

Penerapan Calibrated Dichotomous Susceptibility method untuk mendeteksi Multidrug Resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae pada wanita penaja seks di Jakarta Timur, Tangerang, dan Palembang = The implementation of Calibrated Dichotomous Susceptibility method to define Multidrug Resistant N.gonorrhoeae among female sex workers in Jakarta Timur, Tangerang, and Palembang

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui proporsi Multidrug Resistant N.gonorrhoeae (MDR-NG) dengan metode Calibrated Dichotomous Susceptibility (CDS) pada isolat N.gonorrhoeae. Isolat tersebut diperoleh dari wanita penaja seks (WPS) di Jakarta Timur, Tangerang, dan Palembang tahun 2012. Data dasar MDR-NG dengan definisi lama maupun Tapsall di Indonesia belum ada. Data ini dibutuhkan sebagai dasar pemilihan terapi empirik infeksi gonore, dan memberikan alternatif uji resistensi N.gonorrhoeae sesuai rekomendasi World Health Organization. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian potong lintang retrospektif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi MDR-NG berdasarkan kriteria quinolone resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae (QRNG) dan penicillinase producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae (PPNG) sebesar 67,2%, kriteria QRNG dan tetracycline resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae (TRNG) sebesar 48,6%, kriteria QRNG, PPNG, dan TRNG sebesar 41,2%, dan tidak terdapat terdapat MDR-NG berdasarkan kriteria QRNG dan Azithromycine resistant (AzR), serta kriteria Tapsall.

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to define the proportion of Multidrug Resistant N.gonorrhoeae (MDR-NG) using Calibrated Dichotomous Susceptibility (CDS) method of N.gonorrhoeae isolate. The Isolates were obtained from female sex workers (FSW) in East Jakarta, Tangerang, and Palembang from previous study. In Indonesia, the data of MDR NG with old and Tapsall definition are not available yet. These data are needed for empirical therapy of gonorrhoea infection, and provided an alternative antimicrobial susceptibility testing in N.gonorrhoeae as recommended by World Health Organization. The study is a cross-sectional retrospective study. The results show that the proportion of MDR-NG based on quinolone resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae (QRNG) and penicillinase producing Neisseria gonorrhoeae (PPNG) criteria is 67.2%, QRNG and tetracycline resistant Neisseria gonorrhoeae (TRNG) criteria is 48.6%, QRNG PPNG and TRNG criteria is 41.2%. There is no isolate that meet QRNG and Azithromycine resistant AzR criteria, as well as Tapsall criteria., The aim of this study is to define the proportion of Multidrug Resistant N.gonorrhoeae (MDR-NG) using Calibrated Dichotomous Susceptibility (CDS) method of N.gonorrhoeae isolate. The Isolates were obtained from female sex workers (FSW) in East Jakarta, Tangerang, and Palembang from previous study. In Indonesia, the data of MDR NG with old and Tapsall definition are not available yet. These data are needed for empirical therapy of gonorrhoea infection, and provided an alternative antimicrobial susceptibility testing in N.gonorrhoeae as recommended by World Health Organization. The study is a cross-sectional retrospective study. The results show that the proportion of MDR-NG based on quinolone

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