



ABSTRAK

Isolasi dan Identifikasi Bakteri pada Sekum Ayam Petelur (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) Sehat sebagai Kandidat Probiotik

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Sekum adalah salah satu organ pencernaan pada ayam dan merupakan habitat yang paling banyak dihuni mikrobia dan memiliki keragaman bakteri yang lebih tinggi dari bagian proksimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis bakteri pada sekum dan berpeluang sebagai kandidat probiotik.

Sebanyak lima ekor ayam petelur sehat umur 10 minggu, dipelihara dalam kandang baterai tertutup digunakan untuk penelitian ini. Isolasi bakteri digunakan media de Man Rogosa and Sharpe (MRS). Morfologi koloni diamati dan dikelompokkan. Selanjutnya dilakukan pengecatan Gram untuk melihat bentuk dan sifat Gram bakteri. Biak murni bersifat Gram positif yang diperoleh kemudian dilakukan uji biokemis meliputi fermentasi karbohidrat (glukosa, sukrosa, galaktosa, trehalosi, mannitol, sorbitol, maltose, dan laktosa) dan uji fisiologi NaCl, Urease, Motilitas, dan Katalase.

Hasil isolasi bakteri diamati morfologi koloni yang ada yaitu koloni warna putih dan putih kekuningan. Hasil pengecatan ada dua bakteri bentuk *coccus* Gram positif yaitu sampel 4B dan 5B. Setelah diuji biokimia dan fisiologis sampel 4B menunjukkan memfermentasi semua gula, dan uji fisiologis (uji katalase, motilitas, urease serta NaCl) hasilnya negatif. Isolat 5B tidak menunjukkan hasil demikian. Dari hasil uji-uji tersebut dapat disimpulkan sampel 4B merupakan bakteri *Enterococcus sp.* dan berpeluang sebagai kandidat probiotik.

Kata kunci: Ayam petelur, sekum, probiotik



ABSTRACT

Isolation and Identification of Bacteria in the Cecum of Healthy Laying Hens (*Gallus gallus domesticus*) as Probiotic Candidates

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The cecum is one of the digestive organs in chickens and is the habitat most inhabited by microbes and has a higher bacterial diversity than the proximal part. This study aims to determine the types of bacteria in the cecum and their potential as probiotic candidates.

A total of five healthy laying hens aged 10 weeks, kept in closed battery cages were used for this study. Bacterial isolation used de Man Rogosa and Sharpe (MRS) media. Colony morphology was observed and categorized. Furthermore, Gram staining was done to see the shape and nature of bacterial Gram. Pure Gram-positive bacteria obtained were then subjected to biochemical tests including carbohydrate fermentation (glucose, sucrose, galactose, trehalose, mannitol, sorbitol, maltose, and lactose) and NaCl, urease, motility, and catalase physical tests.

The results of bacterial isolation observed the morphology of existing colonies, namely white and yellowish white colonies. The results of painting there are two Gram-positive coccus form bacteria, namely samples 4B and 5B. After biochemical and physiological tests, sample 4B showed that it fermented all sugars, and physiological tests (catalase, motility, urease and NaCl tests) were negative. Isolate 5B did not show such results. From the results of these tests, it can be concluded that sample 4B is Enterococcus sp. bacteria and has the potential as a probiotic candidate.

Keywords: Laying hens, cecum, probiotic