

ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION *METHICILLIN-RESISTANT Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) from HEALTH CARE WORKERS in the *INTENSIVE CARE UNIT* (ICU) AND SURGICAL TREATMENT ROOM of ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL

By

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Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is a *Staphylococcus aureus* that become insusceptible or resistant by metichillin antibiotic types. MRSA become resistant because of genetic changes that caused by exposure of irrational antibiotic therapy. The purpose of this study to determine the percentage of MRSA from health care workers in the intensive Care Unit (ICU) and surgical treatment room of Abdul Moeloek Hospital.

This study is a descriptive study with cross sectional approach that uses a sample of 68 respondents were using agar diffusion method. Samples were grown on mannitol salt agar medium then replanted on sheep blood agar media for sensitivity test by cefoxitin 30 µg.

Results from 68 samples showed that there were 26 samples (38.24%) MRSA positive, 15 samples (22.05%) sensitive, 20 samples (29.41%) *Staphylococcus sp.*, and 7 samples (10.3%) not show colony growth on mannitol salt agar medium. Most MRSA positive samples came from the ICU in 13 samples, while the first room of surgical treatment obtained 6 samples, and a second surgical treatment room obtained 7 samples of MRSA positive. Then it can be concluded that there were MRSA from health care workers in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and surgical treatment room of Abdul Moeloek Hospital.

Key words: Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), hospital, health care workers.