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ABSTRACT PREVIEW

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ABSTRACT INFORMATION

Kode Abstract	:	AB-0023-ON
Contact Information	:	Mailing Address
Submission for	:	Oral Presentation
Topic	:	Diarrheal diseases in children
Keyword 1	:	Resistance
Keyword 2	:	antibiotics
Keyword 3	:	antibiotics
Other Keyword	:	
Abstract Title	:	THE PATTERN OF MICROBIAL RESISTANCE AGAINST ANTIBIOTICS CAUSE DIARRHEA
Abstract Body	:	**Background :**

Resistance of microorganisms to antibiotics is highly influenced by intensity of antibiotics exposure. Irrational use of antibiotics in diarrhea tends to increase resistance of microorganism. Monitoring in antibiotics development resistance is required to achieve appropriate diarrhea therapy. The aim of this study was to determine the resistance patterns of bacteria to antibiotics in patients with diarrhea were treated in Ward Pediatrics DR. M. Djamil Padang from January 2010 to December 2016

Material :

A retrospective study. Data were taken from a medical record diarrhea patients admitted to the pediatric ward DR. M. Djamil Hospital and do culture and sensitivity test on stool samples.Resistance test were perform using antibiotics Ampisilin (AM), Amoxisilin (AML), sulfametoksazole-Trimetriprim (SXT), meropenem (MEM) and fosfomycin (FOS)

Results :

Escherichia coli (68,9%), Klebsiella (16,8%), Enterobacter (3,7%), Pseudomonas (2,4%), and Proteus (1,9%) are the most common cause of diarrhea in children. Resistance test were performed using antibiotics Ampicillin (Am), Amoksisilin (AML), sulphamethoxazole-trimethoprim (SXT) and