

ABSTRAK

Infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) merupakan infeksi yang disebabkan oleh mikroorganisme dan terjadi di traktus urinarius hingga ginjal. Penatalaksanaan ISK berkaitan dengan terapi antibiotik, penggunaan antibiotik yang rasional dibutuhkan untuk mencegah terjadinya resistensi bakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pola bakteri, resistensi, dan sensitivitasnya terhadap antibiotik pada penderita ISK di Rumah Sakit Islam Surabaya periode Januari 2019 – Maret 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Observational Analytical Cross Sectional*. Terdapat 22 (66,7%) hasil kultur urine positif dari pasien ISK dengan beberapa jenis bakteri, namun penyebab ISK paling banyak diantaranya *Escherichia coli* (24,0%) dan *Enterococcus* sp. (24,0%). *Escherichia coli* resisten terhadap Levofloxacin dan Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole serta sensitif terhadap Ciprofloxacin, Cefepime, Ceftriaxone, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amoxicillin-clavulanate, Fosfomicin, dan Nitrofurantoin. *Enterococcus* sp. resisten terhadap Cefepime, Ceftriaxone, dan Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole serta sensitif terhadap Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amoxicillin-clavulanate, Fosfomicin, dan Nitrofurantoin.

Kata kunci: Infeksi saluran kemih, antibiotic, *E.coli*

ABSTRACT

Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are mainly caused by microorganisms and occur in the urinary tract to the kidneys. Management of UTI related to antibiotic therapy, rational use of antibiotics is needed to prevent bacterial resistance. This study aimed to determine the pattern of bacteria, resistance, and sensitivity to antibiotics in patients with UTI at Rumah Sakit Islam Surabaya in the period January 2019 - March 2020. This study used the Observational Analytical Cross-Sectional method. There were 22 (66,7%) positive urine cultures from UTI patients with several types of bacteria, but the most common causes of UTI included are *Escherichia coli* (24,0%) and *Enterococcus* sp. (24,0%). *Escherichia coli* showed resistance to Levofloxacin and Trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole but sensitive to Ciprofloxacin, Cefepime, Ceftriaxone, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amoxicillin-clavulanate, Fosfomycin, and Nitrofurantoin. On the other hand, *Enterococcus* sp. showed resistance to Cefepime, Ceftriaxone, and Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole but sensitive against Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin, Piperacillin-tazobactam, Amoxicillin-clavulanate, Fosfomycin, and Nitrofurantoin.

Keywords: Urinary tract infections, antibiotics, *E.coli*