

## Uji kepekaan bakteri yang diisolasi dari urin penderita Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) terhadap beberapa antibiotika pada periode Maret-Juni 2008

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### Abstrak

Infeksi Saluran Kemih (ISK) merupakan reaksi inflamasi dari urotelium karena masuknya mikroorganisme ke dalam saluran kemih. ISK dapat menyerang segala usia mulai tanpa gejala hingga gejala yang cukup berat. Penanggulangannya cukup dengan pemberian antibiotika, walaupun seringkali memberikan hasil resistensi terutama terhadap bakteri Gram negatif. Dilakukan isolasi bakteri sampel urin pasien dari Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia. Sampel urin berjumlah 50, dari 50 sampel tersebut berhasil diisolasi 23 isolat bakteri. Teridentifikasi 2 jenis spesies bakteri, yaitu bakteri Gram positif dan Gram negatif. Hasil monitoring kepekaan bakteri dengan metode difusi cakram terhadap Ofloksazin memperlihatkan bahwa efektivitasnya terhadap bakteri Gram positif dan bakteri Gram negatif sangat rendah. Sebagian besar isolat bakteri Gram positif dan bakteri Gram negatif resisten terhadap antibiotik ini. Amoksisilin menunjukkan efikasi yang mulai menurun terhadap hampir semua isolat bakteri. Fosfomisin dan Sefepim masih efektif terhadap bakteri Gram positif dan bakteri Gram negatif. Berdasarkan data-data hasil penelitian ini, diketahui bahwa bakteri hasil isolasi menunjukkan pola kepekaan dan resistensi yang berbeda terhadap berbagai antibiotika.

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<b>Abstract</b><br>

Urinary tract infections (UTI) was an inflammatory response of the urethra when attacked by microorganisms. This disease can happen to people at all ages beginning with asymptomatic to moderately symptomatic infections. Thus far, antibiotic treatment was the best for curing the UTI although the chances for being resistance to the antibiotics were also high. Resistance to gram negative bacteria, in particular, often occur with the antibiotics treatment. Our study at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia (UI), Bacterial isolation from patient urine sample was performed in the microbiology laboratory of UI. A total of 50 urine samples were collected from X patients volunteered in our study for bacterial isolation, however, only 23 bacterial isolates were successfully obtained. Study was carried out to monitor the susceptibility of bacterial isolate towards several types of antibiotics (ofloksazim, amoxyicillin, fosfomisin and sefepim) using Cakram disffusion method. Study results demonstrated that susceptibility of oflokazim to both gram positive and negative bacteria was very low while amoxycillin showed desecding trend of efficacy towards all types of bacteria. Fosfomisin and sefepim, on the other hand, demonstrated strong susceptibility to both gram positive and negative bacteria found in the isolates. Furthermore, it is very interesting to observe ofloksazim was resistant to gram postivie and negative bacteria. Collectively, these research findings strongly illustrated the susceptibility patten and resistance scale of baterial isolates towards various antibiotic tested in the study.