

INTISARI

DHEJURA, A. 2018. POLA SENSITIVITAS *Klebsiella sp.* DARI URIN PASIEN INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH DI RSUI KUSTATI SURAKARTA TERHADAP ANTIBIOTIK AMIKASIN, SIPROFLOKSASIN, SEFIKSIM, DAN KOTRIMOKSAZOL, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) adalah infeksi yang ditandai dengan pertumbuhan dan perkembangbiakan bakteri dalam saluran kemih dengan jumlah bakteriuria yang bermakna. Sampel yang digunakan adalah urin pasien rawat inap di RSUI Kustati Surakarta. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sensitivitas bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* terhadap beberapa antibiotik, diantaranya amikasin, siprofloksasin, sefiksim, dan kotrimoksazol.

Bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* dari urin pasien rawat inap di RSUI Kustati diisolasi menggunakan media *Mac Conkey Agar*, dilakukan uji identifikasi meliputi mikroskopis dan biokimia. Uji sensitivitas dilakukan untuk mengetahui besarnya daya hambat masing-masing antibiotik dan untuk mengetahui pola sensitivitas antibiotik terhadap bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* Data diameter daya hambat antibiotik diolah menggunakan uji statistik Kruskal Wallis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 30 sampel, yang terdapat bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* sebanyak 17 sampel. Antibiotik amikasin 62,75% sensitif; intermediet 19,60%; dan 17,65% resisten; antibiotik siprofloksasin 68,63% sensitif; 15,69% intermediet; dan 15,69% resisten; antibiotik sefiksim 19,61% sensitif; 21,57% intermediet; dan 58,82% resisten; serta antibiotik kotrimoksazol 29,41% sensitif; 19,61% intermediet; dan 50,98% resisten terhadap bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* Siprofloksasin merupakan antibiotik yang paling sensitif untuk mengobati infeksi saluran kemih yang disebabkan bakteri *Klebsiella sp.*

Kata kunci : infeksi saluran kemih, *Klebsiella sp.*, antibiotik

ABSTRACT

DHEJURA, A. 2018. SENSITIVITY PATTERNS *Klebsiella sp.* FROM URINE OF URINARY TRACT INFECTION PATIENT IN RSUI KUSTATI SURAKARTA AGAINST AMIKACIN, CIPROFLOXASIN, CEFIXIME, AND COTRIMOXAZOLE ANTIBIOTIC, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) is an infection characterized with the growth and proliferation of bacteria in the urinary tract with a significant amount of bacteriuria. The sample used is urine of inpatient at RSUI Kustati Surakarta. The purpose of this study was to determine the sensitivity of the bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* to the antibiotic amikacin, ciprofloxacin, cefixime, and cotrimoxazole.

Klebsiella sp. of urine of inpatients in RSUI Kustati was isolated using *Mac Conkey Agar*, that was then identified microscopically and biochemically. Sensitivity test was done to find out the amount of inhibitory power of each antibiotic and to know the pattern of antibiotic sensitivity to bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* The data of antibiotic resistibility diameter was processed using Kruskall Wallis test.

The results showed that of 30 samples, which contained bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* as many as 17 samples. Antibiotics amikacin 62.75% sensitive; intermediates 19.60%; and 17.65% resistant; antibiotic ciprofloxacin 68.63% sensitive; 15.69% intermediates; and 15.69% resistant; antibiotic cefixim 19.61% sensitive; 21.57% intermediates; and 58.82% resistant; as well as 29,41% sensitive cotrimoxazole antibiotics; 19,61% intermediates; and 50,98% resistant to bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* Ciprofloxacin is the most sensitive antibiotic to treat urinary tract infections caused by *Klebsiella sp.*

Keywords: urinary tract infection, *Klebsiella sp.*, antibiotic