

## ABSTRAK

Resistensi antibiotik semakin lama semakin meningkat. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah pemakaian antibiotik yang tidak tepat. Pada kasus infeksi dimana terapi antibiotik harus diberikan tetapi hasil pemeriksaan kultur bakteri belum didapat, maka dibutuhkan pola bakteri dan antibiogram dalam memberikan terapi empirik. Pola bakteri dan antibiogram di RSUD Ibnu Sina Kabupaten Gresik berdasar hasil kultur bakteri pada bulan Maret 2020 – Maret 2021 didapatkan bakteri gram (-) sebanyak 105 isolat (62,9%) yang terdiri 16 jenis bakteri. Bakteri terbanyak adalah *Escherichia coli* 34 isolat, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 27 isolat dan *Klebsiella aerogenes* 9 isolat. Sedangkan bakteri gram (+) ditemukan sebanyak 62 isolat (37,1%) dengan bakteri terbanyak adalah *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* 13 isolat (7,8%), *Staphylococcus aureus* 12 isolat (7,2%) dan *Staphylococcus hominis* 12 isolat (7,2%). Antibiotik dengan sensitifitas tinggi pada bakteri gram (-) adalah *amikacin* (86%) dan *meropenem* (72%). Untuk bakteri gram (+) antibiotik dengan sensitifitas tinggi adalah *linezolid* (96%), *nitrofurantoin* (95), *moxifloxacin* (71%), *teicoplanin* (86%) dan *vancomycin* (93%). Bakteri multiresisten terhadap antibiotik yang ditemukan untuk ESBL adalah *Escherichia coli* sebanyak 20 isolat (60,6%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 6 isolat (22,2%) dan *Klebsiella oxytoca* 1 isolat (25%). Untuk MRSA ditemukan 3 isolat (25%) dan untuk VRE ditemukan 1 isolat (33,3%).

**Kata Kunci : bakteri gram (-); bakteri gram (+); sensitifitas antibiotik.**

## ABSTRACT

Antibiotic resistance is increasing over time. One of the causes is the inappropriate use of antibiotics. In cases of infection where antibiotic therapy must be given but the results of the culture examination have not been obtained, a bacterial pattern and an antibiogram are needed in providing empirical therapy. Bacterial patterns and antibiograms at the Ibnu Sina Hospital, Gresik Regency based on the results of bacterial culture in March 2020 - March 2021, there were 105 isolates of gram (-) bacteria (62.9%) consisting of 16 types of bacteria. The most bacteria were *Escherechia coli* 34 isolates, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 27 isolates and *Klebsiella aerogenes* 9 isolates. While gram (+) bacteria were found as many as 62 isolates (37.1%) with the most bacteria being *Staphylococcus haemolyticus* 13 isolates (7.8%), *Staphylococcus aureus* 12 isolates (7.2%) and *Staphylococcus hominis* 12 isolates (7.2 %). Antibiotics with high sensitivity to Gram (-) bacteria are amikacin (86%) and meropenem (72%). For Gram (+) bacteria, antibiotics with high sensitivity were linezolid (96%), nitrofurantoin (95), moxifloxacin (71%), teicoplanin (86%) and vancomycin (93%). Multi-antibiotic resistant bacteria found for ESBL were 20 isolates of *Escherechia coli* (60.6%), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 6 isolates (22.2%) and *Klebsiella oxytoca* 1 isolate (25%). For MRSA found 3 isolates (25%) and for VRE found 1 isolate (33.3%).

**Keywords: Gram (-) bacteria, gram (+) bacteria, antibiotic sensitivity.**