

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN KEPATUHAN PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN *COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA* (CAP) TERHADAP *OUTCOME* TERAPI DI KLINIK ASMA CENTER BANJARBARU (Oleh Annisa Rasyidah ; Pembimbing apt. Hj. Helmina Wati, M.Sc. dan apt. Karunita Ika Astuti, M.Farm; 2024; 92 Halaman)

Salah satu jenis pneumonia berdasarkan epidemiologi dan klinis yang paling sering terjadi adalah *community acquired pneumonia* (CAP). Berdasarkan tingginya prevalensi penyakit ini menyebabkan peningkatan penggunaan antibiotik dan meningkatkan resiko ketidaktepatan penggunaan antibiotik yang menyebabkan resistensi antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik, *outcome* terapi, dan hubungan kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik dengan *outcome* terapi. Metode penelitian non-eksperimental berupa observasional menggunakan kuisisioner MMAS-8 pada kepatuhan antibiotik dan menggunakan rekam medis pada *outcome* terapi. Hasil penelitian *outcome* terapi membaik - kepatuhan tinggi sebanyak 31 orang (44,29%), *outcome* terapi tidak membaik - kepatuhan tinggi sebanyak 2 orang (2,86%), *outcome* terapi membaik - kepatuhan sedang sebanyak 9 orang (12,86%), *outcome* terapi tidak membaik - kepatuhan sedang sebanyak 8 orang (11,43%), *outcome* terapi membaik - kepatuhan rendah sebanyak 4 orang (5,71%) dan *outcome* terapi tidak membaik - kepatuhan rendah sebanyak 16 orang (22,85%). Hubungan kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien *community acquired pneumonia* (CAP) terhadap *outcome* terapi di Klinik Asma Center Banjarbaru dilihat berdasarkan hasil uji *chi-square* diperoleh nilai *p value* $0,000 < 0,05$. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa kepatuhan penggunaan antibiotik berhubungan dengan *outcome* terapi pada pasien *community acquired pneumonia* (CAP) di Klinik Asma Center Banjarbaru.

Kata Kunci : Antibiotik, *Outcome* Terapi, *Community Aquired Pneumonia* (CAP)

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ANTIBIOTIC ADHERENCE USE IN COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA (CAP) PATIENTS TO THE THERAPY OUTCOMES AT ASTHMA CENTER CLINIC BANJARBARU (By Annisa Rasyidah ; Suvorvisor apt. Hj. Helmina Wati, M.Sc. and apt. Karunita Ika Astuti, M.Farm; 2024; 92 Pages)

One type of pneumonia based on epidemiology and clinical conditions that oftenly occured is community acquired pneumonia (CAP). Based on the high prevalence of this disease, it causes the increase use of antibiotics and the increase risk of inappropriate use of antibiotics which causes antibiotic resistance. This study aimed to determine adherence to antibiotic use, therapeutic outcomes, and the relationship between adherence to antibiotic use and therapeutic outcomes. This non-experimental research method conducted with observational using the MMAS-8 questionnaire on antibiotic adherence and using medical records on therapy outcomes. The research result showed therapy outcomes improved - high compliance of 31 people (44.29%), therapy outcomes did not improve - high compliance of 2 people (2.86%), therapy outcomes improved - moderate compliance of 9 people (12.86%) , therapy outcomes did not improve - moderate compliance was 8 people (11.43%), therapy outcomes improved - low compliance was 4 people (5.71%) and therapy outcomes did not improve - low compliance was 16 people (22.85%) . The relationship of adherence to antibiotic use in community acquired pneumonia (CAP) patients with therapeutic outcomes at the Banjarbaru Asthma Center Clinic could be seen based on the results of the chi-square test, with a p value of $0.000 < 0.05$. It can be concluded that adherence to antibiotic use is related to the therapeutic outcomes in community acquired pneumonia (CAP) patients at the Banjarbaru Asthma Center Clinic.

Keywords: *Antibiotic, Outcome Therapy, Community Aquired Pneumonia (CAP)*