INTISARI

Asmawiah Rame. Nim 3212029.*Uji Resistensi Bakteri Pada Urin Penderita ISK terhadap Antibiotik Levofloxacin dan Ciprofloxacin di Laboratorium Klinik Prodia Makassar.*

Infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) adalah keadaan klinis akibat berkembang biaknya mikroorganisme yang menyebabkan inflamasi pada saluran kemih dan menimbulkan bakteriuria. Resistensi bakteri terhadap antibiotik terus mengalami perubahan sehingga dilakukan penelitian tentang tingkat resistensi pada antibiotik tertentu demi memudahkan terapi terhadap penyakit ISK. Pemeriksaan kultur urin meliputi membiakan bakteri tersangka, mengindentifiaksi dan malakuakn uji kepekaan terhadap antibitik ciprofloxacin dan levofloxacin. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian deskriptif. Sampel penelitian ini sebanyak 27 sampel yang diambil dari pasien yang sudah terdiagnosa ISK dan mengalami terapi dari dokter. Hasil penelitian diperoleh bakteri penyebab ISK resistensi terhadap antibiotik levofloxacin 41 %, dan terhadap antibiotik ciprofloxacin 44 %. Pada bakteri *Streptococcus agalactiae* didapatkan resisten antibiotik levofloxacin dan ciprofloxacin 37,5%, *Escherichia coli* didapatkan resisten antibiotik levofloxacin dan ciprofloxacin 50%, *Staphylococcus aureus* didapatkan resisten antibiotik levofloxacin 0% dan ciprofloxacin 25%, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* didapatkan resisten antibiotik levofloxacin dan ciprofloxacin 67%, *Streptococcus pyeogenes* didapatkan resisten antibiotik levofloxacin dan ciprofloxacin 0%, serta untuk *Klebsiella oxytoca* dan *Enterococcus faecalis* didapatkan resisten 100%.

Kata kunci : ISK, Urin, Kultur urin, Ciprofloxacin, Levofloxacin

ABSTRACT

Asmawiah Rame. Nim 3212029. *Test of Bacterial Resistance in Urine of UTI Patients to Lavofloxacin and Ciprofloxacin Antibiotics at Prodia Makassar Clinical Laboratory.*

Urinary tract infection (UTI) is a clinical condition due to the proliferation of microorganisms that cause inflammation in the urinary tract and cause bacteriuria. Bacterial resistance to antibiotics continues to change, so research is carried out on the level of resistance to certain antibiotics in order to facilitate the treatment of UTI. Urine culture examination includes culturing the suspect bacteria, identifying and testing the antibiotics ciprofloxacin and levofloxacin. This study uses a descriptive research design. The sample of this study was 27 samples taken from patients who had been diagnosed with UTI and underwent therapy from a doctor. The results of the study of bacteria causing UTI resistance to the antibiotic levofloxacin 41%, and to the antibiotic ciprofloxacin 44%. Streptococcus agalactiae bacteria were found to be antibiotic resistant to levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin 37.5%, Escherichia coli was found to be antibiotic resistant to levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin 50%, Staphylococcus aureus was to be antibiotic resistant to levofloxacin 0% and ciprofloxacin 25%, and to floxacin to the antibiotic floxacin 25%, to be antibiotic resistant to floxacin. Streptococcus pyeogenes was found to be 0% resistant to levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin antibiotics, and to Klebsiella oxytoca and Enterococcus faecalis were found to be 100% resistant.

Keywords: UTI, urine, urine culture, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin