

ABSTRAK

Pendahuluan : Penggunaan antibiotik merupakan salah satu faktor resiko terjadinya resistensi antibiotik pada mikroorganisme. Bakteri yang resisten terhadap antibiotik seringkali ditemukan sebagai penyebab *Healthcare Associated Infections* (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 Ambarawa dengan tanda/gejala infeksi, sepsis, dan *critical ill*.

Hasil Penelitian : Ditemukan 7 sampel dinyatakan positif HAIs sedangkan 29 sampel dinyatakan negatif HAIs. Menurut kriteria Gyssens, penggunaan antibiotik pada kriteria I sebanyak 2,8%; kriteria IIIA sebanyak 25%; kriteria V sebanyak 72,2%. Pada Uji Spearman diperoleh nilai p value sebesar 0.377 yang membuktikan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara penggunaan antibiotik dengan kejadian HAIs.

Kesimpulan : Dari hasil tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak 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 an 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 of Ambarawa hospital between April, 2016 and January, 2017. The microbiological examination was conducted to determine the type of bacteria and antibiotic sensitivity.

Results : Seven patients were HAIs positive and 29 patients were HAIs negative. According Gyssens criteria, the frequency of the use of antibiotics I, IIIA, V were 2.8%; 25%; 72.2%, respectively. There was no significant relationship between the use of antibiotics and HAIs incidence ($p= 0.377$).

Conclusion : there is no relationship between the use of antibiotics and the incidence of HAIs.

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