

INTISARI

SARY, S. 2020. UJI SENSITIVITAS *Klebsiella sp.* DARI SPUTUM PASIEN PNEUMONIA DI RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI TERHADAP ANTIBIOTIK GENTAMISIN, CIPROFLOKSASIN, MEROPENEM DAN IMIPENEM TAHUN 2020.

Pneumonia merupakan infeksi saluran pernafasan akut yang disebabkan oleh beberapa mikroorganisme yang salah satunya adalah bakteri *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengisolasi bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* dari sputum pasien pneumonia di RSUD Dr. Moewardi dan mengetahui pola sensitivitas antibiotik gentamisin, ciprofloxacin, meropenem dan imipenem terhadap bakteri *Klebsiella sp.*

Bakteri *klebsiella sp.* diisolasi dari sputum pasien pneumonia menggunakan media *Mac Conkey Agar*, kemudian dilanjutkan dengan uji identifikasi bakteri meliputi uji biokimia dan pewarnaan Gram. Uji sensitivitas dilakukan untuk mengetahui daya hambat masing-masing antibiotik dengan menggunakan metode difusi pada media *Mueller Hinton Agar*. Diameter daya hambat yang terbentuk dibandingkan dengan standar CLSI 2018 (*Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute 2018*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari sampel pasien pneumonia ditemukan bakteri *klebsiella sp* sebanyak 14 dari 41 sampel. Hasil uji sensitivitas yang diperoleh yaitu gentamisin 57,15% sensitif dan 44,86% resisten, ciprofloxacin 57,15% sensitif, 14,28% intermediet dan 28,57% resisten, Meropenem 64,29% sensitif, 7,14% intermediet dan 28,57% resisten serta imipenem 78,57% sensitif, 7,14% intermediet dan 14,29% resisten terhadap bakteri *klebsiella sp.* hasil ini tidak jauh berbeda dari penelitian-penelitian lainnya. Imipenem merupakan antibiotik yang memiliki pola sensitivitas paling tinggi terhadap bakteri *Klebsiella sp.*

Kata kunci : Pneumonia, *Klebsiella sp.*, Antibiotik, Sensitivitas

ABSTRACT

SARY, S. 2020. SENSITIVITY TEST *Klebsiella sp.* FROM SPUTUMS OF PNEUMONIA'S PATIENT IN RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI ON ANTIBIOTIC GENTAMICIN, CIPROFLOXACIN, MEROPENEM AND IMIPENEM IN 2020.

Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection caused by several microorganisms, one of which is the bacterium *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. The purpose of this study is to isolate the bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* from sputum pneumonia's patients in RSUD Dr. Moewardi and investigate the sensitivity patterns of antibiotics gentamicin, ciprofloxacin, meropenem and imipenem against *Klebsiella sp.*

Klebsiella sp. isolated from sputum pneumonia's patients using *Mac Conkey Agar*, then bacterial identification tests including biochemical tests and Gram staining. The aim of sensitivity test is determine the inhibition of each antibiotic by using diffusion method on the *Mueller Hinton Agar* medium. The diameter of the inhibition formed is compared with the CLSI 2018 standard (*Clinical Laboratory Standards Institute 2018*).

The results showed that from a sample of pneumonia's patients found *Klebsiella sp.* as many as 14 of 41 samples. The sensitivity test results obtained were 57.15% sensitive and 44.86% resistant, ciprofloxacin 57.15% sensitive, 14.28% intermediates and 28.57% resistant, Meropenem 64.29% sensitive, 7.14% intermediate and 28.57% resistant and imipenem 78.57% sensitive, 7.14% intermediate and 14.29% resistant to the bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* these results are not much different from other studies. Imipenem is an antibiotic that has the highest sensitivity pattern to the bacteria *Klebsiella sp.*

keywords: Pneumonia, *Klebsiella sp.*, Antibiotics, Sensitivity