

Faktor risiko dan pola kuman hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP) di Rumah Sakit Rujukan Respirasi Nasional Persahabatan = Risk factors and microorganisms profile hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP) in National Respiratory Referral Hospital Persahabatan

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Metode : Penelitian ini menggunakan studi kasus kontrol berpasangan, dilakukan di ruang rawat inap RSUP Persahabatan pada bulan November 2018-Maret 2019. Kriteria kasus semua pasien yang terdiagnosis HAP saat perawatan, kriteria kontrol berpasangan adalah, jenis kelamin sama dengan kasus, usia $\hat{A}\pm 10$ tahun dengan kasus dan dirawat di ruang perawatan yang sama dengan kasus. Pada kelompok kasus dan kontrol dilakukan pemeriksaan foto toraks untuk melihat infiltrat baru dibandingkan dengan foto lama. Pada kelompok kasus dilakukan pemeriksaan biakan sputum dan darah sebagai data pola mikroorganisme HAP. Hasil : Didapatkan 25 kasus HAP dan faktor risiko HAP dinilai dari 23 pasang subjek penelitian. Faktor risiko intrinsik yang paling berperan pada HAP adalah hipoalbuminemia (OR 5 [IK 95% 3,34-6,63], $p=0,039$). Faktor ekstrinsik HAP yang paling berperan adalah penggunaan obat lambung dengan ($p=0,016$). Pola mikroorganisme pasien HAP dari 25 pasien HAP biakan yang tumbuh 19 (78,7% dahak dan 21,3% darah). Lima belas sampel (78,9%) adalah Gram negatif, dan 5 (26,3%) diantaranya adalah *Acinetobacter baumannii*. Dari 19 mikroorganisme yang tumbuh terdapat 63,5% MDRO.

Kesimpulan: Hipoalbuminemia adalah faktor risiko yang paling berperan dalam terjadinya HAP serta mikroorganisme terbanyak adalah *Acinetobacter baumannii*.

ABSTRACT

Background: Hospital acquired pneumonia (HAP) is the second largest cause of nosocomial infections. The pneumonia occurs after 48 hours of inpatient admission in hospital. Risk factors affecting HAP consists of intrinsic and extrinsic factors. Early detection of risk factors would decrease morbidity and mortality in HAP case.

Objectives: This study was to identify risk factors that influence the occurrence of HAP infections and microbiological profile of HAP patients.

Methods: This matched-case control study involved patients treated at regular wards (e.g. not an intensive care ward) of National Respiratory Referral Hospital Persahabatan Jakarta, Indonesia between November 2018 and March 2019. The case and control group were matched for their sex, age ($\hat{A}\pm 10$ yo), and length of hospital stay ($\hat{A}\pm 7$ days). Both groups received chest x-ray (CXR) examination while the control group exclusively received sputum and blood culture for microbiology of HAP.

Results: This study involved 25 HAP patients and 23 matched-control patients. The main intrinsic risk factor for HAP was hypoalbuminemia (OR 5.00 [CI95% 3.34-6.63], $p=0.039$) and the main extrinsic risk factor for HAP was administration of gastric medications ($p=0.016$). Nineteen out of 25 microbiological samples were collected; of which, 78.7% were collected from sputum culture and 21.3% were collected from blood culture. Fifteen (78.9%) of those were positive for Gram-negative, 5 (26.3%) were positive for

Acinetobacter baumannii, and 12 (63.5%) were positive for multi-drug resistance organism.