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Klebsiella pneumoniae*, identification and sensitivity test of antibiotics from COPD's sputum at RSUD Dr. Moewardi, Surakarta, Indonesia*Aldiana Astuti**

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Background: There were 30-50% of COPD in India caused by bacterial infection in 2012. In 2011, there were 65 patients having positive sputum culture of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Surakarta. Acute exacerbations of COPD may worsen lung function. Therapeutic options for *Klebsiella pneumoniae* infection have been difficult because it has resistance to various antibiotics.

Objective: This study was aimed to find *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in the sputum samples in the hospital laboratory of RSUD Dr. Moewardi, Surakarta, Indonesia.

Method: This is an observational analytic research with cross-sectional design to determine the sensitivity of bacteria to antibiotics using diffusion method. In the process, *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in the sputum samples were tested for sensitivity to antibiotics.

Results: Sample tests showed 21 of 30 samples were *Klebsiella pneumoniae* positive (70%). The results of sensitivity test showed 100% of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* were sensitive to cefotaxime, ciprofloxacin, tetracycline, gentamycin and 11% intermediate of chloramphenicol and resistant to amoxicillin.

Conclusion: Due to the simple method that I used, it did not show sensitivity to screen *Klebsiella pneumoniae*; hence, I recommend to use more sensitive methods to strengthen surveillance of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* on COPD's sputum patients.

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