

Multidrug resistance Salmonella in Dr. Hasan Sadikin General Hospital, Bandung

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Abstrak

Telah dilakukan suatu penelitian retrospektif dari hasil pemeriksaan biakan empedu yang positif terhadap Salmonella di RSU Hasan Sadikin, Bandung selama November 1994 hingga September 1996, untuk menentukan pola sensitifitas Salmonella dan adanya resistensi terhadap berbagai jenis antibiotika. Dari 432 isolat Salmonella yang ditemukan, ternyata 374 diantaranya adalah isolat Salmonella typhi dan sisanya 58 merupakan isolat Salmonella paratyphi A. Delapan puluh sembilan (20,6%) isolat ternyata resisten terhadap satu atau lebih jenis antibiotika, 50 (11,6%) resisten terhadap satu jenis antibiotika, 33 (7,6%) resisten terhadap dua jenis antibiotika, 2 (0,5%) isolat resisten terhadap tiga jenis antibiotika, 3 (0,7%) resisten terhadap empat jenis antibiotika dan 1 (0,2%) isolat ternyata resisten terhadap lima jenis antibiotika. Isolat S. typhi yang ditemukan ternyata mempunyai sensitifitas terhadap ampisilin, siproksin, kloramfenikol, kotrimoksazol, dan gentamisin masing-masing sebesar 96,1%, 96,1%, 94,4%, 91,55% dan 87,6%. Sedangkan sensitifitas isolat Salmonella paratyphi A terhadap kloramfenikol, ampisilin, siproksin, kotrimoksazol dan gentamisin ternyata masing-masing sebesar 100%, 98,2%, 96,4%, 93% dan 84,9%. Lebih dari 90% isolat Salmonella yang ditemukan di RSU Hasan Sadikin ternyata masih sensitif terhadap ampisilin, kloramfenikol, kotrimoksazol, dan siproksin dan hanya 0,14% isolat yang resisten terhadap tiga atau lebih jenis antibiotika.

Abstract

To find out the pattern of Salmonella sensitivity for antibiotic and the incidence of multidrug-resistance, a retrospective study was done on Gall culture which Salmonella positive during November 1994 until September 1996 in Hasan Sadikin General Hospital-Bandung. Of 432 Salmonella isolates, 374 were Salmonella typhi and 58 were Salmonella paratyphi A. Eighty nine (20.6%) of all isolates were resistance for one or more antibiotics, 50 (11.6%) isolates were resistant for one antibiotic, 33 (7.6%) isolates were resistant for two antibiotics, 2 (0.5%) isolates were resistant for three antibiotics, 3 (0.7%) isolates were resistant for four antibiotics and 1 (0.2%) was resistant for five antibiotics. S. typhi sensitive for Ampicillin, Ciproxin, Chloramphenicol, Co-trimoxazol and Gentamycin, were 96.1%, 96.1%, 94.4%, 91.5% and 87.6% respectively. Salmonella paratyphi A sensitive for Chloramphenicol, Ampicillin, Ciproxin, Co-trimoxazole and Gentamycin were 100%, 98.2%, 96.4%, 93% and 84.9% respectively. More than 90% of Salmonella isolates in Dr. Hasan Sadikin General Hospital were still sensitive for Ampicillin, Chloramphenicol, Co-trimoxazole and Ciproxin, and only 0.14% were resistant for three or more antibiotics.