ABSTRACT

PREVALENCES OF MULTI-DRUG RESISTANT ORGANISMS AT INTERNAL WARD OF DR. SOETOMO HOSPITAL SURABAYA IN 2016

Introduction: In recent decades, antibiotic resistance has grown into serious problem. Antibiotic resistance decrease the efectivity of infection therapy. This also caused increase in cost of treatment, increased of mortality of the patient. Aim of this study is to find prevalence of Multi-drug Resistant Organism (MDRO) at Internal Ward of Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya in 2016.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study with cross-sectional design. The data is collected from records of blood cultures in Clinical Microbiology Installation of Dr. Soetomo Hospital. Collection is based on total-sampling. The results are presented by tables.

Results: From 416 data samples, 43 were MDRO positive. The prevalence MDRO of Extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) positive from E. coli reported 69.2%, K. pneumoniae 46.7%, K. oxytoxa 100%; Carbapenem-resistant Acinetobacter baumannii (CRAB 33.3%); Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) 21.3%; Vancomycin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (VRSA) 6.4%; Vancomycin-resistant Enterococci (VRE) from E. faecalis 7.7%. Sensitive antibiotics for ESBL positive E. coli: amikacin, fosfomycin and carbapenems. Sensitive antibiotics for ESBL positive Klebsiella sp.: amikacin and carbapenems. Sensitive antibiotics for MRSA: vancomycin, daptomycin, fosfomycin, quinopristin - dalfopristin and linezolid.

Keywords: Prevalences, MDRO, ESBL, CRAB, MRSA, VRSA, VRE