

ABSTRACT

THE PATTERN OF BACTERIAL RESISTANCE TO ANTIBIOTICS IN SEPSIS IN THE INTERNAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT MEDICAL FACULTY OF UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA-DR. SOETOMO GENERAL HOSPITAL SURABAYA ON JANUARY – DECEMBER 2017

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Background: Sepsis is systemic infection that cause multiorgan failure and death. The death rate that caused by sepsis is increasing. This high value of the death has correlation with resistency of antibiotic. However, increased antibiotic resistance is not balanced with the new research about antibiotic. As the consequence, it cause difficulties on handling sepsis patient who needs antibiotic on 1-2 hours after diagnosis is enforced.

Aims: this research purposes is to know bacterial resistance pattern to antibiotic in Disease Department in the Medical Faculty of the University of Airlangga Public Hospital Dr. Soetomo Surabaya on January – December 2017.

Methods: this study is descriptive reasearch with a case study design to analyze patient medical record.

Results: 221 patients identified as sepsis were 97 men (43.9%) and 124 women (56.1%), mostly between 18-59 years (63.8%), with the highest level in women (54, 8 %) and elderly (66.3%). The bacteria that cause the most sepsis are gram positive and the most species are *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* (16.3%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (12.5%), and *Escheriichia coli* (13.3%). The most sensitive antibiotics in gram positive bacteria were *Piperacillin-Tazobactam*, *Daptomycin*, and *Clindamycin*. The sensitive antitibitics in gram negative bacteria were *Cefoperazone*, *Amikacin*, and *Piperacillin-Tazobactam*.

Conclusion: most sepsis patients in this study were female (18-59 years old), most deaths in women and the elderly, causative bacteria were gram positive, and most species were *Staphylococcus haemolyticus*.

Keywords : Sepsis, Bacterial Resistance, Antibiotic