

**ABSTRAK**

Penyakit *Coronavirus disease* (Covid-19) merupakan jenis infeksi virus yang menyerang pernafasan dan sistem kekebalan tubuh. Menurunnya imunitas tubuh pada pasien Covid-19 dapat meningkatkan resiko terjadinya bakteremia akibat infeksi oleh bakteri. Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengetahui prevalensi terjadinya bakteremia oleh *Staphylococcus sp.* pada pasien Covid-19 yang menjalani rawat inap di RSUD Haji Provinsi Jawa Timur periode 2021. Penelitian dilakukan di RSUD Haji Provinsi Jawa Timur dengan mengambil data sekunder berupa catatan hasil PCR pasien Covid-19 yang melakukan pemeriksaan kultur darah. Data dianalisis dengan program Microsoft Excel untuk menyajikan data deskriptif. Hasil dari penelitian didapatkan persentase bakteremia oleh *Staphylococcus sp.* pada pasien Covid-19 yang rawat inap di RSUD Haji Provinsi Jawa Timur periode tahun 2021 sebanyak 14,8% (37/250) dengan spesies *Staphylococcus hominis* sebanyak 41,9% (18/37), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* sebanyak 11,6% (5/37), *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* sebanyak 16,3% (7/37) serta *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) sebanyak 2,3% (1/37). dengan pasien terbanyak berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebesar 56,4% (21/37), dengan rentang usia 56-65 tahun sebesar 27,1% (10/37). Hasil uji sensitifitas antibiotik untuk bakteri *Staphylococcus hominis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, dan *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* yaitu sensitif terhadap antibiotik Tetracycline, Nitrofurantoin, Sulfamethoxazole dan resisten terhadap antibiotik Ciprofloxacin, Erythromycin dan Clindamycin. Sedangkan bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) sensitif terhadap antibiotik Gentamicin, Nitrofurantoin, Rifampicin, dan resistensi terhadap beberapa antibiotik seperti Tetracycline, Ciprofloxacin dan Erythromycin.

**Kata Kunci** : Bakteremia, Covid-19, *Staphylococcus sp.*

**ABSTRACT**

*Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) is a type of viral infection that attacks the respiratory and immune systems. Decreased body immunity in Covid-19 patients can increase the risk of bacteremia due to infection by bacteria. The purpose of this study was to determine the prevalence of bacteremia by Staphylococcus sp. on Covid-19 patients undergoing hospitalization at the Haji Hospital of East Java Province for the period 2021. The study was carried out at the Haji Hospital of East Java Province by taking secondary data in the form of PCR results records of Covid-19 patients who performed blood culture examinations. Data were analyzed with Microsoft Excel program to present descriptive data. The results of the study showed the percentage of bacteremia by Staphylococcus sp. 14.8% (37/250) of Covid-19 patients hospitalized at Haji Hospital, East Java Province for the period 2021, dominated by Staphylococcus hominis species (41.9%), Staphylococcus epidermidis (11.6%), Staphylococcus haemolyticus (16.3 %) which dominates and the discovery of Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) (2.3%). with the most patients being male (56.4%), with an age range of 56-65 years (27.1%). The results of the antibiotic sensitivity test for Staphylococcus hominis, Staphylococcus epidermidis, and Staphylococcus haemolyticus were sensitive to Tetracycline, Nitrofurantoin, Sulfamethoxazole antibiotics and resistant to Ciprofloxacin, Erythromycin and Clindamycin antibiotics. Meanwhile, Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is sensitive to the antibiotics Gentamicin, Nitrofurantoin, Rifampicin, and is resistant to several antibiotics such as Tetracycline, Ciprofloxacin and Erythromycin.*

**Keywords:** *Bacteraemia, Covid-19, Staphylococcus sp.*