

ABSTRAK

SENSITIVITAS *Staphylococcus* sp. ISOLAT KUCING DERMATITIS TERHADAP AMOKSISILIN

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Kendala dalam pemeliharaan kucing salah satunya adalah dermatitis yang dapat disebabkan oleh infeksi bakteri *staphylococci*. Amoksisilin banyak digunakan sebagai agen terapi infeksi bakteri kokus. Penggunaan antibiotik yang tidak rasional dapat memicu timbulnya resistensi antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk isolasi dan identifikasi *Staphylococcus* sp. dari kucing penderita dermatitis, serta mengetahui sensitivitasnya terhadap amoksisilin.

Sebanyak 18 sampel *swab* lesi kulit kucing dengan ciri-ciri lesi makula atau terkadang ditemukan pustula, krusta, alopesia pada lesi dan sekitar lesi, eritema, dan adanya *pus* sehingga didiagnosis dermatitis. Sampel berasal dari Klinik Hewan Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam (IPD) FKH UGM dan Klinik Hewan Griya Satwa Lestari diinokulasikan pada *Mannitol Salt Agar* (MSA). Bakteri yang tumbuh diamati morfologi koloni terpisah, dilanjutkan dengan pewarnaan Gram, uji katalase, uji kemampuan hemolisis pada plat agar darah, uji koagulase, uji Voges-Proskauer, dan uji fermentasi laktosa. Isolat kemudian dikultur pada *Mueller-Hinton Agar* (MHA) dan dilakukan uji sensitivitas terhadap amoksisilin 25 µg dengan metode *Kirby Bauer*.

Hasil isolasi dan identifikasi menunjukkan 17 dari 18 sampel merupakan *Staphylococcus* sp. Hasil uji sensitivitas didapatkan bahwa 11 isolat *Staphylococcus* sp. masih sensitif terhadap amoksisilin dan enam isolat *Staphylococcus* sp. lain telah resisten terhadap amoksisilin. Berdasarkan penelitian ini disimpulkan bahwa sebanyak 17 dari 18 (94,4%) sampel *swab* lesi kulit kucing penderita dermatitis dapat diisolasi *Staphylococcus* sp. yang kebanyakan masih sensitif terhadap amoksisilin.

Kata kunci : kucing, dermatitis, *Staphylococcus* sp., amoksisilin, sensitivitas.

ABSTRACT

SENSITIVITY OF *Staphylococcus* sp. ISOLATES FROM CATS DERMATITIS TOWARDS AMOXICILLIN

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One of the obstacles in keeping cats are dermatitis that can be caused by *Staphylococci* bacterial infection. Amoxicillin is widely used as a therapy agent in coccus bacterial infection. The irrational antibiotics use contributes to the emergence of antibiotic resistance. The aim of this research is to isolate and identify *Staphylococcus* sp. from cats suffering from dermatitis, and find out its sensitivity towards amoxicillin.

A total of 18 cat skin lesions swab samples with characteristics of macular or sometimes were found papule, crust, alopecia in lesions and around lesions, erythema, and presence of pus so were diagnosed as dermatitis. Sample came from the Klinik Hewan Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Dalam (IPD) FKH UGM dan Klinik Hewan Griya Satwa Lestari were inoculated at *Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA)*. The grew bacteria showed separating colony morphology, followed by Gram stain, catalase test, haemolysis test at blood agar plate, coagulase test, Voges-Proskauer test and lactose fermentation test. The isolates were then cultured at Mueller-Hinton Agar (MHA) and sensitivity test towards amoxicillin 25 µg were carried out with *Kirby Bauer* method.

The result of isolation and identification showed that 17 out of 18 (94,4%) samples were identified as *Staphylococcus* sp. The result of sensitivity test showed that 11 *Staphylococcus* sp. isolates were still sensitive towards amoxicillin and the remaining six *Staphylococcus* sp. isolates were resistant towards amoxicillin. Based on this research, it can be concluded that a total of 17 out of 18 cat skin lesion swab samples of cat dermatitis that were isolated as *Staphylococcus* sp., most of them are still sensitive towards amoxicillin.

Keywords : cat, dermatitis, *Staphylococcus* sp., amoxicillin, sensitivity.