

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran umum
Judul Skripsi : Uji Sensitivitas Antimikroba Terhadap Bakteri
Eschericia coli Yang Ditemukan Dari Sampel Jajanan
Dan Es Batu

Latar belakang: *Eschericia coli* merupakan bakteri Negative Gram flora normal usus manusia, hewan mamalia dan unggas. Beberapa strain *E.coli* memiliki faktor virulensi dan resistensi terhadap antibiotika, sehingga bakteri mampu bertahan hidup dan dapat menyebabkan infeksi di saluran usus atau tempat lain di luar usus. Di Indonesia tercatat bahwa sekitar 423/1000 penduduk pada semua usia terkena diare akibat pencemaran air. Antibiotik diberikan sesuai dengan tatalaksana diare akut atau apabila ada infeksi non intestinal seperti pneumomia, infeksi saluran kencing atau sepsis

Tujuan: Peneliti ingin mengetahui pola sensitivitas *Eschericia coli* yang diisolasi dari sampel jajanan dan es batu terhadap beberapa golongan antimikroba.

Metode: Metode penelitian yang digunakan ialah penelitian deskriptif. Cara pengambilan sampel yaitu dengan cara mengambil 5 sampel makanan dan 5 sampel es batu yang diambil secara acak yang sudah memenuhi kriteria eksklusi dan inklusi.

Hasil: Pada seluruh sampel baik pada sampel makanan maupun es batu terdapat cemaran bakteri tetapi tidak ditemukan bakteri *Eschericia coli* dan beberapa bakteri yang ditemukan pada jajanan dan es, resisten terutama terhadap antibiotic ampisilin dan amoksisilin.

Kesimpulan: Pada seluruh sampel tidak ditemukan bakteri *Eschericia coli* pada sampel tersebut dan resistensi terutama terhadap antibiotic ampisilin dan amoksisilin. Penelitian lebih lanjut disertai dengan penilaian terhadap higienitas penjual, lingkungan, serta dalam proses pengolahan, pengangkutan, penyimpanan dan penyajian makanan. Untuk identifikasi pasti baiknya dilakukan uji pewarnaan gram.

Kata kunci : Uji sensitivitas, Antimikroba, *Eschericia coli*, Pandangan Islam.

ABSTRACT

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Study Program : General Medicine

Thesis Title : Antimicrobial Sensitivity Test Against Bacteria

Eschericia coli Found From Snack Samples and Ice Cubes

Background: Eschericia coli is a Gram Negative bacterium that is normal in the intestinal flora of humans, mammals and poultry. Some strains of E. coli have virulence factors and resistance to antibiotics, so the bacteria survive and can cause infections in the intestinal tract or other places outside the intestine. In Indonesia, it is recorded that around 423/1000 people of all ages are affected by water. Antibiotics are given according to the management of acute diarrhea or if there is a non-intestinal infection such as pneumonia, urinary tract infection or sepsis

Objective: The researcher wanted to know the sensitivity pattern of Eschericia coli isolated from samples of snacks and ice cubes to several antimicrobial groups.

Methods: The research method used is descriptive research. The sampling method is by taking 5 food samples and 5 ice cube samples taken at random that meet the exclusion and inclusion criteria.

Results: In all samples, both food samples and ice cubes, there were bacterial contamination but no Eschericia coli bacteria were found and some bacteria found in snacks and others were resistant especially to ampicillin and amoxicillin antibiotics.

Conclusion: In all samples, Eschericia coli bacteria were not found in these samples and resistance was mainly to ampicillin and amoxicillin antibiotics. Further research by assessing the hygiene of sellers, the environment, as well as in the processing, transportation, storage and serving of food. For this reason, a Gram stain test must be carried out.

Keywords: Sensitivity test, Antimicrobial, Eschericia coli, Islamic view.