

ABSTRAK

ISOLASI, IDENTIFIKASI *Staphylococcus sp.* PADA ANJING DERMATITIS DAN UJI SENSITIVITAS TERHADAP ANTIBIOTIK KLORAMFENIKOL

Zaskia Putri Pertiwi
15/382818/KH/08631

Dermatitis pada anjing dapat disebabkan oleh *Staphylococcus sp.* sebagai patogen oportunistik dalam tubuh anjing. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi dan mengidentifikasi *Staphylococcus sp.* dari anjing dermatitis serta mengetahui sensitivitasnya terhadap antibiotik kloramfenikol.

Sebelas sampel swab kulit diambil dari anjing yang didiagnosa dermatitis kemudian diinokulasikan pada media *Mannitol Salt Agar* (MSA) dan diamati morfologi koloni yang tumbuh setelah diinkubasi selama 24 jam pada suhu 37°C. Koloni bakteri yang tumbuh dilanjutkan dengan pewarnaan Gram, uji hemolisis, uji katalase, uji koagulase, uji Voges-Proskauer, dan uji gula laktosa. Selanjutnya, bakteri yang teridentifikasi diuji sensitivitas terhadap antibiotik kloramfenikol dengan metode Kirby-Bauer.

Berdasarkan hasil isolasi dan identifikasi didapatkan bahwa 9 dari 11 sampel merupakan *Staphylococcus sp.* dengan ciri koloni berbentuk bulat, warna kuning dengan sedikit elevasi pada MSA, Gram positif dengan sel berbentuk coccus bergerombol pada pewarnaan Gram, hemolisis α (1 sampel), β (5 sampel), dan γ (4 sampel) pada plat agar darah, katalase positif, koagulase positif (3 sampel), VP positif (2 sampel), negatif (7 sampel), dan mampu memfermentasi laktosa. Pada uji sensitivitas terhadap antibiotik kloramfenikol didapatkan 7 isolat *Staphylococcus sp.* sensitif dan 2 isolat resisten. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa dari isolasi dan identifikasi bakteri pada anjing dermatitis didapatkan 9 dari 11 sampel (81,82%) merupakan *Staphylococcus sp.* yang kebanyakan sensitif terhadap kloramfenikol.

Kata kunci: anjing, dermatitis, *Staphylococcus sp.*, antibiotik, sensitivitas, kloramfenikol

ABSTRACT

ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION OF *Staphylococcus sp.* IN CANINE DERMATITIS AND SENSITIVITY TEST TO ANTIBIOTIC CHLORAMPHENICOL

Zaskia Putri Pertiwi
15/382818/KH/08631

Dermatitis in dogs can be caused by *Staphylococcus sp.* as opportunistic pathogens in the dog's body. This research aims to isolate and identify *Staphylococcus sp.* from canine dermatitis as well as know the sensitivity against the chloramphenicol antibiotic.

Eleven samples of skin swab were taken from a dog diagnosed with canine dermatitis then the swab sample inoculated on Mannitol Salt Agar media (MSA) and the growing colonies morphology were observed after incubated for 24 hours at a temperature of 37°C. The growth colonies were stained by Gram staining, then tested with hemolysis test, catalase test, coagulase test, Voges-Proskauer test, and test the lactose fermentation. Sensitivity test to the antibiotic chloramphenicol was done with Kirby-Bauer method.

Based on the results of isolation and identification is obtained that 9 of the 11 samples is *Staphylococcus sp.* which showed spherical colonies, yellow color with a slight elevation on the MSA, Gram positive cocci-shaped cells with a clustered on Gram staining. hemolysis α (1 sample), β (5 samples), and γ (4 samples) on blood agar media. Catalase positive, coagulase positive (3 samples), VP positive (2 samples), VP negative (7 samples), and lactose fermenter. In the sensitivity test for chloramphenicol antibiotics, 7 isolates of *Staphylococcus sp.* are sensitive and 2 isolates are resistant. It can be concluded that from the isolation and identification of bacteria in canine dermatitis, 9 of the 11 samples (81,82%) is *Staphylococcus sp.* which is mostly sensitive to the chloramphenicol antibiotics.

Key words: canine, dermatitis, *Staphylococcus sp.*, antibiotics, sensitivity, chloramphenicol