RINGKASAN

Pseudomonas aeruginosa dan *Acinetobacter baumannii* merupakan salah satu penyebab terjadinya infeksi nosokomial di rumah sakit. Saat ini sudah ditemukan banyak kasus dimana bakteri tersebut mengalami resistensi terhadap antibiotik-antibiotik golongan β-laktam, seperti golongan cephalosporin dan carbapenem, dan golongan aminoglikosida. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pola resistensi bakteri spesies *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* dan *Acinetobacter baumannii* terhadap antibiotik di Rumah Sakit Dr. Soetomo periode Januari 2016-Desember 2016.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan melakukan metode evaluasi deskriptif secara retrospektif untuk mengetahui pola resistensi bakteri spesies *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* dan *Acinetobacter baumannii* terhadap antibiotik di Rumah SakitDr. Soetomo periode Januari 2016-Desember 2016. Data yang dipakai merupakan data sekunder yaitu data isolat bakteri pada spesimen darah di Instalasi Mikrobiologi Klinik RSUD Dr. Soetomo periode Januari 2016-Desember 2016.

Jumlah sampel yang didapat untuk bakteri *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* yaitu sebanyak 63 sampel dan padabakteri *Acinetobacter baumannii* sebanyak 164 sampel. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa bakteri *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* sudah mengalami resistensi terhadap antibiotik ceftazidime (27,4%), gentamicin (24,1%), imipenem (14%), meropenem (11,7%), dan amikacin (4,9%). Sedangkan bakteri *Acinetobacter baumannii* sudah mengalami resistensi terhadap antibiotik ceftazidime (78,8%), gentamicin (70,1%), dan amikacin (51,2%), imipenem (49,3%), dan meropenem (48,1%).

ABSTRACT

Pseudomonas aeruginosa and *Acinetobacter baumannii* are one of the causes of bacterial infection in the hospital. All throughout the world there had been cases of which those bacterias have developed resistance to antibiotics. This descriptive study was aimed towards finding the resistance pattern of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* to antibiotics treatment, specifically from the β-lactam group and aminoglycoside group. Data wass cited from the isolate logbook of the Department of Clinical Microbiology of Dr. Soetomo General and Teaching Hospital within January 2016 – December 2016. The results from 63 samples for *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* showed that the most susceptible age groups were within 0-5 years of age (38%) followed by age >45 years (23,8%). Whereas the results from 164 samples for *Acinetobacter baumannii* the most susceptible age groups were also within 5 years of age (32,9%) followed by age >45 years (29,9%). According to gender, the *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* samples were 55,5% male and 45,5% female. For *Acinetobacter baumannii* the samples were 51,2% male and 48,8% female. Resistance patterns showed that *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was resistant to ceftazidime (27,4%), gentamicin (24,1%), imipenem (14%), meropenem (11,7%), dan amikacin (4,9%). *Acinetobacter baumannii* was resistant to ceftazidime (78,8%), gentamicin (70,1%), amikacin (51,2%), imipenem (49,3%), and meropenem (48,1%),. In conclusion, both *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Acinetobacter baumannii* had shown resistance towards antibiotics, in particular towards ceftazidime, imipenem, meropenem, gentamicin, and amikacin.

Keywords : ***Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Acinetobacter baumannii, Resistance, Antibiotics***