

Pola sensitivitas bakteri dan penggunaan antibiotik pada penyakit infeksi di Ruang Rawat Inap Anak Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo tahun 2018 = Pattern of bacterial sensitivity and use of antibiotics in Children with infectious diseases at Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in 2018

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Abstrak

Pemakaian antibiotik yang tidak tepat pada penyakit infeksi akan menyebabkan resistensi bakteri dan akan memperburuk kondisi pasien. Sejumlah faktor yang memengaruhi, pola bakteri penyebab dan penggunaan antibiotik dapat memengaruhi luaran perlu di nilai kembali. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui profil sensitivitas bakteri, penggunaan antibiotik dan faktor yang berpengaruh terhadap mortalitas infeksi anak. Penelitian ini dilakukan secara kohort retrospektif serta studi deskriptif terhadap 254 pasien di RSCM pada Januari-Desember 2018. Riwayat medis, pola kuman, sensitivitas antibiotik dan penggunaan antibiotik didata serta faktor yang memengaruhi dianalisis menggunakan uji multivariat regresi logistik. Bakteri terbanyak adalah gram negatif 57,1% diikuti gram positif 42,8%. Hampir semua golongan bakteri sensitif dengan ampisilin sulbaktam (87,5-100%). Amoksisiklav, tigesiklin dan vankomisin sensitif dengan bakteri gram positif (100%). Amikasin dan meropenem sensitif dengan bakteri gram negatif (80-100%). Faktor yang memengaruhi peningkatan mortalitas adalah usia > 5 tahun (OR 2,482; IK95% 1,139-5,408), penggunaan selang nasogastrik (OR 2,516; IK95% 1,083-5,847), antibiotik yang tidak sesuai (OR 2,159; IK95% 1,034-4,508), serta fokus infeksi pada aliran darah (OR 5,021; IK95% 2,411-10,459).

Inappropriate use of antibiotics in infectious diseases will lead to anti-microbial resistance and disease's complication. Among several contributing factors to disease outcome, anti-microbial pattern and antibiotics use need to be re-evaluated. This study aims to determine anti-microbial sensitivity profile, antibiotics use and factors affecting mortality in pediatric infection cases. Retrospective cohort study was conducted in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital. There were 254 patients included for study analysis. Data were obtained from medical records and electronic health records from January-December 2018. Patient's medical history, anti-microbial pattern and sensitivity as well as antibiotic use were recorded and analyzed using a multivariate logistic regression test. The most common bacteria were gram negative bacteria (57.1%) followed by gram positive bacteria (42.8%). Majority of bacteria were sensitive with ampicillin sulbactam (87.5-100%). Antibiotics such as amoxicillin-clavulanic acid, tigecycline and vancomycin are sensitive to gram-positive bacteria (100%) while amikacin and meropenem are sensitive to gram-negative bacteria (80-100%). Factors influencing mortality were age > 5 years (OR 2.482; 95% CI 1.139-5,408), use of nasogastric tubes (OR 2.516; 95% CI 1.083-5.847), inappropriate antibiotics choice (OR 2.159; 95% CI 1.034-4.508), and presence of bloodstream infection (OR 5.021; 95% CI 2.411-10.459).