

INTISARI

Hestika, N. 2023. Prevalensi *Multidrug Resistant Organism* (MDRO) Pada Pasien ICU RSUD Dr. Moewardi. Program Studi D4 Analisis Kesehatan, Fakultas Ilmu Keesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

Multidrug Resistant Organism (MDRO) adalah suatu kondisi dimana mikroorganisme terutama bakteri yang telah resisten terhadap setidaknya satu agen antibiotik dari ≥ 3 golongan atau kelas antibiotik yang berbeda. MDRO dapat disebabkan oleh pemakaian antibiotik yang tidak tepat dan kurangnya perhatian terhadap pengendalian infeksi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui prevalensi MDRO pada pasien di ICU RSUP Dr. Moewardi tahun 2022 meliputi jenis kelamin pasien, jenis specimen, jenis bakteri, dan golongan antibiotik.

Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian observasional dengan metode penelitian deskriptif. Sampel diambil sesuai dengan jumlah populasi dari data rekam medis pasien ICU RSUD Dr. Moewardi periode Oktober – Desember 2022 dengan teknik total sampling. Data analisis menggunakan program Microsoft Excel 2007 dan hasil ditampilkan berupa tabel dan narasi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 470 pasien ada 103 pasien (21,91%) teridentifikasi positif MDRO. Dari total 149 spesimen, isolat bakteri paling banyak ditemukan dalam spesimen darah 58 (38,92%). Sebanyak 18 bakteri teridentifikasi sebagai MDRO dengan 3 bakteri yang paling banyak ditemukan pada spesimen klinis yaitu *Acinetobacter baumannii* (17,45%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (16,11%), dan *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (13,42%). Berdasarkan golongan antibiotik yang paling banyak resisten adalah golongan Penisilin (100%) dan golongan Sefalosporin (94,44%).

Kata kunci: *Multidrug Resistant Organisms* (MDRO), resistensi antibiotik, prevalensi

ABSTRACT

Hestika, N. 2023. Prevalence of Multidrug Resistant Organism (MDRO) in ICU Patients at RSUD Dr. Moewardi. Bachelor's degree Program in Medical Laboratory Technology, Health Sciences Faculty, Setia Budi University Surakarta.

Multidrug Resistant Organism (MDRO) is a condition in which microorganisms, especially bacteria, are resistant to at least one antibiotic agent from ≥ 3 different antibiotic groups or classes. MDRO can be caused by inappropriate use of antibiotics and lack of attention to infection control. This study was conducted to determine the prevalence of MDRO in patients in the ICU of RSUD Dr. Moewardi in 2022 includes the patient's gender, type of specimen, type of bacteria, and class of antibiotics.

This research is a type of observational research with descriptive research methods. Samples were taken according to the population size from the medical record data of ICU Dr. Hospital patients. Moewardi for the period October – December 2022 using a total sampling technique. Data analysis used the Microsoft Excel 2007 program and the results are displayed in the form of tables and narratives.

The results showed that out of 470 patients, 103 patients (21.91%) were positively identified as MDRO. Out of a total of 149 specimens, most bacterial isolates were found in blood specimens, 58 (38.92%). A total of 18 bacteria were identified as MDRO with the 3 most common bacteria found in clinical specimens namely *Acinetobacter baumannii* (17.45%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (16.11%), and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (13.42%). Based on the most resistant antibiotic groups were the Penicillin group (100%) and the Cephalosporin group (94.44%).

Keywords: Multidrug Resistant Organisms (MDRO), antibiotic resistance, prevalence.