

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR**

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**“HUBUNGAN ANTARA KARAKTERISTIK TERAPI ANTIBIOTIK
DENGAN LAMA RAWAT INAP PASIEN PNEUMONIA DI BALAI BESAR
KESEHATAN PARU MASYARAKAT MAKASSAR”**

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan: Pneumonia merupakan infeksi saluran pernapasan bawah yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan dengan angka rawat inap yang tinggi. Terapi antibiotik merupakan pengobatan utama pada pneumonia bakteri. Karakteristik terapi antibiotik seperti pola terapi, durasi pemberian, dan rute pemberian diduga berhubungan dengan lama rawat inap pasien.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik terapi antibiotik dengan lama rawat inap pasien pneumonia di Balai Besar Kesehatan Paru Masyarakat (BBKPM) Makassar.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain observasional analitik dengan pendekatan retrospektif. Data diperoleh dari rekam medis digital pasien pneumonia rawat inap di BBKPM Makassar. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 85 pasien dengan teknik total sampling. Variabel independen meliputi pola terapi, durasi pemberian, dan rute pemberian antibiotik, sedangkan variabel dependen adalah lama rawat inap. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square.

Hasil: Dari 85 pasien pneumonia, sebagian besar berada pada usia dewasa hingga lanjut usia dan didominasi oleh laki-laki. Mayoritas pasien menerima antibiotik tunggal dan durasi pemberian antibiotik lebih dari 5 hari. Rute pemberian antibiotik relatif seimbang antara oral dan intravena. Sebagian besar pasien memiliki lama rawat inap ≤ 5 hari, sedangkan sebagian kecil lebih dari 5 hari.

Kesimpulan: Karakteristik terapi antibiotik yang meliputi pola terapi, durasi pemberian, dan rute pemberian menunjukkan hubungan dengan lama rawat inap pasien pneumonia di BBKPM Makassar.

Kata Kunci: Pneumonia, terapi antibiotik, pola antibiotik, durasi antibiotik, rute antibiotik, lama rawat inap.

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**“THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF
ANTIBIOTIC THERAPY AND THE LENGTH OF HOSPITALIZATION
OF PNEUMONIA PATIENTS AT THE MAKASSAR COMMUNITY
PULMONARY HEALTH CENTER”**

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Pneumonia is a lower respiratory tract infection that remains a significant health problem due to the high rate of hospitalization. Antibiotic therapy is the main treatment for bacterial pneumonia. Characteristics of antibiotic therapy such as therapy pattern, duration of administration, and route of administration are thought to be associated with the length of hospital stay.

Objective: This study aimed to determine the relationship between the characteristics of antibiotic therapy and the length of hospital stay of pneumonia patients at the *Balai Besar Kesehatan Paru Masyarakat (BBKPM) Makassar*.

Methods: This study used an analytical observational design with a retrospective approach. Data were obtained from the digital medical records of hospitalized pneumonia patients at BBKPM Makassar. The sample consisted of 85 patients selected using a total sampling technique. The independent variables included antibiotic therapy pattern, duration of antibiotic administration, and route of antibiotic administration, while the dependent variable was the length of hospital stay. Data were analyzed using univariate and bivariate analyses with the Chi-Square test.

Results: Of the 85 pneumonia patients, most were adults to elderly and were predominantly male. The majority of patients received single antibiotic therapy and antibiotic administration for more than 5 days. The route of antibiotic administration was relatively balanced between oral and intravenous. Most patients had a length of hospital stay of ≤ 5 days, while a smaller proportion stayed for more than 5 days.

Conclusion: The characteristics of antibiotic therapy, including therapy pattern, duration of administration, and route of administration, showed a relationship with the length of hospital stay among pneumonia patients at BBKPM Makassar.

Keywords: Pneumonia, antibiotic therapy, therapy pattern, duration of therapy, route of administration, length of stay.