

ABSTRACT

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN RISK FACTOR AND RESISTANCE PATTERNS OF BACTERIA CAUSING PNEUMONIA TO ANTIBIOTIC AT RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK LAMPUNG JANUARY- DECEMBER 2023

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Background: Pneumonia is an acute inflammation of the lung parenchyma caused by pathogen infection with primary antibiotic therapy. Inappropriate use of antibiotics can increase resistance and can have impacts such as increasing medical costs, prolonging hospitalization, and increasing mortality. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between risk factors and resistance patterns of bacteria that cause pneumonia to antibiotics.

Methods: This research is a cross sectional study. The sample of this study was taken with purposive sampling technique. The samples of this study were inpatients diagnosed with pneumonia who were recorded in medical records at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung January-December 2023.

Results: The pattern of microorganisms causing pneumonia at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek January-December 2023 was dominated by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* as many as 28 samples (25.7%), *Enterobacter* sp. as many as 18 samples (16.5%), and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* as many as 19 samples (17.4%). There was an association between risk factors for invasive procedures, smoking history, alcohol history, length of stay, comorbid diseases, and status nutritional on the to incidence of resistance several antibiotics with a p-value $<0,05$

Conclusion: The microorganisms causing pneumonia at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek were dominated by *Klebsiella pneumoniae* and there was an association between invasive procedures, smoking history, alcohol history, length of stay, comorbid diseases, and status nutritional to the incidence of resistance to several antibiotics.

Keywords: Antibiotics, Pneumonia, Resistance

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN FAKTOR RESIKO DENGAN POLA RESISTENSI BAKTERI PENYEBAB PNEUMONIA TERHADAP ANTIBIOTIK DI RSUD DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK PROVINSI LAMPUNG PERIODE JANUARI-DESEMBER 2023

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Latar Belakang: Pneumonia merupakan suatu peradangan akut pada bagian parenkim paru yang disebabkan oleh infeksi patogen dengan terapi utama antibiotik. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak tepat dapat meningkatkan terjadinya resistensi dan dapat memberi dampak seperti, meningkatnya biaya pengobatan, memperpanjang waktu rawat inap di rumah sakit, serta dapat meningkatkan mortalitas. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan faktor resiko dengan pola resistensi bakteri penyebab pneumonia terhadap antibiotik.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan studi *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian ini diambil dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *Purposive Sampling*. Sampel dari penelitian ini adalah pasien rawat inap yang terdiagnosis pneumonia yang terdata pada rekam medik di RSUD Abdul Moeloek Provinsi Lampung pada periode Januari- Desember 2023.

Hasil: Didapatkan pola mikroorganisme penyebab pneumonia di RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek periode Januari-Desember 2023 di dominasi oleh *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sebanyak 28 sampel (25,7%), *Enterobacter sp.* Sebanyak 18 sampel (16,5%), dan *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* sebanyak 19 sampel (17,4%). Didapatkan adanya hubungan antara faktor resiko prosedur invasif, riwayat merokok, riwayat alkohol, lama rawat, penyakit komorbid, dan status gizi terhadap kejadian resistensi pada beberapa antibiotik dengan *p-value* <0,05.

Kesimpulan: Pada RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek tahun 2023 mikroorganisme penyebab pneumonia di dominasi oleh *Klebsiella pneumoniae* dan ditemukan adanya hubungan antara prosedur invasif, riwayat merokok, riwayat alkohol, lama rawat, penyakit komorbid, dan status gizi terhadap kejadian resistensi pada beberapa antibiotik.

Kata Kunci: Antibiotik, Pneumonia, Resistensi