POLA KEPEKAAN BAKTERI PENYEBAB PIODERMA TERHADAP BERBAGAI MACAM ANTIBIOTIK: STUDI DI SEKOLAH DASAR DI WAINGAPU SUMBA TIMUR NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Pioderma adalah infeksi bakteri yang disebabkan oleh bakteri piogenik antara lain S.aureus, Streptococcus β hemolyticus, Klebsiella sp., E.coli dan P. aeruginosa. Pioderma secara umum diterapi dengan antibiotik. Peningkatan resistensi bakteri terhadap antibiotik menyebabkan kegagalan dalam terapi pioderma.
Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui jenis bakteri penyebab pioderma yang diisolasi dari usapan luka murid SD penderita pioderma di Waingapu, Sumba Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur serta pola sensitivitasnya terhadap berbagai macam antibiotik.
Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan potong lintang. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan pada tiga sekolah dasar di Waingapu, Sumba Timur, Nusa Tenggara Timur dengan menggunakan metode Purposive sampling.
Hasil: Isolasi bakteri dilakukan pada 50 sampel usap luka dan didapatkan, S.aureus 32 isolat (64%), Non Grup A Streptococcus β 17 isolat (34%), S.epidermidis 8 isolat (16%), Streptococcus alfa 2 isolat (4%) Staphylococcus koagulase negatif, Bacillus sp., S.Pneumoniae, Pseudomonas sp. masing-masing 1 isolat (2%). Hasil uji sensitivitas menunjukkan bakteri penyebab pioderma masih sensitif terhadap gentamisin, levofloksasin, meropenem, sefepim dan siprofloksasin.
Kesimpulan: S.aureus merupakan bakteri penyebab pioderma terbanyak di Waingapu. Bakteri-bakteri penyebab pioderma pada siswa SD di Waingapu memiliki sensitivitas yang tinggi terhadap gentamisin, levofloksasin, meropenem, sefepim dan siprofloksasin.
Kata Kunci: Pola kepekaan, Pioderma, Waingapu.

SENSITIVITY PATTERN OF BACTERIA CAUSING PYODERMA AGAINST VARIOUS TYPES OF ANTIBIOTIC: A STUDY IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN WAINGAPU, EAST SUMBA, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

ABSTRACT

Background: Pyoderma is a bacterial infection caused by pyogenic bacteria, including S.aureus, Streptococcus β hemolyticus, Klebsiella sp., E.coli and P. aeruginosa. Pyoderma is generally treated with antibiotics. Increased bacterial resistance to antibiotics causes failure in pyoderma therapy.
Objective: To discover types of bacteria causing pyoderma isolated from swabbing wounds of elementary school students with pyoderma in Waingapu, East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara and the sensitivity pattern against various types of antibiotic.
Method: This study used descriptive method with cross-sectional approach. Sampling was conducted in three elementary schools in Waingapu, East Sumba, East Nusa Tenggara using Purposive sampling method.
Result: Isolation of bacteria was conducted on 50 wound swab samples and produced, 32 S.aureus isolates (64%), 17 Non Grup A Streptococcus β isolates (34%), 8 S.epidermidis isolates (16%), 2 Streptococcus alfa isolates (4%), Staphylococcus coagulase negative, 1 Bacillus sp., S.Pneumoniae, Pseudomonas sp. isolate each (2%). The result of sensitivity test showed that bacteria causing pyoderma were still sensitive to gentamicin, levofloxacin, meropenem, cefepime and ciprofloxacin.
Conclusion: S.aureus is the bacteria causing most pyoderma in Waingapu. The bacteria which caused pyoderma in elementary school students in Waingapu, have high sensitivity to gentamicin, levofloxacin, meropenem, cefepime and ciprofloxacin.
Keywords: Sensitivity pattern, Pyoderma, Waingapu.