ABSTRAK

Otitis Media Supuratif Kronis (OMSK) salah satu penyakit THT yang paling banyak di negara berkembang, terutama di Indonesia. Otitis Media umumnya dapat dicegah jika tidak terjadi resistensi kuman. Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk mengetahui gambaran kuman dan kepekaan antbiotik.

Penelitian deskriptif observasional yang dilakukan pada 30 pasien Otitis Media Supuratif Kronis di Poli THT Rumah Sakit Tugurejo Semarang periode Maret 2017 – Mei 2017. Analisis kepekaan kuman pasien OMSK dengan antibiotik menggunakan metode tabel, dengan 2 kolom baris yang berisi gambaran kuman dan kepekaan antibiotik.

Total kuman yang didapatkan berjumlah 32 kuman. Sthapylococus Koagulase Negatif (48,5%), Klebsiella sp (25,8%) , Pseudomonas Aerugenosa (22,5%). Proteus sp (3,2%). Hasil uji kepekaan antibiotik Staphlococcus Koagulase Negatif: ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, amoxyclav, fosfomycin, ampicillin sulbactam, gentamycin, amikacin (100%), cefotaxim, ceftazidine, linezolid, sulbctam cefeperazol, imipenem, cefoperazol sulbactam, meropenem, dan ceftriaxone (66,7%). Klebsiella sp: ciprofloxacin, cefotaxim, caftazidine, levofloxacin, imipenem, dan ceftriaxon (100%). Pseudomonas Aerugenosa: ciprofloxacin, gentamicin, levofloxacin, amikacin, imipenem, cefoperzone (100%), ceftazidine dan meropenem (85,7%), cefotaxim (80%). Proteus sp: ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, imipenem, ceftriaxone (100%).

Kesimpulan sensitifitas antibiotik pada pasien Otitis Media Supuratif Kronis tinggi.

Kata kunci: OMSK, Kepekaan Antibiotik

ABSTRACT

Backgroun:.Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media (CSOM) is one of the most common ENT disease in developing countries, especially in Indonesia. Otitis Media can generally be prevented if there is no microbial resistance. This study was conducted to find out the microbiological spectrum and antibiotic sensitivity.

METHODS: This observational descriptive study was conducted on 30 CSOM patients of RSUD Tugurejo Semarang in March 2017 - May 2017 period. Antibiotic sensitivity of CSOM patients was analyzed using table method, with 2 row and columns containing the microbiological spectrum and antibiotic sensitivity.

Result: Total microbes obtained were 32 microbes. Negative-Coagulase Staphylococcus (48.5%), Klebsiella sp (25.8%), Pseudomonas Aerugenosa (22.5%). Proteus sp (3.2%). Results of antibiotic susceptibility test of Negative-Coagulase Staphylococcus: ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, amoxyclav, phosphomycin, ampicillin sulbactam, gentamycin, amikacin (100%), cefotaxim, ceftazidine, linezolid, cefeperazol sulbectam, imipenem, cefoperazol sulbactam, meropenem, and ceftriaxone (66.7%). Klebsiella sp: ciprofloxacin, cefotaxim, caftazidine, levofloxacin, imipenem, and ceftriaxon (100%). Pseudomonas Aerugenosa: ciprofloxacin, gentamicin, levofloxacin, amikacin, imipenem, cefoperzone (100%), ceftazidine and meropenem (85.7%), cefotaxim (80%). Proteus sp: ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, imipenem, ceftriaxone (100%).

Conclusion: antibiotic sensitivity in patients with Chronic Supurative Supitis Media are high

Keywords : CSOM, Antibiotic Sensitivity