

Kejadian infeksi enterobacteriaceae penghasil extended spectrum beta lactamase dan hubungannya dengan penggunaan antibiotika pada pasien ICU Pusat Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo tahun 2011 = Infection of extended spectrum beta lactamase producing enterobacteriaceae and its association with antibiotic use in patients of central ICU Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo in 2011

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Abstrak

Penggunaan antibiotika yang tidak rasional dapat meningkatkan angka kejadian infeksi Enterobacteriaceae penghasil extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL). Prevalensi Enterobacteriaceae penghasil ESBL berbeda di berbagai rumah sakit, dan dapat mempersulit pengobatan, memperpanjang lama rawat, dan meningkatkan angka kematian.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui prevalensi Enterobacteriaceae penghasil ESBL di ICU Pusat RSCM dan hubungannya dengan penggunaan antibiotika. Penelitian merupakan studi cross sectional menggunakan 111 data sekunder hasil uji resistensi ESBL dari pemeriksaan mikrobiologi kultur sesuai standar The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) dan rekam medik pasien ICU Pusat RSCM dalam tahun 2011.

Hasil uji laboratorium menunjukkan 8 dari 111 sampel (7,2%) mengalami infeksi Enterobacteriaceae penghasil ESBL. Data dianalisis dengan uji chi-square, $p=0,05$. Hasil analisis statistik menunjukkan bahwa $RP>1$ dengan nilai kemaknaan $p=1.000$ dan $IK95\%$ 1.039; 1.179. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan bermakna antara penggunaan antibiotika dengan kejadian infeksi Enterobacteriaceae penghasil ESBL di ICU Pusat RSCM pada tahun 2011.;

Irrational use of antibiotics can increase the incidence of infection by extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing Enterobacteriaceae. Prevalence of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae varies among hospitals, and which its resistance could complicate the treatment, extend hospital length of stay, and increase the mortality.

The aim of this study is to determine the prevalence of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae and its association with antibiotic use. This study was a cross sectional study, involving 111 secondary data derived from ESBL resistance test of culture examinations which used the standardized method according to The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) and patients' medical records in Central ICU RSCM in 2011.

Laboratory test results showed that 8 from 111 samples (7,2%) were infected with Enterobacteriaceae producing ESBL. Data were analyzed using chi-square test, $p=0,05$. Statistical analysis results were $RP>1$ with the value of significance $p=1.000$ and 95% CI 1.039; 1.179. It is concluded that there is no association between antibiotic use and ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae infection in Central ICU RSCM in 2011.