**RISK FACTORS FOR MULTIDRUG RESISTANT ORGANISMS IN PNEUMONIA PATIENTS AT DR. MOEWARDI GENERAL HOSPITAL**

**SURAKARTA**

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**Abstract**

**Background**: Multidrug resistant organisms (MDRO) are commonly found as causative agent in pneumonia, so it is important to identify risk factors for the development pneumonia caused by MDRO.

**Method:** A retrospective cohort study during the period of October 2014 to September 2015 was conducted in Dr. Moewardi hospital. Subjects were patients diagnosed with community-acquired pneumonia (CAP), hospital aquired pneumonia (HAP) and health care associated pneumonia (HCAP) with positive bacterial culture. Statistical analysis using chi-square test and logistic regression analysis were used to determine the risk factors for CAP /HAP /HCAP by MDRO.

**Result**: 174 patients were diagnosed with pneumonia, consisting of 120 patients with MDRO and 54 patients with non MDRO. *Klebsiela pneumonia* was the most commonly found in MDRO (29.2)% and non MDRO (27.8%). Univariate analysis identified risk factors for the occurrence of pneumonia. Multivariate analysis showed that nasogastric tube technique(p = 0.098) was the most relevant risk factor of MDRO infections.

**Conclusion**: Profiles of pneumonia patients with MDRO was similar with non MDRO. The nasogastric tube technique was the most relevant risk factor for pneumonia with MDRO.

**Keywords:** pneumonia, bacterial, multidrug-resistant.