

ABSTRAK

Uji Sensitivitas Antibiotik Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®], Neobact 200 WSP[®], dan Maggot Oil[®] Terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, dan *Salmonella* sp.

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Penyakit bakterial yang menyerang pada ayam broiler sangat merugikan dan menghambat perputaran perekonomian dunia perunggasan. Pengobatan dengan antibiotik yang kurang tepat dapat menimbulkan resistensi sehingga pengobatan menjadi kurang efektif. Mulai bermunculan pengobatan menggunakan bahan herbal untuk menanggulangi pengobatan antibiotik yang semakin tinggi tingkat resistensinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sensitivitas obat Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®], Neobact 200 WSP[®], dan Maggot Oil[®] terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, dan *Salmonella* sp.

Uji sensitivitas bakteri dilakukan dengan metode difusi sumuran agar menggunakan media *Muller Hinton Agar* (MHA) terhadap Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®] dan Neobact 200 WSP[®] masing-masing generasi terbaru dengan enam tingkatan dosis berdasarkan prosedur pada etiket obat (Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®]: 0,375-0,5g/100kgBB, 0,75-1g/100kgBB, 1,5-2g/100kgBB, 3-4g/100kgBB, 4,5-6g/100kgBB, dan 6-8g/100kgBB; Neobact 200 WSP[®]: 13,75mg/kgBB, 27,5mg/kgBB, 55mg/kgBB, 110mg/kgBB, 165mg/kgBB, dan 220mg/kgBB) dan terhadap obat alami Maggot Oil[®] dengan enam konsentrasi yang berbeda (1%; 5%; 10%; 25%; 50%; dan 100%). Hasil analisis secara deskriptif berdasarkan zona inhibisi yang terbentuk disekitar sumuran agar.

Berdasarkan hasil uji sensitivitas menunjukkan bahwa Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®] dalam pengujian sensitif terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* dan *Salmonella* sp. sedangkan Neobact 200 WSP[®] dalam pengujian sensitif terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus*. Maggot Oil[®] sensitif terhadap bakteri *Salmonella* sp. serta ketiga obat tersebut resisten terhadap *Escherichia coli*.

Kata kunci: Antibiotik; Maggot Oil[®]; Neobact 200 WSP[®]; Sensitivitas; Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®].

ABSTRACT

The Sensitivity Test of Antibiotics Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®], Neobact 200 WSP[®], dan Maggot Oil[®] Against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Salmonella* sp.

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Bacterial diseases that attack broiler chickens are very detrimental to the and hamper the turnover of the poultry world economy. Treatment with inappropriate antibiotics can cause resistance, making treatment becomes less effective. Emerging treatments using herbal ingredients to overcome antibiotic treatment are increasingly high levels of resistance. This study aims to determine the sensitivity of Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®], Neobact 200 WSP[®], and Maggot Oil[®] medicaments to bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, and *Salmonella* sp.

Bacterial sensitivity tests were carried out by well agar diffusion method using *Muller Hinton Agar* (MHA) media against Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®] and Neobact 200 WSP[®] each of the latest generations with six dose levels based on procedures on medicament etiquette (Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®]: 0,375-0,5g/100kgBB, 0,75-1g/100kgBB, 1,5-2g/100kgBB, 3-4g/100kgBB, 4,5-6g/100kgBB, dan 6-8g/100kgBB; Neobact 200 WSP[®]: 13,75mg/kgBB, 27,5mg/kgBB, 55mg/kgBB, 110mg/kgBB, 165mg/kgBB, dan 220mg/kgBB) and against natural medicine Maggot Oil[®] with six different concentrations (1%; 5%; 10%; 25%; 50%; and 100%). The results of the analysis are descriptively based on the inhibition zone formed around the agar well.

The results show that Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®] in testing is sensitive to *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella* sp. while Neobact 200 WSP[®] in testing is sensitive to *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. Maggot Oil[®] is sensitive to *Salmonella* sp. However, all three medicaments are resistant to *Escherichia coli*.

Keywords: Antibiotic; Maggot Oil[®]; Neobact 200 WSP[®]; Sensitivity; Tenamoxcin 500 WSP[®].