ABSTRACT

PROFILE TYPES OF BACTERIA AND LENGTH OF STAY OF BURN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN RSUD DR. SOETOMO SURABAYA PERIOD JANUARY – DESEMBER 2015

Layalia, A
Medical Student of Airlangga University, Surabaya

Background: Burns are a global public health problem. The problem that is often found in burn patients is in the sub acute-phase because in that phase the treatment includes wound problems, infections, sepsis, and others. Burn patients with the possibility of infections can be caused by bacteria and germs. Infected burn patients may trigger an increase in morbidity rates that lead to longer hospitalization and require greater costs.

Objective: The aim of this study was to identify the types of bacteria that infect burn patients and evaluate the length of stay of bacteria-infected burn patients.

Methods: This study is a descriptive study by collecting data retrospectively through patient medic record in RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya. The number of patients collected was 61 patients, there were 41 patients infected with bacteria. The data are analyzed using excel.

Results: The results of this study are the types of gram-negative bacteria that often infect burn patients who are treated in the hospital are Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Acinetobacter baumannii, Enterobacter spp., Proteus spp. and Escherichia coli. The length of stay of burn patients who infected with bacteria treated in RSUD Dr. Soetomo Surabaya is two times longer than those who uninfected burn patients, it is evident from the data collected that the average duration of treatment for uninfected burn patients is 0-10 days and the length of treatment period for infected burn patients is average during 11-20 days.

Keywords: Burn, bacterial infection, type of bacteria.