

## INTISARI

Joko Riyanto, NIM.3212059. Uji Sensitivitas *Staphylococcus aureus* Terhadap Antibiotik Cefazolin Dan Vancomycin Pada Sampel Pus di Rumah Sakit Ortopedi Prof.Dr. R Soeharso Surakarta

Penggunaan antibiotic yang tidak tepat merupakan salah satu factor yang menyebabkan timbulnya MRSA. Meningkatnya jumlah MRSA akan berakibat pada tingginya biaya yang harus ditanggung serta meningkatnya angka morbiditas dan mortalitas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh data ilmiah tentang sensitivitas antibiotik jenis cefazolin dan vancomycin terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* dari sampel pus di Rumah Sakit Ortopedi Prof.Dr.R Soeharso Surakarta. Metode yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah deskriptif eksperimental, sampel diambil dengan menggunakan system quota, dimana jumlah sampel yang diambil sebanyak 25 sampel. Hasil yang didapat dari 25 sampel *Staphylococcus aureus* sebanyak 21 sampel sensitive terhadap antibiotic cefazolin, sebanyak 4 sampel resisten terhadap antibiotic cefazolin. Sebanyak 23 sampel sensitive terhadap antibiotic vancomycin, dan sebanyak 2 sampel resisten terhadap antibiotic vancomycin. Kesimpulan dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 84 % sampel *Staphylococcus aureus* sensitive terhadap antibiotik cefazolin, 16% sampel *Staphylococcus aureus* resisten terhadap cefazolin. Sedangkan uji sensitifitas *Staphylococcus aureus* terhadap antibiotik vancomycin terlihat bahwa 92% sampel *Staphylococcus aureus* sensitive terhadap vancomycin, 8% sampel *Staphylococcus aureus* resisten terhadap vancomycin.

Kata Kunci : *Staphylococcus aureus*, Pus, Cefazolin, Vancomycin

## ABSTRACT

Joko Riyanto, NIM.3212059. Sensitivity Test of *Staphylococcus aureus* to Cefazolin and Vancomycin Antibiotics in Pus Samples at Prof.Dr.R Soeharso Orthopedic Hospital Surakarta

Inappropriate use of antibiotics is one of the factors that cause MRSA. The increasing number of MRSA will result in high costs to be borne as well as increased morbidity and mortality rates. This study aims to obtain scientific data on the sensitivity of antibiotics of cefazolin and vancomycin to *Staphylococcus aureus* from pus samples at Prof.Dr.R Soeharso Orthopedic Hospital Surakarta. The method used in this research is descriptive experimental, the sample is taken using a quota system, where the number of samples taken is 25 samples. The results obtained from 25 samples of *Stahylococcus aureus* , 21 samples were sensitive to the antibiotic cefazolin, 4 samples were resistant to the antibiotic cefazolin. A total of 23 samples were sensitive to the antibiotic vancomycin, and as many as 2 samples were resistant to the antibiotic vancomycin The conclusion of the study showed that 84% of samples of *Staphylococcus aureus* were sensitive to the antibiotic cefazolin, 16% of samples of *Staphylococcus aureus* were resistant to cefazolin. Meanwhile, the sensitivity test of *Staphylococcus aureus* to the antibiotic vancomycin showed that 92% of the samples of *Stahylococcus aureus* were sensitive to vancomycin, 8% of the samples of *Stahylococcus aureus* were resistant to vancomycin.

Keywords: *Staphylococcus aureus*, Pus, Cefazolin, Vancomycin