

SENSITIVITY OF BACTERIA CAUSING LOWER RESPIRATORY TRACT
INFECTION NON TUBERCULOSIS TO COTRIMOXAZOLE AT
MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORIUM DR. M. DJAMIL HOSPITAL
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Respiratory tract infections diseases, especially lower respiratory tract infections non tuberculosis is a health problem that is often encountered. Proper diagnosis and appropriate antibiotic selection based on testing and sensitivity will be helpful in the treatment of disease. Co-trimoxazole is a first-line antibiotic and widely used in several health centers as one of the treatment of lower respiratory tract infections non tuberculosis.

This research was conducted from July 2013 until January 2014 at in the department of microbiology laboratory of RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang. The goal of this research is to discover which bacterium causes lower respiratory tract infection and its sensitivity to Co-trimoxazole. This research is a cross-sectional descriptive study.

The results of research shown that there were 671 requests for microbiological examination which included a clinical diagnosis of lower respiratory tract infection as non-tuberculosis, most revealed clinical sign as pneumonia (87,78%), followed by bronchiectasis (5,96%), chronic bronchitis (4,32%), and acute bronchitis (1,94%). Besides that, according to the research result, bacteria that cause lower respiratory tract infection are *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (51,92%), *Streptococcus a hemolyticus* (17,78%), and *Pseudomonas sp.* (9,25%). All the bacteria has 18,78% sensitivity to cotrimoxazole.

It can be concluded that the bacteria which cause the highest number of lower respiratory tract infection cases is *Klebsiella sp.* and the bacteria sensitivity to cotrimoxazole is poor.

Keyword: lower respiratory tract infection, bacteria, sensitivity, cotrimoxazole.

