INTISARI

LESLIE, V., 2013. UJI SENSITIVITAS ANTIBIOTIK AMOKSISILIN, KOTRIMOKSAZOL, SEFTRIAKSON, DAN SIPROFLOKSASIN TERHADAP *Pseudomonas sp.* HASIL ISOLASI URIN PASIEN RAWAT INAP DI RSUD DR. MOEWARDI BULAN MARET-APRIL TAHUN 2013, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Penyakit infeksi masih merupakan penyebab utama tingginya angka kesakitan dan angka kematian. Rumah Sakit sebagai sebuah unit pelayanan medis tentunya tak lepas dari pengobatan dan perawatan penderita dengan kasus penyakit infeksi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sensitivitas antibiotik amoksisilin, kotrimoksazol, seftriakson, dan siprofloksasin terhadap bakteri *Pseudomonas sp.* hasil isolasi urin pasien rawat inap di RSUD Dr. Moewardi.

Sampel urin diisolasi pada media Pseudomonas Selektif Agar dengan cara digores menggunakan jarum Ose. Pengujian dilanjutkan dengan uji biokimia yang terdiri dari media SIM, KIA, LIA, dan Citrat. Hasil isolat bakteri *Pseudomonas sp.* di inokulasikan pada media cair BHI dan kekeruhan biakan dibuat setara dengan standar Mc.Farland 0,5. Bakteri hasil isolasi selanjutnya diuji sensitivitasnya terhadap antibiotik amoksisilin 25µg, kotrimoksazol 25µg, seftriakson 30µg, dan siprofloksasin 5µg menggunakan metode difusi cakram Kirby Bauer. Hasil diameter hambat antibiotik diuji statistik menggunakan SPSS dengan metode T-Test, Kruskal-Wallis, dan Mann-Whitney.

Hasil yang diperoleh terdapat 20 sampel urin pasien rawat inap dari 30 sampel yang diambil mengandung *Pseudomonas sp.*. Hasil pengujian pola sensitivitas diperoleh hasil antibiotik amoksisilin 100% resisten, terhadap kotrimoksazol 30% resisten, 50% intermediet, 20% sensitif, terhadap seftriakson dan siprofloksasin 100% sensitif. Seftriakson dan siprofloksasin adalah antibiotik yang paling efektif untuk *Pseudomonas sp.* hasil isolasi.

Kata kunci: Pasien rawat inap, *Pseudomonas sp.*, uji sensitivitas

ABSTRACT

LESLIE, V., 2013. AMOXICILLIN ANTIBIOTICS, COTRIMOXAZOLE, CEFTRIAXONE, AND CIPROFLOXACIN SUSCEPTIBILITY TEST TO THE *Pseudomonas sp.* THE ISOLATED URINE OF INPATIENTS IN Dr. MOEWARDI HOSPITAL IN THE MONTH OF MARCH-APRIL YEAR 2013, THESIS, PHARMACY FACULTY, UNIVERSITY OF SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Infectious diseases are still a major cause of morbidity and mortality. Hospital as a medical service unit must not be separated from the treatment and care of patients with infectious disease cases. This study aims to determine the susceptibility of amoxicillin antibiotics, cotrimoksazole, ceftriaxone, and ciprofloxacin to the *Pseudomonas sp.* bacteria from the result of isolates urine of inpatients at the Dr. Moewardi Hospital.

Urine samples were isolated into Pseudomonas Selektive Agar media with scratched using a Ose needle. The test is followed by biochemical tests, biochemical tests consist of SIM, KIA, LIA, and Citrat media. The results of isolated *Pseudomonas sp.* bacterial was inoculated in BHI liquid media and turbidity was made equivalent to the standards of Mc.Farland 0,5. Isolated bacterials were tested for the susceptibility to the amoxicillin antibiotics 25µg, cotrimoxazole 25µg, ceftriaxone 30µg, and ciprofloxacin 5µg using the Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method. The result of the diameter inhibition antibiotics were tested statisticaly using SPSS with T-Test, Kruskal-Wallis, and Mann-Whitney methods.

The results obtained there were 20 isolated urine of inpatients from 30 samples taken which were contains *Pseudomonas sp.*. Based on the results obtained by testing of the susceptibility pattern to the amoxicillin antibiotic 100% resistant, to cotrimoxazole 30% resistant, 50% intermediate, 20% susceptible, to ceftriaxone and ciprofloxacin 100% susceptible. Ceftriaxone and ciprofloxacin are the most effectivenes antibiotics for *Pseudomonas sp.* isolates.

Key word: Inpatients, *Pseudomonas sp.*, susceptibility test