Isolasi Salmonella typhi dari penderita demam tifoid

Isolation of Salmonella typhi from typhoid fever patients

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ABSTRACT  Salmonella typhi is the etiologic agent of typhoid fever. This bacterium is only pathogenic for humans, which can be cultured from blood and stools. Most of the infections have the same clinical features, so it is difficult to diagnose exactly typhoid fever. Antimicrobial drugs are the first choice therapy for typhoid fever patients so that antibiotics susceptibility tests is very important to be carried out to control the resistance level of the bacterial isolates. During a period from July, 2000 to September, 2003, a number of ten milliliters of blood was collected from patients with typhoid fever to be examined using bile-broth (217 samples), conventional blood culture with thioglycollate medium (75 samples), and applying the BACTEC system (224 samples), all carried out at the Clinical Microbiology Laboratory, Medical Faculty, Atmajaya University. From a total of 516 samples 16 strains of Salmonella typhi (3,10%), 5 strains of Salmonella paratyphi A (0,97%), and 36 other species of bacteria were isolated. Antimicrobial drugs with the best antimicrobial activities were meropenem, cefotaxime, ceftriaxone, cefixime, and amoxillin+clavulanic acid