

**IDENTIFIKASI MIKROORGANISME DI UDARA KAMAR
OPERASI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG SEBELUM
DAN SESUDAH STERILISASI**



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IDENTIFICATION OF MICROORGANISM IN OPERATING ROOM AIR OF DR. M. DJAMIL GENERAL HOSPITAL PADANG BEFORE AND AFTER STERILIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Surgical Site Infection (SSI) is the most common cause of nosocomial infection. The report from Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang showed that the case of SSI was quite high in 2014, with an average amount of 16,94 %. The state of hospital environment especially operating room had an important role for the cause of SSI. The air microorganism in operating room is the potential source of surgical wound contamination. The aim of this study is to identify the bacteria and the fungi that contained in the operating room air of Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang before and after the sterilization.

This study has been done at 13 operating rooms of Dr. M. Djamil General Hospital Padang and Microbiology laboratory of Medical Faculty of Andalas University in March – April 2017. This study was descriptive with using the total sampling. The samples were consisted of 26 samples of bacteria and 10 samples of fungi which taken from the microorganism that spread over the operating rooms.

The results from the samples which taken from the operating room before being sterilized showed that there were *Staphylococcus aureus* 76,92 %, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 30,77 %, *Gaffkya tetragena* 61,54 %, *Bacillus sp.* 15,38 %, *Pseudomonas sp.* 61,54 %, *Escherichia coli* 15,38 %, *Candida sp.* 7,69 %, and *Aspergillus sp.* 46,15 %. The samples which taken after the sterilization showed that there were *Staphylococcus aureus* 46,15 %, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 7,69 %, *Gaffkya tetragena* 38,46 %, *Bacillus sp.* 23,08 %, *Pseudomonas sp.* 53,85 %, *Escherichia coli* 7,69 %, and *Aspergillus sp.* 30,77 %.

This study shown that there is no operating room that sterile from air microorganism and the hygiene conditions of the operating room need to be considered further.

Keyword: bacteria, fungi, operating room, SSI

IDENTIFIKASI MIKROORGANISME DI UDARA KAMAR OPERASI RSUP DR. M. DJAMIL PADANG SEBELUM DAN SESUDAH STERILISASI

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ABSTRAK

Infeksi Luka Operasi (ILO) merupakan jenis infeksi nosokomial yang paling sering terjadi. Laporan dari RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang menunjukkan angka kejadian ILO yang cukup tinggi pada tahun 2014, yaitu mencapai rata-rata 16,94 %. Keadaan lingkungan rumah sakit khususnya kamar operasi mempunyai peranan penting terhadap penyebab ILO. Mikroorganisme di udara kamar operasi merupakan sumber yang berpotensi menyebabkan kontaminasi luka bedah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bakteri dan jamur yang terdapat di udara kamar operasi RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang sebelum dan sesudah sterilisasi kamar operasi dilakukan.

Penelitian dilakukan di 13 kamar operasi RSUP Dr. M. Djamil Padang dan laboratorium Mikrobiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Andalas pada bulan Maret – April 2017. Jenis penelitian adalah deskriptif dengan *total sampling*. Sampel terdiri dari 26 sampel bakteri dan 10 sampel jamur yang didapatkan dari mikroorganisme yang tersebar di udara kamar operasi.

Hasil penelitian dari sampel yang diambil sebelum sterilisasi kamar operasi didapatkan adanya *Staphylococcus aureus* 76,92 %, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 30,77 %, *Gaffkya tetragena* 61,54 %, *Bacillus sp.* 15,38 %, *Pseudomonas sp.* 61,54 %, *Escherichia coli* 15,38 %, *Candida sp.* 7,69 %, dan *Aspergillus sp.* 46,15 %. Sampel yang diambil sesudah sterilisasi kamar operasi menunjukkan adanya *Staphylococcus aureus* 46,15 %, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 7,69 %, *Gaffkya tetragena* 38,46 %, *Bacillus sp.* 23,08 %, *Pseudomonas sp.* 53,85 %, *Escherichia coli* 7,69 %, dan *Aspergillus sp.* 30,77 %.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada kamar operasi yang steril terhadap mikroorganisme udara dan kondisi higienitas kamar operasi perlu diperhatikan lebih lanjut.

Kata kunci: bakteri, jamur, kamar operasi, ILO