

ABSTRACT**CORRELATION BETWEEN PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS WITH TREATMENT OUTCOME OF DEEP NECK ABSCESS PATIENTS**

Background: Deep neck abscess is an infectious disease that can be cured by antibiotic therapy or surgery. Due to various factors affecting the disease course, the same standard therapy may produce different responses, while some patients may need to stay longer in the hospital, some died. The aim of this research was to know the correlation between patient characteristics with treatment outcome of deep neck abscess patients in the Teratai Ward of Dr. Soetomo Hospital Head, Neck, and Otolaryngology department, Surabaya.

Method: This research was an observational analytic study with a cross-sectional design. The population used was medical records of deep neck abscess patients in the Teratai Ward of Dr. Soetomo Hospital Head, Neck, and Otolaryngology department during 2017. The sampling method was total sampling based on the inclusion criteria. Then, the data were analyzed with Fisher's exact test.

Results: Most sexes were male (58.8%), the highest age range was 51-60 years (41.2%). The highest level of education was high school (94.1%), and the most used treatment was ceftriaxone+metronidazole (88.2%). The correlation between antibiotic sensitivity test, area of abscess, and comorbidity with the length of treatment were $p=0.060$, $p=0.540$, and $p=0.883$. The correlation between antibiotic sensitivity test, area of abscess, and comorbidity with treatment outcome were $p=1.000$, $p=0.669$, and $p=1.000$. The conclusion is that there are no correlation between antibiotic sensitivity test, abscess area, and comorbidity with treatment outcome of deep neck abscess patients in the Teratai Ward of Dr. Soetomo Hospital Head, Neck, and Otolaryngology department, Surabaya.

Keywords: *deep neck abscess, patient characteristics, infectious disease*