

## INTISARI

**RAMADHAN, M. M., 2018, UJI SENSITIVITAS *Klebsiella sp.* DARI SPUTUM PASIEN PNEUMONIA DI RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI TERHADAP ANTIBIOTIK AMPISILIN, GENTAMISIN, SEFTRIAKSON, DAN Siprofloksasin, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.**

Pneumonia adalah infeksi akut pada jaringan paru-paru yang dapat disebabkan oleh berbagai mikroorganisme seperti virus, jamur dan bakteri. Gejala penyakit pneumonia yaitu menggigil, demam, sakit kepala, batuk, mengeluarkan dahak, dan sesak napas. Sampel yang digunakan adalah sputum pasien pneumonia di RSUD Dr. Moewardi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kepekaan bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* terhadap antibiotik ampisilin, gentamisin, seftriakson, dan siprofloksasin.

Bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* diisolasi dari sputum pasien pneumonia di RSUD Dr. Moewardi dengan menggunakan media *Mac Conkey Agar*, dilakukan uji identifikasi meliputi mikroskopis dan biokimia. Uji sensitivitas dilakukan untuk mengetahui daya hambat masing-masing antibiotik dan untuk mengetahui pola sensitivitas antibiotik terhadap bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* Data diameter daya hambat antibiotik diolah menjadi bentuk tabel yang menyajikan jumlah, dan persentase.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 26 sampel yang terdapat bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* sebanyak 11 sampel. Antibiotik ampisilin 9,09% sensitif dan 90,91% resisten, antibiotik gentamisin 72,73% sensitif; 9,09% resisten dan 18,18% intermediet, antibiotik seftriakson 100% resisten, serta antibiotik siprofloksasin 90,91% sensitif dan 9,09% resisten. Siprofloksasin merupakan antibiotik yang paling sensitif untuk mengobati pneumonia yang disebabkan bakteri *Klebsiella sp.*

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Kata kunci : pneumonia, *Klebsiella sp.*, antibiotik, sputum, uji sensitivitas

## ABSTRACT

**RAMADHAN, M. M., 2018, SENSITIVITY TEST *Klebsiella sp.* FROM SPUTUM OF PNEUMONIA PATIENT IN RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI AGAINST AMPICILLIN, GENTAMICIN, CEFTRIAZONE, AND CIPROFLOXACIN ANTIBIOTIC, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.**

Pneumonia is an acute infection of lung tissue that can be caused by various microorganisms such as viruses, fungi and bacteria. Symptoms of pneumonia are shivering, fever, headache, cough, sputum, and shortness of breath. The sample used was sputum patient of pneumonia in RSUD Dr. Moewardi. The purpose of this study was to determine the sensitivity of the bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* to the ampicillin, gentamicin, ceftriazone, and ciprofloxacin.

*Klebsiella sp.* bacterium was isolated from the sputum patient of pneumonia in Dr. Moewardi Local General Hospital using *Mac Conkey Agar*, that was then identified microscopically and biochemically. The sensitivity test was conducted to find out the resistibility of each antibiotics and to find out the sensitivity pattern of antibiotics against *Klebsiella sp.* bacterium. The data of antibiotic resistibility diameter was processed into table form which presents the amount, and percentage.

The result of research showed that out of 26 samples, 11 samples contained *Klebsiella sp.* Antibiotic ampicillin 9.09% sensitive and 90.91% resistant, antibiotic gentamicin 72.73% sensitive; 9.09% resistant and 18.18% intermediate, antibiotic seftriazone 100% resistant, as well as the antibiotic ciprofloxacin 90,91% sensitive and 9,09% resistant to *Klebsiella sp.* bacterium. Ciprofloxacin was the most effective antibiotic to cure the pneumonia caused by *Klebsiella sp.* bacterium.

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Keywords: pneumonia, *Klebsiella sp.*, antibiotic, sputum, sensitivity test