

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS PEMBANGUNAN NASIONAL "VETERAN" JAKARTA

Tugas Akhir, Januari 2026

**Ahmad Rizaldi Aimansyah, NO. NRP 2210211045
GAMBARAN RESISTENSI ANTIBIOTIK PADA PASIEN
PNEUMONIA RAWAT INAP INTENSIF DI RUMAH SAKIT A DI
JAKARTA SELATAN TAHUN 2024.**

RINCIAN HALAMAN (138 halaman, 17 tabel, 2 bagan, 13 grafik)

ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Pneumonia merupakan penyebab utama morbiditas dan mortalitas di Indonesia, namun efektivitas terapinya kini terancam oleh resistensi antimikroba (AMR). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pola bakteri dan resistensi antibiotik pada pasien pneumonia rawat inap intensif di Rumah Sakit A, Jakarta Selatan, selama tahun 2024. Metode: Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah studi deskriptif retrospektif dengan desain cross-sectional terhadap 96 rekam medis pasien pneumonia di ICU yang memiliki hasil uji sensitivitas antibiotik melalui teknik total sampling. Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan mayoritas pasien berusia >45 tahun (83,3%) dan laki-laki (58,3%). Bakteri Gram-negatif mendominasi (73,9%), dengan *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (26,0%) dan *Acinetobacter baumannii* (20,8%) sebagai isolat terbanyak. Antibiotik yang paling sering digunakan adalah ceftriaxone (26,3%), levofloxacin (20,0%), dan meropenem (16,2%). Berdasarkan klasifikasi WHO AWaRe, penggunaan didominasi kategori Watch (87,5%) dan Access (12,5%). Kesimpulan: Resistensi paling tinggi ditemukan pada penisilin dan sefalosporin generasi ketiga, antibiotik lain seperti fluorokuinolon, kotrimoksazol, tetrasiklin, dan aminoglikosida juga menunjukkan resistensi yang tinggi. Tingginya penggunaan antibiotik kategori Watch menegaskan urgensi penerapan antimicrobial stewardship, optimasi terapi empiris berbasis data lokal, serta penguatan surveilans mikrobiologi untuk menekan laju resistensi.

Daftar Pustaka : 86 (2015-2025)

Kata Kunci : *Pneumonia, Resistensi Antibiotik, ICU, Bakteri Gram-Negatif, Antimicrobial Stewardship, Klasifikasi AWaRe.*

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT UNIVERSITY
"VETERAN" JAKARTA**

Final Project, January 2026

Ahmad Rizaldi Aimansyah, NRP NO. 2210211045

**AN OVERVIEW OF ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE IN INTENSIVE
INPATIENTS WITH PNEUMONIA AT HOSPITAL A IN SOUTH
JAKARTA IN 2024.**

PAGE DETAILS (138 pages, 17 tables, 2 charts, 13 graphs)

ABSTRACT

*Objective: Pneumonia is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Indonesia, but its therapeutic effectiveness is now threatened by antimicrobial resistance (AMR). This study aims to describe bacterial patterns and antibiotic resistance in intensive care pneumonia patients at Hospital A, South Jakarta, during 2024. Methods: The research method used was a retrospective descriptive study with a cross-sectional design of 96 medical records of pneumonia patients in the ICU who had antibiotic sensitivity test results through a total sampling technique. Results: The results showed that the majority of patients were aged >45 years (83.3%) and male (58.3%). Gram-negative bacteria dominated (73.9%), with *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (26.0%) and *Acinetobacter baumannii* (20.8%) as the most common isolates. The most frequently used antibiotics were ceftriaxone (26.3%), levofloxacin (20.0%), and meropenem (16.2%). Based on the WHO AWaRe classification, use is dominated by the Watch (87.5%) and Access (12.5%) categories. Conclusion: The highest resistance was found in penicillins and third-generation cephalosporins, other antibiotics such as fluoroquinolones, co-trimoxazole, tetracyclines, and aminoglycosides also showed high levels of resistance. The high use of Watch category antibiotics emphasizes the urgency of implementing antimicrobial stewardship, optimizing empirical therapy based on local data, and strengthening microbiological surveillance to reduce the rate of resistance.*

References : 86 (2015-2025)

Keywords : *Pneumonia, Antibiotic Resistance, ICU, Gram-Negative Bacteria, Antimicrobial Stewardship, AWaRe Classification.*