INTISARI

AMINAH, S. 2019. POLA SENSITIVITAS BAKTERI *Klebsiella sp.* HASIL ISOLASI URIN PADA PASIEN DIDUGA INFEKSI SALURAN KEMIH TERHADAP BEBERAPA ANTIBIOTIK DI RSUD Dr. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Infeksi saluran kemih adalah infeksi yang terjadi disepanjang saluran kemih, termasuk ginjal akibat proliferasi suatu mikroorganisme, ISK juga dapat disebabkan oleh bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* Penelitian dibeberapa rumah sakit menunjukkan bahwa bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* telah banyak mengalami resisten terhadap beberapa antibiotik. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sensitivitas bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* terhadap beberapa antibiotik, diantaranya siprofloksasin, kotrimoksazol, fosfomisin dan amoksisilin–klavulanat.

Bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* dari urin pasien yang diduga infeksi saluran kemih di RSUD Dr. Moewardi diisolasi pada media *Mac Conkey*, selanjutnya diidentifikasi. Uji sensitivitas menggunakan metode difusi dengan media *Mueller Hinton Agar* dilakukan untuk mengetahui besarnya daya hambat pada masing-masing antibiotik. Data diameter daya hambat dianalisis berdasarkan interpretasi sensitivitas *Clinal Laboratory Standards Institute* selanjutnya ditabulasi dan dipersentasekan sehingga didapatkan pola sensitivitas.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 30 sampel yang terdapat bakteri *Klebsiella sp.* sebanyak 25 sampel sedangkan pada 5 sampel lainnya terdapat bakteri lain. Hasil uji sensitivias menunjukkan bahwa antibiotik siprofloksasin 84% sensitif dan 16% resistensi, kotrimoksazol 60% sensitif dan 40% resistensi, fosfomisin 96% sensitif dan 4% resistensi serta amoksisilin-klavulanat 32% sensitif, 36% intermediate dan 32% resistensi. Antibiotik fosfomisin merupakan antibiotik dengan persentase terbesar dalam memberikan hasil sensitif.

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

ABSTRACT

Aminah, S. 2019. SENSITIVITY PATTERN OF BACTERIA Klebsiella sp. URINE ISOLATION OF PATIENTS SUSPECTED URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS AGAINTS SOME ANTIBIOTICS AT HOSPITAL OF Dr. MOEWARDI SURAKARTA, SKRIPSI, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF SETIA BUDI, Surakarta.

Urinary tract infections (UTI) is an infections that occur along the urinary tract, including the kidneys due to the proliferation of a microorganism, UTI can also caused by bacteria *Klebsiella sp*. Research in several hospitals showed that the bacteria *Klebsiella sp*. has many are resistant to several antibiotics. The purpose of this study was to determine the sensitivity of the bacterium Klebsiella sp. to some antibiotics, such as ciprofloxacin, cotrimoxazole, fosfomycin and amoxicillin-clavulanate.

Bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* from patient urines with suspected urinary tract infection at the Hospital of Dr. Moewardi isolated on *Mac Conkey* media, subsequently identified. Sensitivity test using the diffusion method with Mueller Hinton media to determine the amount of inhibition of each antibiotic. Data was analyzed based on the diameter of the inhibition based on sensitivity interpretation of Clinal Laboratory Standards Institute were tabulated and prosentage to obtain sensitivity patterns.

The results showed that of the 30 samples contained bacteria *Klebsiella sp.* as many as 25 samples while the other 5 samples contained other bacteria. The test results showed that the antibiotic ciprofloxacin sensitivias 84% sensitive and 16% resistance to cotrimoxazole 60% sensitive and 40% resistance, fosfomycin 96% 4% sensitive and amoxicillin-clavulanate resistance and 32% sensitive, 36% intermediate and 32% resistance. Fosfomycin antibiotics is an antibiotic with the largest percentage in providing sensitive results.

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