

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. oxytoca* 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