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Gambaran Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Pada Petugas Kesehatan RSUD Wangaya Kota Denpasar Ida Bagus Oka Suyasa, Nyoman Mastra Jurusan Teknologi Laboratorium Medik Politeknik Kesehatan Denpasar Email : nugusoka@yahoo.co.id

ABSTRACT Background. Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) is a Staphylococcus aureus bacterium that is immune to penicillin isoxazol antibiotics such as methicillin, oxacillin and flucloxacillin. Staphylococcus aureus is one of the normal flora of the anterior nares and skin, which can be pathogenic when the patient's immune condition is deteriorating. Purpose. to determine the percentage of Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) in health staff at Wangaya District Hospital in Denpasar. Method. type of research is descriptive research design with Cross Sectional. The results of nasal swabs were implanted on MSA media and then catalase and coagulase tests were performed. The methicillin resistance test is carried out if after a positive catalase test and a positive coagulase test. If found MRSA will be continued by sensitivity test with antibiotics based on CLSI. Results. found five isolates of Staphylococcus aureus (11.36%), one MRSA isolate (2.27%), sensitive antibiotics were Tetracyclin, Cephazolin, Trimethoprim, Amikacin, Ciprofloxacin, Doxycycline, Ofloxacin and Levofloxacin. Conclusion. One MRSA isolate (2.27%) founded from nasal swabs of health staff at Wangaya District Hospital in Denpasar. Keywords: staphylococcus aureus, MRSA, health staff, Wangaya District Hospital

PENDAHULUAN Bakteri Staphylococcus aureus merupakan salah satu flora normal pada nares anterior dan kulit, dapat menjadi pathogen saat kondisi imun pasien sedang memburuk. Bakteri ini dapat ditemukan di dalam hidung sekitar 30% dari orang dewasa yang sehat dan permukaan kulit sekitar 20%. Persentase bisa lebih tinggi untuk pasien atau orang yang bekerja di rumah sakit. Pengobatan akibat infeksi S