Aktivitas in-vitro siprofloksasin terhadap berbagai bakteri gram-negatif penyebab infeksi di Indonesia

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Abstrak

Siprofloksasin adalah antibiotika kuinolon generasi ketiga yang dianggap sangat poten membunuh bakteri Gramnegatif dan Gram-positif. Penelitian multisenter telah dilakukan untuk pertama kalinya di Indonesia dengan tujuan melihat potensi Siprofloksasin, yaitu di 12 laboratorium mikrobiologi klinik se-Indonesia: Banda Aceh, Padang, Jakarta Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Solo, Surabaya, Malang, Denpasar dan Manado. Spesimen dari penderita penyakit infeksi yang sudah terseleksi kualitasnya diambil sebagai bahan penelitian. Spesimen tersebut berasal dari darah, cairan tubuh lain, bilasan bronkhus, sputum, usap tenggorok, usap hidung, usap telinga, cairan mata, usap urethra, usap vagina, pus, cairan luka, urin dan feses. Dengan metode cakram antibiotika Siprofloksasin, diperoleh hasil 72-98 % bakteri masih sensitif, sedangkan hanya 61 % dari 22 spesies Acinetobacteri spp. dan 40 % dari 19 spesies Neisseria gonorrhoeae yang masih sensitif. Dengan metode dilusi agar, uji KHM (Konsentrasi Hambat Minimal) menunjukkan 69 ? 98 % bakteri sensitif terhadap Siprofloksasin dan dengan metode E-test antara 78 ? 100 % sensitif. Untuk kuman Acinetobacteri spp. sensitivitasnya berkisar antara 61 ? 70 %, dan untuk Neisseria gonorrhoeae sensitivitasnya antara 89 ? 92 %.
<hr>Invitro activity of . Ciprofloxacin against Gram-negative bacteria isolated from infected patients in Indonesia. Ciprofloxacin the third generation of the quinolone family was claimed very potent against Gram-negative and Grampositive pathogens compared to former generations. The first in-vitro multi centre study has been conducted in Indonesia including 12 clinical microbiology laboratories as follows: Banda Aceh, Padang, Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang, Yogyakarta, Solo, Surabaya, Malang, Denpasar and Manado. Selected specimens from infected persons were chosen to be included in this study such as from blood, body fluids, bronchial washing, sputum, throat, nose, ear, eye, urethra, vagina, pus, wound, urine and feces. The results of ciprofloxacin disk test technique to all 1457 Gramnegative pathogens showed that between 72 ?98 % were susceptible, while against 22 Acinetobacter sp, only 61 % and againt 19 Neiserria gonorrhoeae only 40 % were susceptible. Results of the agar dilution MIC (Minimum Inhibitory Concentrtion) test were between 69 ?98 % susceptible and the E test technique were between 78 ? 100 % susceptible, while against the Acinetobacter were between 61 % and 70 % respectively. N. gonorrhoeae strains was susceptible between 89 % and 92 %.