

INTISARI

Elvira. 2016. Identifikasi *Staphylococcus aureus* dan Uji Sensitivitas terhadap Antibiotik dari Sampel Darah Pasien Sepsis di RSUD Dr. Moewardi. Tugas Akhir, Program Studi D-IV Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi.

Sepsis adalah sindroma klinis yang disebabkan oleh infeksi dan ditandai dengan beberapa gejala klinis meliputi hipotermia, leukositosis atau lekopenia, takikardi dan takipnea. Sepsis dapat disebabkan oleh bakteri Gram negatif, bakteri Gram positif, jamur, virus dan parasit. *Staphylococcus aureus* merupakan salah satu bakteri penyebab sepsis. Terapi utama penderita sepsis yaitu dengan antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui adanya *Staphylococcus aureus* pada sampel darah pasien sepsis di RSUD Dr. Moewardi dan uji sensitivitas terhadap antibiotik.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional* yaitu penelitian untuk mengetahui sensitivitas bakteri terhadap antibiotik dengan metode difusi. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara mengisolasi bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* dalam sampel darah pasien sepsis yang kemudian diuji sensitivitasnya terhadap antibiotik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 30 sampel darah pasien sepsis di RSUD Dr. Moewardi didapatkan 16 sampel teridentifikasi positif *Staphylococcus aureus* (53%). Hasil uji sensitivitas menunjukkan bahwa *Staphylococcus aureus* 100% sensitif terhadap antibiotik vankomisin dan kloramfenikol; 50% sensitif, 31% intermediate dan 19% resisten terhadap antibiotik tetrasiklin; 6% sensitif, 44% intermediate dan 50% resisten terhadap antibiotik eritromisin; 100% resisten terhadap antibiotik amoksisilin dan linezolid.

Kata kunci : sepsis, identifikasi, *Staphylococcus aureus*, sensitifitas, antibiotik.

ABSTRACT

Elvira. 2016. Identification Staphylococcus aureus and Sensitivity Test toward Antibiotic from Sepsis Patient's Blood at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital. Final Task, D-IV Health Analyst Study Program, Health Science Faculty, Setia Budi University.

Sepsis is clinical syndrome which is caused by infection and is marked with several clinical symptoms including hypothermia, leukocytosis or leucopenia, tachycardia and tachypnea. Sepsis can be caused by Gram negative bacteria, Gram positive bacteria, fungus, virus and parasite. One of the bacteria is Staphylococcus aureus. Main therapy for Sepsis patient is by using antibiotic. The aims of this research are to know if there is Staphylococcus aureus bacteria in the Sepsis patient's blood at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital and sensitivity test toward antibiotic.

The characteristic of this research was observational analytic research using Cross-Sectional approach in which this research's aim was to know the bacteria's sensitivity toward antibiotic using diffusion method. This research was conducted by isolating the Staphylococcus aureus bacteria in the sepsis patient's blood. Then, its sensitivity was tested toward antibiotic.

The result of this research shows that from 30 sepsis patient blood samples at Dr. Moewardi General Hospital, 16 of the samples identified positive to Staphylococcus aureus (53%). The result of the sensitivity test shows that Staphylococcus aureus is 100% sensitive to vancomycin and chloramphenicol, 50% sensitive and 31% intermediate and 19% resist toward tetracycline, 6% sensitive, 44% intermediate and 50% resist toward eritromisin, 100% resist toward amoxicillin and linezolid.

Keywords: *Sepsis, identification, Staphylococcus aureus, sensitivity, antibiotic.*