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EVALUATION OF CEPHALOSPORIN ANTIBIOTICS IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (ICU) GENERAL HOSPITAL CENTRE SOUTH JAKARTA

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Abstract

The cephalosporin group is the most used antibiotic in treating infections and is widely administered in the ICU. The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview of the use of these drugs in terms of lossage and level of use, as well as the sensitivity of germs by looking at the results of culture and sensitivity tests. Data were collected by using a purposive sampling survey, which was taken from medical record data at a hospital in South Jadart. The results showed 90% of ICU patients were given cephalosporin antibiotics, namely certifications (83.02%) in patients aged between 21-45 years, with a duration of administration between 1-3 days. Most patients were diagnosed with respiratory tract infection (9.43%). Certriaxone and metronidazed cephalosporins were associated with resistance to Ikloskiella pneumonia (a > 0.05). This study concludes that the high use of cephalosporin antibiotics is associated with the occurrence of bacterial resistance.

Keywords: antibiotic, cephalosporin, bacterial resistance

Introduction

Antibiotics are drugs that are most often used today. It is estimated that up to a third of hospitalized patients receive antibiotics with the cost of using antibiotics up to 50% of the budget for drugs in hospitals. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, approximately 150 million antibiotic prescriptions are written in the United States a year. Gonzale's research results show that 30% of antibiotic prescriptions are widely used for respiratory tract infections. Versues of antibiotics and in some cases inappropriately can cause problems with antimicrobial immunity.⁴¹

Noscomial infections in the intensive care unit are more common than among inpatients. Research from various universities in the United States that ICU patients often experience 5 to 8 times higher Noscomial Infections with high grame-negative infections. The mortality rate due to Noscomial presumonia (37%) in the ICU in the United States (2003). Incidence 37.54% with 50.57% mortality, which is associated with the use of ventilator-associated presumonia ventilators. ⁵⁰

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