



INTISARI

Latar belakang: Infeksi saluran kemih (ISK) merupakan masalah global dengan morbiditas, mortalitas dan beban finansial tinggi. Faktor risiko kejadian ISK antara lain usia tua, wanita, diabetes mellitus dan kateterisasi urin. Kejadian ISK terkait kateter akan meningkatkan penggunaan antibiotik, masa rawat inap dan biaya kesehatan.

Tujuan: Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh tindakan kateterisasi urin terhadap kejadian ISK.

Metode: Penelitian merupakan observasional analitik dengan rancangan *case control* dengan subjek pasien rawat inap di RSUP Dr. Sardjito berusia >18 tahun yang menjalani pemeriksaan kultur urin. Kriteria kasus jika ada pertumbuhan setidaknya 1 organisme dengan angka kuman pada kultur urin $>10^5$ CFU/mL. Jika tidak terjadi pertumbuhan atau tumbuh dengan angka kuman $\leq 10^5$ CFU/mL merupakan kriteria kontrol. Setiap subjek dari kelompok kasus akan dilakukan *matching* dengan subjek dari kelompok kontrol berdasarkan usia dan jenis kelamin. Masing-masing subjek akan ditelusuri paparan berupa kateterisasi urin selama perawatan. Besarnya risiko terkateterisasi terhadap kemungkinan kejadian dinyatakan dalam perhitungan *odds ratio* (OR) dan 95% interval kepercayaan (IK).

Hasil: Jumlah seluruh subjek dalam penelitian ini sebanyak 300 yang terdiri dari kelompok kasus dan kontrol dengan masing-masing 150 subjek. Mayoritas subjek (56,7%) adalah wanita dengan rerata usia seluruh subjek $53,84 \pm 14,94$ tahun. Sebanyak 64% subjek mendapatkan tindakan kateterisasi selama perawatan. Tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada parameter usia dan jenis kelamin di antara kedua kelompok. *Escherichia coli* merupakan isolat terbanyak yang ditemukan (21,33%) pada kelompok ISK diikuti *Enterococcus faecalis* (20%). Subjek yang terkateterisasi urin memiliki kemungkinan kejadian ISK 3,66 kali dibandingkan subjek tidak terkateterisasi.

Kesimpulan: Kateterisasi urin meningkatkan kemungkinan kejadian ISK sebesar 3,66 kali lipat dibandingkan tanpa kateterisasi.

Kata kunci: ISK; kateterisasi urin



ABSTRACT

Background: Urinary tract infection (UTI) is global disease with high morbidity, mortality and financial burden. The risk factors for this infection were elderly, women, diabetes mellitus and urinary catheterization. Prevalence catheter associated UTI will increase antibiotic use, length of stay and health cost.

Objective: The aims of this study was to determine how much impact of urinary catheterization on the incidence of UTI.

Method: It was an analytic observational study with case control design. The subject was Sardjito hospital inpatients aged >18 years old who took urine culture. Case criteria was growth of microorganism at least 1 on urine culture with colony count $>10^5/\text{mL}$. If there was no growth or growth with colony count $\leq 10^5/\text{mL}$, it was categorized as control criteria. Each subject from case group will be matched with the subject from control group based on age and gender. The history of urinary catheterization will be gained for each subject. The magnitude of the risk of urinary catheterization for UTI incidents was expressed in the odds ratio (OR) value and 95% confidence interval (CI).

Result: The total number of subjects in this study was 300 consisting of case and control groups with 150 subjects each. The majority of subjects (56.7%) were women with an average age of all subjects at 53.84 ± 14.94 years. As many as 64% of subjects received catheterization during hospitalization. There were no significant differences in the parameters of age and gender between the two groups. *Escherichia coli* was the most common isolate (21.33%) in the UTI group followed by *Enterococcus faecalis* (20%). Urinary catheterized subjects had a 3.66 times more likely incidence of UTIs than uncatheterized subjects.

Conclusion: Urinary catheterization increased the possibility of UTI incidents by 3.66 times compared to no catheterization.

Keywords: UTI, urinary catheterization