

Gambaran Bakteri Penyebab Infeksi Saluran Kemih Dan Resistensi Antibiotik Di Rumah Sakit Kawasan Depok

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ABSTRAK

Berdasarkan laporan *National Kidney and Urology Disease Information Clearinghouse* (NKUDIC) tahun 2012 terdapat 8,3 juta kasus Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) pertahun. Secara spesifik kasus ISK di Indonesia sebesar 90-100 kasus per 100.000 penduduk/tahun berdasarkan data Departemen Kesehatan RI 2014. ISK memiliki dampak serius yaitu infeksi ginjal dan saluran kemih. Penyakit ISK menimbulkan *pielonefritis* dan *sistisi*. Penelitian ini dilakukan karena belum pernah ada penelitian mengenai ISK di Rumah Sakit kawasan Depok. Perilaku hidup masyarakat di kawasan Depok mengalami penurunan pada tahun 2016 sekitar 77,2%. Penurunan jumlah rumah sehat (sarana air bersih) pada tahun 2017 sebesar 84,16% atau 392.187 unit. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui presentase bakteri penyebab ISK dan jenis antibiotik yang direspon resisten oleh bakteri. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder dari RS di kawasan Depok. Data sekunder berupa hasil kultur urin tahun 2020. Pengolahan data dengan Microsoft excel 2010 yang dikonversi menjadi tabel dan grafik. Hasil penelitian ini berupa status pasien yang didominasi oleh anak-anak sebanyak 64 pasien (63,4%) sedangkan dewasa sebanyak 37 pasien (36,6%). Bakteri yang dominan menyebabkan ISK adalah *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* sebanyak 22 pasien (21,8%), *Escherichia coli* sebanyak 20 pasien (19,8%), dan *Escherichia coli* ESBL sebanyak 14 pasien (13,9%). Antibiotik yang direspon resisten dan sensitiv oleh bakteri penyebab ISK secara berturut-turut adalah ampicillin dan tygecycline.

Kata kunci: Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK), *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*, tygecycline, ampicillin

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ABSTRACT

Based on report the 2012 National Kidney and Urology Disease Information Clearinghouse (NKUDIC), there were 8.3 million cases of Urinary Tract Infection (UTI) every year. Specifically, UTI cases in Indonesia are 90-100 cases per 100,000 population/year based on data from the Indonesian Ministry of Health 2014. UTI has a serious impact, to kidney and urinary tract infections. UTI causes pyelonephritis and cystitis. This researched was conducted because there has never been any research on UTI in Hospitals in the Depok area. The behavior of people lived in the Depok area decreased in 2016 by around 77.2%. The decrease in the number of healthy houses (clean water facilities) in 2017 was 84.16% or 392,187 units. The purpose of this study was to determine the percentage of bacteria that cause UTIs and the type of antibiotic that the bacteria responded to resistance. This researched method is descriptive quantitative. This studied uses secondary data from hospitals in the Depok area. Secondary data in the form of urine culture resulted in 2020. Data processing with Microsoft excel 2010 which is converted into tables and graphs. The results of this study were the patient status which was dominated by children as many as 64 patients (63.4%) while adults as many as 37 patients (36.6%). The dominant bacteria UTI were *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* in 22 patients (21.8%), *Escherichia coli* in 20 patients (19.8%), and *Escherichia coli* ESBL in 14 patients (13.9%). Antibiotics that are resistant and sensitive to the response of bacteria that cause UTI are ampicillin and tigecycline.

Key word: Urinary tract infetiontion (UTI), *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*, tigecycline, ampicillin