Pola Resistensi Bakteri dalam Darah terhadap Kloramfenikol, Trimethoprim/Sulfametoksazol, dan Tetrasiklin di Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Klinik Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia (LMK FKUI) pada tahun 2001-2006 = Bacterial resistance pattern from blood isolates against chloramphenicol, trimethoprim/ sulfamethoxazole, and tetracycline in Clinical Microbiology Laboratory FMUI Year 2001-2006.

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Abstrak

Sepsis, yang salah satunya ditandai dengan adanya bakteri dalam darah (bakteremia), merupakan keadaan klinis yang mengancam jiwa seseorang. Sehingga pemilihan antibiotik yang tepat sangatlah penting untuk mengurangi angka kecacatan dan kematian. Beberapa antibiotik yang dapat digunakan untuk menangani sepsis adalah kloramfenikol, kotrimoksasol, dan tetrasiklin. Oleh karena itu diperlukan pemantauan pola resistensi bakteri penyebab sepsis terhadap ketiga antibiotik tersebut. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah data sekunder yang diperoleh dari hasil uji resistensi bakteri dari spesimen darah terhadap berbagai antibiotik dari tahun 2001-2006 yang dikirim ke Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Klinik Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia. Dari 791 isolat darah, didapatkan enam bakteri tersering yang diisolasi dari spesimen darah yaitu Staphylococcus epidermidis (25%), Acinetobacter anitratus (16%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (13%), Klebsiella pneumoniae (8%), Staphylococcus aureus (6%), dan Salmonella Typhi (5%). Hasil uji resistensi keenam bakteri tersebut terhadap ketiga antibiotik di atas sangat bervariasi. Staphylococcus epidermidis sudah cukup resisten (37,4-51,9%) terhadap ketiga antibiotik di atas. Resistensi Acinetobacter anitratus dan Pseudomonas aeruginosa terhadap kloramfenikol dan kotrimoksasol masih rendah, masing-masing 10-16,2% dan 6,2-21,4%, sedangkan terhadap tetrasiklin resistensinya sudah cukup tinggi, 62,5% pada Acinetobacter anitratus dan 71% pada Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Klebsiella pneumoniae sudah cukup resisten (36,6-71,4%) terhadap ketiga antibiotik di atas. Resistensi Staphylococcus aureus masih cukup rendah (5,9-28,6%) terhadap ketiga antibiotik di atas. Resistensi Salmonella Typhi terhadap ketiga antibiotik di atas juga masih rendah (0-5,6%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa resistensi bakteri yang diisolasi dari spesimen darah terhadap ketiga antibiotik di atas sudah cukup tinggi, kecuali pada Staphylococcus aureus dan Salmonella Typhi, serta pada Acinetobacter anitratus dan Pseudomonas aeruginosa terhadap kloramfenikol dan kotrimoksasol.

.....Sepsis which is characterized by the presence of bacteria in bloodstream (bacteremia) is a harmful clinical state that can be life-threatening. Correct choice of antibiotics is a very important issue in reducing morbidity and mortality rates among sepsis patients. Some antibiotics that can be used to treat sepsis are chloramphenicol, co-trimoxazole, and tetracycline. Hence, it is necessary to monitor sepsis-causing bacteria resistance pattern to those three antibiotics mentioned before. The data utilized was a secondary one that was obtained from the result of blood-specimen bacterial resistance test against antibiotics in Clinical Microbiology Laboratory of Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia from 2001 to 2006. Of 791 blood isolates, six most frequent bacteria isolated from blood specimen were Staphylococcus epidermidis (25%), Acinetobacter anitratus (16%), Pseudomonas aeruginosa (13%), Klebsiella pneumoniae (8%),

Staphylococcus aureus (6%), and Salmonella Typhi (5%), of which the results varied widely. Moderate resistance rates (37.4-51.9%) against those three antibiotics were observed from Staphylococcus epidermidis. Low resistance rates against chloramphenicol and co-trimoxazole were observed from Acinetobacter anitratus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa, each showed 10-16.2% and 6.2-21.4% respectively, while their resistance against tetracycline were already high, 62.5% in Acinetobacter anitratus and 71% in Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Klebsiella pneumonia showed moderate resistance against those three antibiotics mentioned above (36,6-71,4%). Low resistance rates (5.9-28.6%) against those three antibiotics were observed from Staphyhlococcus aureus. Very low resistance rates (0-5.6%) against those three antibiotics were also observed from Salmonella Tyhpi. It can be concluded that the resistance rates among bacteria isolated from blood specimen against those three antibiotics are already high, except Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella Typhi, and Acinetobacter anitratus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa against chloramphenicol and co-trimoxazole.