

ABSTRACT

PATTERN OF AEROB BACTERIA CAUSE OF POSTOPERATIVE WOUNDS INFECTION IN THE SURGICAL AND OBSTETRIC INPATIENT ROOMS IN DR. H. ABDUL MOELOEK HOSPITAL BANDAR LAMPUNG

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Postoperative wound infection is a serious health problem and is still often found mainly in the hospital who have care and surgery are not yet adequate. The source of transmission of infection can be derived from the patient himself, the hospital environment, nonsterile equipment and health workers. This study aims to determine patterns of bacteria causing postoperative wound infections in the Surgical and Obstetric Inpatient Rooms..

The research method used in this study is descriptive laboratory. Samples derived from 60 patients of Surgical and Obstetric Inpatient Rooms after 72 hours postoperative. Identification of bacteria performed Gram staining and biochemical tests.

The study identified 10 types of aerob bacteria from the surgical inpatient rooms are *Pseudomonas sp.* (29.27%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (19.51%), *Klebsiella sp.* (14.63%), *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* (7.32%), *Proteus mirabilis* (7.32%), *Escherichia coli* (7.32%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (4.88%), *Enterobacter sp* (4.88 %), *Proteus vulgaris* (2.44%) and *Alcaligenes sp* (2.44%).

Obstetrics Inpatient rooms identified 10 types of bacteria are *Pseudomonas sp* (25%), *Escherichia coli* (19.44%), *Klebsiella sp* (16.67%), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (13.89%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (8, 33%), *Enterobacter sp* (5.56%), *Staphylococcus saprophyticus* (2.78%), *Proteus mirabilis* (2.78%), *Alcaligenes sp* (2.78%), and *Providencia sp* (2.78%).

Keywords: Patterns of aerob bacteria, bacterial identification, postoperative wound infection, Surgical Inpatient room, Obstetric Inpatient Room