

ABSTRACT

PATTERNS OF ANTIBIOTIC USE IN CLOSED FRACTURE PATIENTS IN THE INPATIENT ROOM OF BRAWIJAYA HOSPITAL

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Fractures are clinically classified as closed fractures, open fractures and complicated fractures. Closed fracture is a fracture where the skin and underlying tissue remain intact, the fracture site is not contaminated, and is not exposed to the environment/outside world. Fracture sufferers often experience pain and are at risk of infection. Therefore, it is necessary to provide pharmacological therapy, namely analgesics and antibiotics. The specific purpose of this study was to determine the pattern of antibiotic use in closed fracture patients in the inpatient ward at Brawijaya Hospital Surabaya which includes the patient demographics, fracture location, duration of surgery, name, class, dose and frequency of antibiotics administration, and length of stay. The most frequently used prophylactic and therapeutic antibiotics therapy were Cefazolin (103 patient, 91%). All prophylactic and therapeutic antibiotics used were Cephalosporins. All routes of prophylactic and therapeutic antibiotics in closed fracture patients are given intravenously.

Keywords: Closed fracture, prophylactic antibiotics, therapeutic antibiotics, Cefazolin.