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THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN PATIENTS WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTION

Abstract

The high frequency of multiple resistant in ICU raises awareness for the more effectiveness in using the antibiotics. The approach is to do with germs pattern making, sensitivity and qualitative evaluation of antibiotics in patients with UTI in ICU of Dr. Soetomo Hospital. The study was conducted through an observational study with retrospective and prospective cohort design. The data were analyzed on empirical and definitive therapy in patients with UTI regimentation of the drug (route of administration dose frequency and duration of antimicrobial administration). The manufacture of antibiogram and resistance map germs and evaluation of the use of antibiotics through questions structured (Gyssens method). Type of bacteria most commonly found in gram-positive urine specimens were negative for Staphylococcus Coa 8.20% while occupied by gram-negative bacteria Escherichia coli (22.95%). Acinetobacter spp (14.75%). Enterobacter spp (13.11%). Pseudomonas aeruginosa (11.48%). Klebsiella pneumoniae (8.20%). From the results of antibiogram (most germs pattern). The recommended antibiotic sensitivity (> 60%) for the bacteria Escherichia coli are antibiotic amikacin, gentamicin, meropenem, imipenem. ertapenem. ciprofloxacin nitrofurantonin and cefoperazone sulbactam. Evaluation of the use of antibiotics by using Gyssens divided into 7 categories with eleven prescribing antibiotics of 7 patients who presented. Antibiotic prescribing 5 obtained results (54.55%) which includes category IV A-IV B while the remaining 6 antibiotics category 0 (45.45%) were also interpreted the rational antibiotic prescribing. Many problems related to the possibility of antibiotic medication that is necessary to control antibiotic resistance in order to achieve optimal outcomes. (FMI 2014;50:204-210)

Keyword : analysis, of, antibiotics, ICU, of, Dr., Soetomo, Hospital,

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