surgical wounds was observed until 8th day after appendectomy.

Result: The culture of apendiks results demonstrated that 12 bacteria were *E. coli*, 1 ESBL-producing *E. coli* and 12 specimen negative. The sensitivity of *E. coli* was 41,67%. Only 1 patient had surgical site infection during 8th day observation. There was no significant relationship between suitability of definitive antibiotics and surgical wound after appendectomy in acute an chronic cases ($p=0,505$), while perforation case defined a significant relationship ($p=0,011$). The factors which significantly related with surgical wound were gender ($p=0,014$) and duration of surgery ($p=0,017$). Antibiotics as recommended alternative are gentamicin (only prophylactic), levofloxacin, cefepime, ceftazidime, ampicillin-sulbactam, cefixime and ciprofloxacin.

Conclusion: Ceftriaxone was still effective as perioperative antibiotics. Definitive antibiotics were only required for perforation appendicitis, whereas prophylactic antibiotic was known to be adequate in the case of acute and chronic.

Keywords: Suitability, Efficacy, Antibiotic, Surgical Wound, Appendectomy