Abstract

Background - The incision method operation with a high risk of infection in a clean and clean-contaminated operation requires the use of prophylactic antibiotics to minimize the risk of infection.

Objective - This study was designed to analyze the effectiveness of prophylactic antibiotics in patients with digestive and oncology surgery.

Method - The statistical method used was chi-square to determine the risk factors for infection at surgical site infections (SSI) in patients with digestive and oncology surgery. This study has received ethical approval from the Ethics Committee of Dr. H. Slamet Martodirdjo, Pamekasan.

Results - There were 67 patients consisted of 48 digestive surgeries (71.6%) and 19 oncology surgeries (28.4%). Observation on day 30 as much as 1 (1.5%) SSI patient experienced purulence, inflammation, erythema around the surgical wound so an analysis of p > 0.05 was carried out so that there was no association with the incidence of SSI during hospitalization, but other factors originating from the patient, such as a lack of personal hygiene at home and lack of nutritious food intake were measured in temperature, pulse, and respiration and white blood cells examination before surgery and 24 hours after surgery, all within normal ranges. The qualitative analysis of prophylactic antibiotics using the Gyssen method showed that 31 (46.3%) rationale needed an improvement process.

Conclusion - The widely used prophylactic antibiotics, namely cefazoline and cefuroxime were recommended antibiotics used in incision surgery and rationale used

Keywords – prophylactic antibiotics, Surgeries, SSI, Gyssens