

## INTISARI

**NOVIANTI D. 2017. IDENTIFIKASI *Klebsiella* sp. DAN UJI SENSITIVITAS TERHADAP ANTIBIOTIK DARI SAMPEL URIN PASIEN INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH DI RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI. TUGAS AKHIR, PROGRAM STUDI D-IV ANALIS KESEHATAN, FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI.**

Infeksi merupakan penyakit dan masalah kesehatan utama di berbagai Negara termasuk Indonesia. Salah satu penyakit infeksi yang sering ditemukan yaitu infeksi saluran kemih. Penyebab utamanya adalah bakteri gram negatif seperti *E. coli*, *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, dan diikuti oleh bakteri gram positif antara lain *Streptococcus faecalis* dan *Staphylococcus*. Sebanyak 50-60% dari wanita akan mengalami infeksi saluran kemih sedangkan pria mempunyai insidensi yang jauh lebih rendah yaitu 5 per 10.000 kasus dalam setahun. Pengobatan utama untuk pasien ISK adalah dengan terapi antibiotik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *Cross-Sectional*. Penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sensitivitas bakteri terhadap antibiotik dengan metode difusi cakram *Kirby-Bauer*. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada bulan Februari-April 2017 di Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta dengan mengisolasi bakteri *Klebsiella* sp. dari sampel urin pasien ISK menggunakan media *Mac Conkey Agar* yang kemudian diuji sensitivitasnya terhadap antibiotik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 50 sampel urin pasien ISK di RSUD Dr. Moewardi didapatkan 11 sampel yang teridentifikasi positif *Klebsiella* sp. (22%). Hasil uji sensitivitas menunjukkan bahwa *Klebsiella* sp. 100% sensitif terhadap Meropenem; 63,6% sensitif, 18,2% intermediate, 18,2% resisten terhadap Siprofloksasin; 63,6% sensitif, 36,4% resisten terhadap Kotrimoksazol; 54,5% sensitif, 9,1% intermediate, 36,4% resisten terhadap Seftriakson; 36,4% sensitif, 27,2% intermediate, 36,4% resisten terhadap Sefiksim; 36,4% sensitif, 18,2% intermediate, 45,4% resisten terhadap Sefotaksim.

**Kata kunci** : identifikasi, ISK, *Klebsiella* sp., sensitifitas, antibiotik.

## ABSTRACT

**NOVIANTI D. 2017. *Klebsiella* sp. IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIBIOTIC SENSITIVITY TEST FOR THE URINE SAMPLE OF URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS (UTIs) PATIENTS At RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI. FINAL ASSIGNMENT, D-IV HEALTH ANALYST, HEALTH SCIENCES FACULTY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY.**

Infection is a major disease and health problem in many countries including Indonesia. One of the most common infectious diseases was urinary tract infection. The main causes are gram-negative bacteria such as *E. coli*, *Proteus*, *Klebsiella*, *Enterobacter*, and followed by gram-positive bacteria such as *Streptococcus faecalis* and *Staphylococcus*. As many as 50-60% of women will have urinary tract infections while men have a much lower incidence of 5 from 10,000 cases in a year. The main treatment for UTI patients is with antibiotic therapy.

This research used an analytic observational research design with Cross-Sectional approach. This research to know the sensitivity of bacteria to antibiotics by diffusion method of Kirby-Bauer disc. This research was conducted in February-April 2017 at Microbiology Laboratory Setia Budi University Surakarta by isolating bacteria *Klebsiella* sp. of urine samples of UTI patients using Mac Conkey Agar media which then tested their sensitivity to antibiotics.

The results showed that the urine sample of 50 UTI patients at Dr. Moewardi Hospital obtained that 11 samples was identified contains positive *Klebsiella* sp. (22%). Sensitivity test results showed that *Klebsiella* sp. 100% sensitive to Meropenem; 63.6% sensitive, 18.2% intermediate, 18.2% resistant to Ciprofloxacin; 63.6% sensitive, 36.4% resistant to Kotrimoksazol; 54.5% 9.1% sensitive, intermediate, 36.4% resistant to Seftriakson; 36.4% sensitive, 27.2% intermediate, 36.4% resistant to Sefiksim; 36.4% sensitive, 18.2% intermediate, 45.4% resistant to Sefotaksim

Key words: identification, UTI, *Klebsiella* sp., sensitivity, antibiotics.