ABSTRACT

Antibiogram Pattern of Microbiota That Caused Thyphoid Fever In Inpatient Care Facility Medicine Installation Dr. Soetomo Hospital 2013-2014

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Introduction: Typhoid fever is a systemic infectious disease caused by enteric bacteria *Salmonella serotype typhi* or also known as *Salmonella typhi* . The disease is transmitted through the consumption of food or water contaminated with fecal - oral way . Symptoms usually develop 1-3 weeks after exposure , might seem mild or even severe though. The danger of typhoid fever can cause brain dysfunction , shock , and perforation of the intestines and sometimes bleeding. Treatment with appropriate empirical antibiotic in patients with typhoid fever is essential to prevent complications and reduce mortality. However, in recent decades, there are found many patients who do not show symptoms of clinical improvement after antibiotics treatment. This is because these bacteria are resistant to certain antibiotics. This study was performed to test the antibiogram pattern of *Salmonella typhi* against antibiotics.
Methods: This research is a descriptive study with the aim to determine the selection of antibiotics that are effective against typhoid fever infection in microbiology installation of Dr. Soetomo hospital using secondary data .
Results: The antibiotics of *Salmonella typhi* that have the highest sensitivity is class of Beta-lactam penicilin, Beta-lactam Cephalosporin 3rd Generations, Sulfa-Trimethoprime. The antibiotics of *Salmonella typhi* that have the highest resistance is class of Aminoglicosides, Beta-lactam Cephalosporin 1st Generations.
Conclusion: There is an highest sensitive and resistance antibiotics of *Salmonella typhi,* so it can be used as guidelines in the treatment of typhoid fever patients were treated in Dr. Soetomo Hospital or another Hospitals in Indonesia.

Keywords: ***Salmonella typhi – Antibiogram – Multidrug resistance***