

# Proporsi Methicilin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus menggunakan XPERT® MRSA NXG dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi pada tenaga kesehatan di Ruang Rawat Intensif Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Persahabatan = Proportion of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus using XPERT® MRSA NXG and associated factors among health care workers in Intensive Care Unit of National Respiratory Center, Persahabatan Hospital Jakarta

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## Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Infeksi MRSA merupakan salah satu penyebab infeksi didapat di rumah sakit dan berhubungan dengan mortalitas, morbiditas, lama rawat dan biaya perawatan yang tinggi. Prevalens infeksi MRSA pasien ICU di RSUP Persahabatan mengalami kenaikan pada semester 2 tahun 2022 sebanyak 25,27% (naik 68,46%) dibandingkan semester 1 tahun. Penyebaran MRSA di ruang perawatan intensif/intensive care unit (ICU) sebagai tolak ukur infeksi di rumah sakit. Tenaga kesehatan berisiko tinggi tertular dan menularkan MRSA di rumah sakit sehingga diperlukan skrining kolonisasi MRSA. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proporsi dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi kolonisasi MRSA pada tenaga kesehatan di ICU RSUP Persahabatan.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang yang di lakukan di ICU RSUP Persahabatan pada bulan Mei 2023. Subjek penelitian yang memiliki kriteria inklusi dan tidak ada kriteria eksklusi mengisi kuesioner mengenai faktor risiko individu, pekerjaan dan demografi. Pemeriksaan usap hidung dilakukan pada 150 subjek penelitian terdiri dari dokter dan perawat di ICU. Deteksi MRSA dengan pemeriksaan PCR menggunakan XPERT® MRSA NXG untuk mendeteksi gen SCCMecA atau MecC. Selanjutnya karakteristik subjek, proporsi MRSA pada dokter dan perawat serta faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi dievaluasi.

Hasil: Penelitian ini diikuti 150 subjek penelitian. Proporsi kolonisasi MRSA pada dokter dan perawat sebesar 4%. Proporsi kolonisasi MRSA pada dokter sebesar 1(0,66%), pada perawat sebesar 5(3,3%).

Variabel – variabel independen pada penelitian ini tidak mempunyai hubungan yang bermakna dengan kolonisasi MRSA ( $p>0.05$ ). Namun dalam penelitian ini terdapat proporsi kolonisasi MRSA yang besar di ruang ICU Tulip yaitu sebesar 4(18,2%) dari 21 subjek penelitian.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat proporsi kolonisasi MRSA pada tenaga kesehatan yang rendah di ICU, namun didapatkan peningkatan proporsi kolonisasi MRSA pada tenaga kesehatan di ruang ICU Tulip. Perawat dan laki-laki menunjukkan risiko kolonisasi MRSA yang lebih tinggi.

.....Background: MRSA infection is one of the causes of hospital-acquired infections and is associated with mortality, morbidity, long length of stay, and high treatment costs. The prevalence of MRSA infection in ICU patients at Persahabatan Hospital increased within the second six month of 2022 by 25.27% (up 68.46%) compared to the first six month of 2022. The disseminated of MRSA in intensive care units (ICU) as a measure of infection in hospitals. Health care workers are at high risk of colonizing and transmitting MRSA in hospitals, screening of carriers is required for prevention of MRSA infection. The aims of this study are to determine the proportion and factors associated with MRSA colonization in health care

workers in the ICU at Persahabatan Hospital.

**Method:** This study used a cross-sectional design and was carried out in the ICU at Persahabatan Hospital in May 2023. Respondents who had inclusion criteria and no exclusion criteria filled out a questionnaire regarding individual, occupational, and demographic risk factors. Nasal swab were collected from 150 respondents who followed by doctors and nurses in the ICU. MRSA detection by PCR examination using XPERT® MRSA NXG to detect the SCCMecA or MecC gene. Furthermore, subject characteristics, the proportion of MRSA in doctors and nurses and associated factors were evaluated.

**Results:** There were 150 respondents in this study. The proportion of MRSA colonization among doctors and nurses was 4%. The proportion of MRSA colonization in doctors were 1 (0.66%), and the proportion of MRSA in nurses were 5 (3.3%). There were no independent variables that significantly associated MRSA colonization ( $p > 0.05$ ). However, there was a large proportion of MRSA colonization found in the Tulip ICU, 4 (18.2%) of the 21 respondents. **Conclusion:** There was a low proportion of MRSA colonization among health care workers in the ICU, but there was an increase in the proportion of MRSA colonization among health care workers in the Tulip ICU. Nurses and men showed a higher risk of MRSA colonization.