

## Clinical characteristic and microbiological profiles of community

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### Abstrak

Intra-abdominal infection (IAIs) have different aspects to consider. One important aspect is the microbiological analyses, especially in the era of broad spread of resistant microorganisms. The study was designed to describe the clinical characteristics and microbiological profiles of community acquired IAIs. An observational study was performed on medical records of 12 months period (January to December 2013) in a general hospital, Karawaci, Tangerang. Adult patients undergoing surgery for IALs with positive microbiological culture and identification of microorganisms were included. Data collected were clinical characteristics and microbiological profiles and were analyzed statistically using the SPSS version 17. In 12 month period of study, 17 patients of IALs with a total 17 intra peritoneal specimens microorganism dominantly gram-negative bacilli. The dominant microorganism was escherichia coli (E coli), found in 58.8% of IALs. The most common site was appendix (41.2%), and none from small intestine. The susceptibility test found that piperacillin tazobactam, tigecycline, meropenem, and amikacin were the most active antimicrobial againts E. coli. Multi-drug resistant (MDR) E. coli in this study was 40%. The MDR E.coli had 66.6% resistance to levofloxacin and ciprofloxacin, 66.6% susceptibility to cefriaxone and ceftazidime, anf 100.0% susceptibility to amikacin. The most common site of community-acquired IALs was appendix (41.2%). E. coli is still a dominant microorganism with the MDR E. coli proportion of 40%.