

# Faktor risiko methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus pada pasien infeksi kulit dan jaringan lunak di ruang rawat inap = Risk factors for methicillin resistant staphylococcus aureus among patients with skin and soft tissue infections in inpatient ward / Mochamad Iqbal Hassarief Putra

Mochamad Iqbal Hassarief Putra, author

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## Abstrak

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

Latar Belakang: Infeksi kulit dan jaringan lunak (IKJL) oleh MRSA di ruang rawat inap merupakan masalah nosokomial yang meningkat prevalensinya setiap tahun. Hal tersebut akan meningkatkan angka mortalitas, biaya dan lama rawat bila tidak dikelola dengan baik. Faktor-faktor risiko terjadinya infeksi MRSA pada pasien IKJL di ruang rawat inap penting untuk diketahui agar dapat dilakukan upaya-upaya pencegahan dan pengendalian terhadap faktor-faktor risiko tersebut sehingga pada gilirannya diharapkan kejadian MRSA pada pasien IKJL dapat dicegah atau dikendalikan.

Tujuan: Mengetahui proporsi IKJL oleh MRSA dan mempelajari faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan risiko terinfeksi MRSA pada penderita IKJL di ruang rawat inap Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSCM).

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan studi kasus kontrol. Data dikumpulkan dari catatan rekam medis pasien rawat inap RSCM yang memiliki IKJL. Kelompok kasus adalah subjek dengan IKJL oleh MRSA, kelompok kontrol adalah subjek dengan IKJL oleh non-MRSA. Analisis bivariat dilakukan pada 9 variabel bebas yaitu pemakaian antibiotik sebelum kultur, infeksi HIV, IVDU, penggunaan kortikosteroid, prosedur medis invasif, DM, keganasan, riwayat hospitalisasi dan ruang rawat. Semua variabel yang mempunyai nilai  $p < 0,25$  pada analisis bivariat dimasukkan ke dalam analisis multivariat dengan regresi logistik.

Hasil: Selama periode penelitian, proporsi MRSA pada pasien IKJL yang dilakukan kultur di ruang rawat inap adalah 47% (IK 95% 42%- 52%). Terdapat 171 pasien yang memenuhi kriteria, 71 pasien terinfeksi MRSA (kasus) dan 100 pasien terinfeksi non-MRSA (kontrol). Berdasarkan hasil analisis multivariat terdapat tiga variabel yang memiliki kemaknaan secara statistik, yaitu keganasan (OR 6,139; IK 95% antara 1,81-20,86;  $p=0,004$ ), antibiotik quinolone (OR 4,592; IK 95% antara 2,06-10,23;  $p < 0,001$ ), dan prosedur medis invasif (OR 2,871; IK 95% antara 1,31-6,32;  $p=0,009$ ).

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

Background: Patients with skin and soft tissue infections (SSTI) caused by MRSA in the inpatient ward are nosocomial problem which its prevalence has increased every year. It will increase the mortality rates, costs and lengths of stay for patients if it's not well-managed. It's important to know exactly the risk factors for MRSA infection among patients with SSTI in inpatient ward in order to prevent and control the risk factors, that in turn, it is expected that the incidence of MRSA among patients with SSTI can be prevented or controlled.

Aim: : To find out the proportion of MRSA-caused SSTI and studying the factors associated with the risk of MRSA infection on patients with SSTI in Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSCM) inpatient ward.

**Method:** This research used case-control design. The data were collected from inpatient ward medical records who have SSTI. The case group are Subjects who have MRSA caused SSTI, the control group are Subjects who have non MRSA caused SSTI. Bivariate analysis was performed in 9 independent variables which were pre-cultured antibiotic use, HIV infection, IVDU, corticosteroid use, invasive medical procedure, diabetes melitus, malignancy, hospitalization history and wards. All of variables, in the bivariate analysis, produced the p value  $<0.25$  were entered in the multivariate analysis with logistic regression.

**Result:** During the study periode, the proportion of MRSA-caused SSTI which culture was performed in inpatient ward was 47% (95% CI 42%- 52%). There were 171 patients fulfilled the criteria which consist of 71 patients infected by MRSA (case group) and 100 patients infected by non-MRSA (control group). Based on the multivariate analysis, there were three variables statistically significance, which firstly was malignancy (OR 6.139; 95% CI 1,81-20,86;  $p=0.004$ ), quinolone class of antibiotic (OR 4.592; 95% CI 2,06-10,23;  $p<0.001$ ), and invasive medical procedure (OR 2.871; 95% CI 1,31-6,32;  $p=0.009$ ).