

**EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK BERDASARKAN
KLASIFIKASI AWaRe, PNPk, DAN PPK RS PADA
PASIEH SEPSIS DAN SYOK SEPSIS RAWAT INAP
DI RUMAH SAKIT UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**

ABSTRAK

Sepsis dan syok sepsis merupakan masalah kesehatan global dengan angka morbiditas dan mortalitas yang masih tinggi. Pada tahun 2017 dilaporkan sekitar 48,9 juta kasus sepsis dengan 11 juta kematian di seluruh dunia, yang setara dengan hampir 20% dari seluruh kematian global. Penanganan kondisi ini memerlukan pemberian antibiotik yang cepat dan tepat, namun penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional dapat meningkatkan risiko resistensi antimikroba. *World Health Organization* (WHO) mengembangkan klasifikasi *Access, Watch, Reserve* (AWaRe) sebagai strategi untuk mendorong penggunaan antibiotik yang rasional dan mengendalikan resistensi antimikroba. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan klasifikasi AWaRe pada pasien sepsis dan syok sepsis di Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan desain retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medis pasien sepsis dan syok sepsis rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas periode Januari–Desember 2025. Data yang dianalisis meliputi karakteristik sosiodemografi profil penggunaan antibiotik, dan evaluasi kesesuaian berdasarkan AWaRe, PNPk dan PPK yang disajikan dalam bentuk frekuensi dan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar pasien sepsis dan syok sepsis dengan mayoritas berjenis kelamin perempuan dan kelompok usia terbanyak >18–65 tahun. Penggunaan antibiotik paling banyak yaitu kelompok *Watch*. Evaluasi berdasarkan Buku Antibiotik WHO AWaRe menunjukkan bahwa sebanyak 15 (3,59%) regimen antibiotik sesuai, Evaluasi berdasarkan PNPk menunjukkan sebanyak 60 (14,36%) regimen sesuai serta PPK Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas menunjukkan sebanyak 34 (8,13%) regimen sesuai. Kesimpulan: Kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien sepsis dan syok sepsis masih rendah baik berdasarkan klasifikasi AWaRe, PNPk, maupun PPK rumah sakit, sehingga diperlukan peningkatan kepatuhan terhadap pedoman penggunaan antibiotik yang rasional.

Kata kunci: AWaRe, Sepsis, Profil, *World Health Organization*

EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC USE BASED ON THE AWaRe, PNPk, AND PPK RS CLASSIFICATION INPATIENT WITH SEPSIS AND AT ANDALAS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

ABSTRACT

Sepsis and septic shock are global health problems with high morbidity and mortality rates. In 2017, approximately 48.9 million cases of sepsis and 11 million deaths were reported worldwide, accounting for nearly 20% of all global deaths. Management of these conditions requires prompt and appropriate antibiotic administration; however, irrational antibiotic use may increase the risk of antimicrobial resistance. The World Health Organization (WHO) developed the Access, Watch, Reserve (AWaRe) classification as a strategy to promote rational antibiotic use and control antimicrobial resistance. This study aimed to evaluate antibiotic use based on the AWaRe classification in patients with sepsis and septic shock at Andalas University Hospital. This study employed a descriptive retrospective design using medical records of hospitalized patients with sepsis and septic shock at Andalas University Hospital from January to December 2025. The data analyzed included sociodemographic characteristics, antibiotic use profiles, and the appropriateness of antibiotic use based on the WHO AWaRe Antibiotic Book, the National Guidelines for Medical Services (PNPK), and the Hospital Clinical Practice Guidelines (PPK), which were presented as frequencies and percentages. The results showed that most patients with sepsis and septic shock were female, with the largest age group being >18–65 years. Antibiotic use was predominantly from the Watch category. Evaluation based on the WHO AWaRe Antibiotic Book showed that 15 (3.59%) antibiotic regimens were appropriate. Evaluation based on the National Guidelines for Medical Services (PNPK) showed that 60 (14.36%) antibiotic regimens were appropriate, while evaluation based on the Clinical Practice Guidelines (PPK) of Andalas University Hospital showed that 34 (8.13%) antibiotic regimens were appropriate. Conclusion: The appropriateness of antibiotic use in patients with sepsis and septic shock remains low based on the AWaRe classification, PNPk, and hospital clinical practice guidelines. Therefore, improving adherence to rational antibiotic use guidelines is necessary.

Keywords: AWaRe, Sepsis, Profil, World Health Organization