

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : Penggunaan antibiotik merupakan salah satu faktor resiko terjadinya resistensi antibiotik pada mikroorganisme yang merupakan salah satu faktor resiko terjadinya HAIs. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara penggunaan antibiotik terhadap *Health Care Associated Infection* (HAIs)

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian observasional analitik dengan rancangan *cross sectional design* ini mencari kriteria inklusi pada pasien RSUD RAA Soewondo Pati dengan tanda/gejala infeksi, sepsis, dan *critical ill*.

Hasil Penelitian : Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan 26 sampel dinyatakan positif HAIs sedangkan 8 sampel dinyatakan negatif HAIs. Menurut kriteria Gyssens Penggunaan antibiotik Kriteria I sebanyak 18.8% responden; golongan II sebanyak 2.1% responden; golongan IIIA sebanyak 31.3% responden, golongan III B sebanyak 20.8% responden, dan golongan V sebanyak 27.1% responden Pada Uji Spearman diperoleh nilai p value sebesar 0.042 yang membuktikan bahwa ada hubungan antara penggunaan antibiotik dengan kejadian HAIs , kemudian menilai koefisien korelasi sebesar -0,295 menunjukkan adanya tingkat hubungan negatif yang lemah antara kedua variabel.

Kesimpulan : Dari hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan antara penggunaan antibiotik terhadap kejadian *Health Care Associated Infection* (HAIs).

Kata Kunci : Penggunaan Antibiotik, *Health Care Associated Infection (HAIs)*, Resistensi

ABSTRACT

Background : The irrational use of antibiotics is one of the risk factors for antimicrobial resistance. Antimicrobial-resistant bacteria may cause Healthcare Associated Infections (HAIs). This study was aimed to determine the relationship between the use of antibiotics and the incidence of HAIs..

Methods : a cross sectional design involving 36 patients with suspected HAIs. The data of patients were obtained from the medical records of in-patients and out-patients of RAA Soewondo Pati hospital between April, 2016 and May 2016. The microbiological examination was conducted to determine the type of bacteria and antibiotic sensitivity.

Results : Twenty six patients were HAIs positive and 8 patients were HAIs negative. According Gyssens criteria, the frequency of the use of antibiotics I, II, IIIA, IIIB, V were 18,8%, 2,1%, 31,3%, 20,8%, 27,1%, respectively there was a significant relationship between the use of antibiotics and HAIs incidence ($p= 0.042$). The level of correlation between the two variables was weak and negative ($-0,295$)

Conclusion : there is a relationship between the use of antibiotics and the incidence of HAIs.

Keywords: Use of Antibiotics, Health Care Associated Infection (HAIs), Resistance