

ABSTRAK

Prevalensi *carrier Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)* pada pasien Penyakit Ginjal Kronis stadium 5.

Eko Oktiawan Wicaksono

Latar Belakang : Penyakit ginjal kronis adalah suatu proses patofisiologi dan etiologi yang beragam, sehingga dapat mengakibatkan penurunan fungsi ginjal secara progressif pada umumnya berakhir dengan gagal ginjal. Sehingga penyakit ginjal kronis merupakan masalah kesehatan yang serius. Penyakit ginjal kronis saat ini sudah menjadi epidemi global dan jumlah prevalensinya meningkat diseluruh dunia. Hemodialisis adalah salah satu cara terapi pengganti ginjal oleh karena tidak berfungsinya organ ginjal. Pada pasien dengan riwayat hemodialisis harus selalu waspada dengan kemungkinan terjadi infeksi bakteri maupun virus, infeksi penyebab dari kematian nomer 2 pada pasien-pasien dengan hemodialisis. *Staphylococcus aureus* adalah penyebab bakteriemia pada pasien-pasien dengan dialisis. Sebagian pasien-pasien di unit HD terdapat koloni dari *Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)*

Tujuan : Mengetahui prevalensi *carrier* MRSA pada penderita PGK stadium 5.

Metode : Desain studi adalah deskriptif observasional dengan rancangan penelitian *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel 75 penderita PGK stadium 5 yang belum menjalani HD dan jumlah sampel 75 penderita PGK stadium 5 yang sudah menjalani HD yang kontrol di Instalasi Rawat Jalan Ginjal Hipertensi dan Instalasi Hemodialisis RSUD Dr. Soetomo yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan cara konsekutif sampling.

Hasil : Pada penelitian ini didapatkan jumlah subjek pada kelompok PGK stadium 5 dengan HD *carrier* MRSA (+) sebanyak 2 orang (2,7%), MRSA (-) sebanyak 73 orang (97,3%). Sedangkan untuk subjek penelitian kelompok non HD dengan MRSA (+) sebanyak 4 orang (5,3%), MRSA (-) sebanyak 71 orang (94,7%).

Kesimpulan : Pada penelitian ini didapatkan *carrier* MRSA (+) pada kelompok HD sebanyak 2 orang (2,7%), pada kelompok non HD dengan *carrier* MRSA sebanyak 4 orang (5,3%)

Kata Kunci : *Penyakit Ginjal Kronis, Hemodialisis, Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus*

ABSTRACT

Prevalence of carrier Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) in patients with stage 5 Chronic Kidney Disease.

Eko Oktiawan Wicaksono

Background : Chronic kidney disease is a diverse pathophysiological and etiological process, so it can progressively decrease kidney function in general, ending in kidney failure. So chronic kidney disease is a serious health problem. Chronic kidney disease is now a global epidemic and the prevalence is creasing worldwide. Hemodialysis is one of the ways to treat kidney replacement because of the malfunction of the kidneys. Patients with a history of hemodialysis should always be alert with the possibility of bacterial and viral infections, infection is the number two cause of death in patients with hemodialysis. *Staphylococcus aureus* is the cause of bacteriemia in patients with dialysis. Some patients in the HD unit have colonies of Methicillin resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

Aim : To determine the prevalence of MRSA carrier in patients with stage 5 CKD who did not / did not receive HD treatment with those who received HD care in the Kidney and Hypertension Outpatient Installation and Hemodialysis Installation at Dr. RSUD. Soetomo Surabaya

Method : The study design was descriptive observational with a cross sectional study design. The number of samples was 75 patients with stage 5 CKD who had not yet undergone HD and the number of samples was 75 patients with stage 5 CKD who had undergone HD control in the Kidney and Hypertension Outpatient Installation and Hemodialysis Installation in Dr. Soetomo Hospital who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Sampling is done by consecutive sampling.

Result : In this study, the number of subjects in the stage 5 CKD group with HD career MRSA (+) was 2 people (2.7%), MRSA (-) as many as 73 people (97.3%). While for non-HD subjects with MRSA (+) as many as 4 people (5.3%), MRSA (-) as many as 71 people (94.7%).

Conclusions : The number of subjects in the stage 5 CKD group with HD career MRSA (+) was 2 people (2.7%), MRSA (-) as many as 73 people (97.3%). While for non-HD subjects with MRSA (+) as many as 4 people (5.3%), MRSA (-) as many as 71 people (94.7%).

Keywords : Chronic Kidney Disease, Hemodialysis, Methicillin Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*