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**DRUG UTILIZATION 90% (DU90%) PROFILE OF ANTIBIOTIC
FOR TREATMENT OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS
WITH URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS AT TWO HOSPITAL
IN YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are the most common bacterial infection and account for significant morbidity and health care cost. It was well accepted that data of antibiotic utilization for treatment of infectious diseases are needed in developing antibiotic use policy. Antibiotic utilization study can provide useful information for improvement of the appropriate and effective antibiotic use. This research aims to compare antibiotic utilization for treatment of hospitalized patients with urinary tract infections at two hospitals in Yogyakarta based on drug utilization 90% (DU90%) profile. Data of antibiotic prescription were obtained from patient's medical record for patients which were hospitalized during 2005 at hospital A (650 beds) and B (250 beds). Quantity of antibiotics utilization was calculated as the number of defined daily dose (DDD) per 100 bed days (BD) based on ATC/DDD system released by WHO Collaborating Centre for Drug Statistics Methodology. The antibiotics were ranked by percentage of DDD/100BD and antibiotics that accounted for 90% (DU90%) were determined. Total of antibiotics use for hospitalized patients with UTIs at hospital A amounts to 65.77 DDD/100 BD included 14 classes, consisted of 24 agents of antibiotic. Total antibiotics use at hospital B amounts to 58.22 DDD/100 BD included 9 classes, consisted of 13 agents of antibiotic. Ceftriaxone was the greatest antibiotic used at both hospitals. There were 9 items of antibiotics within DU90% at hospital A and 7 item of antibiotics at hospital B. There was a difference in the utilization of antibiotics for hospitalized patients with UTIs at two hospitals in Yogyakarta based on total number of antibiotics and number of antibiotics within DU90% segment.

Keywords : Antibiotic, ATC/DDD, DU90%, Urinary Tract Infections