

**EVALUASI PENGGUNAAN ANTIBIOTIK BERDASARKAN
KLASIFIKASI AWaRe (*Access, Watch, Reserve*) DAN PNPk PADA PASIEN
MENINGITIS RAWAT INAP DI RUMAH SAKIT UNIVERSITAS
ANDALAS**

ABSTRAK

Meningitis merupakan infeksi pada meninges yang dapat menyebabkan morbiditas dan mortalitas tinggi apabila tidak ditangani secara tepat. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional dapat meningkatkan resistensi antimikroba, sehingga diperlukan evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan klasifikasi *Access, Watch, Reserve* (AWaRe) dan Pedoman Nasional Pelayanan Kedokteran (PNPK). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi penggunaan antibiotik berdasarkan klasifikasi AwaRe dan PNPk pada pasien meningitis rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas periode Januari 2024–Desember 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional dengan rancangan retrospektif menggunakan data rekam medis pasien yang dipilih secara *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif dan disajikan dalam bentuk frekuensi dan persentase. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 62 pasien, mayoritas berjenis kelamin perempuan (61,29%) dan berusia >1–18 tahun (75,81%). Penggunaan antibiotik didominasi kelompok *Watch* (57,14%), diikuti *Reserve* (23,38%) dan *Access* (19,48%), dengan antibiotik yang paling banyak digunakan adalah seftriakson (31,82%), diikuti meropenem (22,08%) dan gentamisin (12,99%). Pola terapi yang paling sering digunakan adalah monoterapi (51,01%), sedangkan kombinasi dua antibiotik sebesar (41,61%) dan kombinasi tiga antibiotik sebesar (7,38%). Evaluasi kesesuaian penggunaan antibiotik menunjukkan kesesuaian berdasarkan WHO AwaRe sebesar (70,97%) dan PNPk sebesar (72,73%). Disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan antibiotik pada pasien meningitis rawat inap di Rumah Sakit Universitas Andalas didominasi oleh antibiotik kelompok *Watch*, terutama seftriakson, dan secara umum telah sesuai dengan pedoman WHO AwaRe maupun PNPk, meskipun masih diperlukan evaluasi penggunaan antibiotik secara berkala untuk meningkatkan rasionalitas terapi dan menekan resistensi antimikroba.

Kata kunci: meningitis, antibiotik, AwaRe, PNPk, resistensi antimikroba

EVALUATION OF ANTIBIOTIC USE BASED ON THE AWARE (*Access, Watch, Reserve*) AND PNPk CLASSIFICATION IN HOSPITALIZED MENINGITIS PATIENTS AT ANDALAS UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

ABSTRACT

Meningitis is an infection of the meninges that can cause high morbidity and mortality if not treated appropriately. Irrational use of antibiotics can increase antimicrobial resistance, so it is necessary to evaluate antibiotic use based on the Access, Watch, Reserve (AWaRe) classification and the National Guidelines for Medical Services (PNPK). This study aims to evaluate antibiotic use based on the AWaRe classification and PNPk in inpatient meningitis patients at Andalas University Hospital from January 2024 to December 2025. This study used a descriptive observational method with a retrospective design using patient medical records selected by purposive sampling. Data were analyzed descriptively and presented in the form of frequencies and percentages. The results showed that of the 62 patients, the majority were female (61.29%) and aged >1–18 years (75.81%). Antibiotic use was dominated by the Watch group (57.14%), followed by Reserve (23.38%), and Access (19.48%). The most commonly used antibiotic was ceftriaxone (31.82%), followed by meropenem (22.08%), and gentamicin (12.99%). The most frequently used therapy pattern was monotherapy (51.01%), while combinations of two antibiotics accounted for (41.61%) and combinations of three antibiotics accounted for (7.38%). Evaluation of antibiotic appropriateness showed appropriateness based on WHO AWaRe (*Access, Watch, Reserve*) of (70.97%) and PNPk (National Antimicrobial Protection Assessment) of (72.73%). It was concluded that antibiotic use in meningitis patients at Andalas University Hospital was dominated by Watch group antibiotics, particularly ceftriaxone, and was generally in accordance with both WHO AWaRe and PNPk guidelines. Although periodic evaluation of antibiotic use is still needed to improve the rationality of therapy and suppress antimicrobial resistance.

Keywords: meningitis, antibiotics, AWaRe, PNPk, antimicrobial resistance