

ABSTRACT

PROFILE OF USE OF ANTIBIOTIC SURGICAL PROPHYLAX IN CASE OF DISTAL ORIF RADIUS

**(The study was conducted at the Surabaya Orthopedic and
Traumatology Hospital for the period January – November 2021)**

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Antibiotics are compounds used to prevent and treat an infection due to bacteria. The use and selection of prophylactic antibiotics is a critical point that must be considered. Inappropriate prophylactic antibiotics can increase the risk of resistance. The incidence of resistance is an absolute thing to avoid to maintain the effect of antibiotic therapy. The purpose of this study was to determine the profile of the use of surgical prophylactic antibiotics in cases of distal radius orifice at the Surabaya Orthopedic and Traumatology Hospital in the period January – November 2021 based on patient demographics (patient age and weight), prophylactic antibiotic class, type of prophylactic antibiotic, dose of administration. , time of administration, and duration of prophylactic antibiotics. The results of this study indicate that the age group that is prone to fractures is 51 to 80 years (75.93%), while the vulnerable body weight is 51-60 kg (37.04%). The group of prophylactic antibiotics that is widely used is the third generation cephalosporin, namely Cefoperazon Sulbactam as much as 83.33%, while the dose given is 2 g in all adult patients. Time of prophylactic antibiotics given at 30-60 minutes before surgery was 74.07%. While the duration of prophylactic antibiotics is between 10 and 40 minutes as much as 100%.

Further research needs to be done prospectively so that signs of surgical wound infection (ILO) can be seen and how to give empirical antibiotics more accurately. As well as evaluating the timing of prophylactic antibiotics so that they are in accordance with the recommendations issued by the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia.

Keywords: Prophylactic Antibiotics, Orthopedic Surgery, Cephalosporins