

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Salah satu masalah kesehatan yang menjadi perhatian utama di negara-negara yang memiliki iklim tropis adalah penyakit infeksi salah satunya adalah infeksi mycobacterium. Program DOTS kurang mempunyai peran pada terapi bakteri ini. Adanya variasi kepekaan obat di antara spesies dan di dalam spesies, mendorong peneliti untuk mengetahui lebih lanjut.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui potensi amoksisislin dan gentamisin serta membandingkan efektivitas kedua antibiotik tersebut terhadap Mycobacterium non tuberculosis

Metode : Penelitian ini dijalankan menggunakan metode deskriptif observasional dengan menggunakan metode *macrobroth dilution test*. Penelitian ini berlangsung di Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Gadjah Mada

Hasil : Dari total 10 isolat Mycobacterium non tuberculosis tipe rapidly growing, terdapat 10 isolat (100%) resisten terhadap amoksisilin dengan KHM 32 - >64 µg/ml, sebanyak 4 isolat (40%) dinyatakan sensitif gentamisin dengan rentang KHM 2 µg/µL - 16 µg/µL, 3 (30%) dinyatakan intermediate gentamisin dengan KHM 32 µg/µL, dan 3 (30%) dinyatakan resisten terhadap antibiotik gentamisin dengan rentang KHM 64 µg/µL - 128 µg/µL.

Kesimpulan : Menurut hasil penelitian, gentamisin lebih menghambat pertumbuhan Mycobacterium non tuberculosis dibandingkan dengan amoksisilin.

Kata kunci : uji suseptibilitas antibiotik, Mycobacterium non tuberculosis, amoksisilin, gentamisin

ABSTRACT

Background : One of the health problems of major concern in countries that have a tropical climate is an infectious disease such as mycobacterial infection. DOTS program has fewer role in the treatment of this bacteria. Drug sensitivity variation among species and within species, encourage researchers to find out more.

Objective : To determine the potency of amoxicillin and gentamicin include compare the effectiveness both the antibiotic to against Nontuberculosis mycobacterium

Methods : This study was conducted using descriptive observasional method through the utilization macrobroth dilution test. This study was performed in the Microbiology Lab., Medical Faculty of Gadjah Mada University

Results : From the total of 10 isolates of Rapidly growing nontuberculous mycobacterium, there were 10 isolates (100%) were resistant to amoxicillin with MIC 32 -> 64 ug / mL, a total of 4 isolates (40%) declared sensitive gentamicin MIC range 2 mcg / mL - 16 g / mL, 3 (30%) expressed the intermediate gentamicin with MIC 32 mg / mL, and 3 (30%) tested were resistant to the antibiotic gentamicin with the MIC range of 64 mg / mL - 128 ug / mL.

Conclusion : According to the research, gentamicin more inhibits the growth of non tuberculosis mycobacterium compared with amoxicillin.

Keywords : antibiotic susceptibility test, Nontuberculous mycobacterium, amoxicillin, gentamicin