

# Penilaian respons pengobatan empiris pada pasien rawat inap dengan pneumonia komunitas dan pola resistensi kuman di Rumah Sakit Persahabatan = Evaluation of empirical treatment response in inpatient community acquired pneumonia and microbiologic pattern at Persahabatan hospital

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## Abstrak

### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Pendahuluan: Pneumonia komunitas CAP salah satu penyebab kematian tertinggi. Tujuan mengetahui respons pengobatan selama perawatan pasien CAP secara empiris serta faktor yang berkaitan dengan pola kuman, respons pengobatan, gejala klinis, laboratorium, foto toraks, lama rawat dan faktor komorbid di RS persahabatan.

Metode: Kohort prospektif pasien pneumonia komunitas rawat inap di RS Persahabatan selama 15 bulan terkumpul 47 pasien. Gejala klinis, hasil laboratorium, foto toraks dan hasil mikrobiologi. Sampel mikrobiologi dikumpulkan sebelum dan sesudah pemberian antibiotik.

Hasil: Terkumpul 47 pasien. laki-laki 74,5% dan perempuan 25,5%. Rerata umur 61 tahun. Gejala klinis awal paling banyak sesak napas 51% berkurang 27,7% dan batuk 32% berkurang 23,4%. Nilai awal leukosit rerata 15,27. sel/mm<sup>3</sup> berkurang 12,0. sel/mm<sup>3</sup>. Foto toraks awal infiltrat 89,3% menurun 38,3%. Patogen pada sputum sebelum pengobatan Klebsiella pneumoniae 34,0%. Hasil sputum pasca terapi empiris eradikasi 91,5%. Pengobatan antibiotik tersering seftriakson. Faktor komorbid tersering keganasan rongga toraks. Lama rawat minimal 4 hari dengan terapi sulih minimal 3 hari.

Kesimpulan: Pasien CAP paling dominan menunjukkan gejala klinis sesak napas dan batuk, gambaran infiltrat pada foto toraks dan gram-negatif Klebsiella pneumoniae pada sputum. Terjadi penurunan leukosit setelah pemberian antibiotik. Terapi empiris dengan antibiotik tunggal masih sensitif.

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### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Introduction : Pneumonia is the first leading disease with the highest mortality in hospitalized patients. The purpose of this study is to determine treatment response for the empirical treatment of CAP patients and factors associated with patterns of bacteria, treatment response, clinical symptoms, laboratory and chest X-ray, length of stay and comorbidities in Persahabatan Hospital, Jakarta.

Methods : Prospective cohort study in hospitalized community acquired pneumonia patients at Persahabatan Hospital while 15 month. Clinical symptoms, laboratory findings, chest x-ray and microbiologic. Microbiologic sample is before and after antibiotic administration.

Results : There were 47 patients. Male accounted 74,5% and female 25,5%. The average age was 61 years old. Clinical symptoms before treatment were dyspnea 51% decreased to 27,7% and cough 32% decreased to 23,4%. Leukocytes count was 15,27 cell/mm<sup>3</sup> decreased to 12,0 cell/mm<sup>3</sup>. Chest x-ray infiltrates 89,3% decreased to 38,3%. Before-treatment microbiological patterns were *K. pneumoniae* 34,0%. Result after empirical treatment was eradication 91,5%. The most frequent initial antibiotic administration was ceftriaxone. The most frequent comorbidity was thoracic malignancy. The patients were hospitalized at least for 4 days with replacement therapy at least for 3 days.

Conclusion: Patients with CAP predominantly showed symptoms of dypnea and cough, infiltrates on chest x-ray and gram-negative *Klebsiella pneumonia* in sputum samples. There were resolution of leucocyte counts after antibiotic administration. Empirical antibiotic treatments with single drug were still sensitive.