

INTISARI

ISOLASI, IDENTIFIKASI DAN UJI SENSITIVITAS *Staphylococcus* sp. PENYEBAB DERMATITIS PADA KUCING

Devia Nursyahida

15/377741/KH/8464

Dermatitis merupakan penyakit kulit yang sering terjadi pada kucing. Dermatitis ditandai gejala kemerahan dan lesi pada kulit. Dermatitis dapat disebabkan oleh agen infeksi, salah satunya bakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi dan mengidentifikasi *Staphylococcus* sp. pada lesi dermatitis kucing serta menguji sensitivitas bakteri tersebut terhadap kloramfenikol. Sampel diperoleh dari swab kulit 18 ekor kucing penderita dermatitis. Sampel dipupuk pada media Plat Agar Darah (PAD) dan *Mannitol Salt Agar* (MSA), diinkubasi pada suhu 37°C selama 24 jam. Koloni yang tumbuh selanjutnya dicat Gram dan diamati di bawah mikroskop dengan perbesaran 10×100. Bakteri selanjutnya ditumbuhkan pada laktosa dan dilakukan uji sensitivitas dengan metode *Kirby-Bauer* pada media *Mueller-Hinton Agar* (MHA). Pertumbuhan bakteri pada media PAD tampak bulat, kecil, berwarna putih. Pengamatan hasil pengecatan Gram dibawah mikroskop terlihat morfologi sel berbentuk kokus, bergerombol dan berwarna ungu. Pada media MSA dan laktosa terjadi perubahan warna, sedangkan pada uji koagulase terjadi penggumpalan pada dasar tabung. Hasil penelitian berdasar pertumbuhan pada media dan pengamatan di bawah mikroskop didapat 17 sampel (94,4%) teridentifikasi sebagai *Staphylococcus* sp. Pada uji sensitivitas, sebanyak 14 sampel (82,4%) sensitif terhadap kloramfenikol, 2 sampel (11,8%) tergolong intermediet dan 1 sampel (5,8%) resisten terhadap kloramfenikol. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian disimpulkan bahwa 17 (94.4%) dari 18 dermatitis kucing disebabkan oleh *Staphylococcus* sp. yang sebagian besar sensitif terhadap kloramfenikol.

Kata Kunci: dermatitis, kucing, kloramfenikol, *Kirby-Bauer*, *Staphylococcus* sp.

ABSTRACT

ISOLATION, IDENTIFICATION AND SENSITIVITY TEST OF *Staphylococcus* sp. IN FELINE DERMATITIS

Devia Nursyahida

15/377741/KH/8464

Dermatitis was a skin disease that often affected cats. Dermatitis usually shows clinical signs such as redness and skin lesions. Dermatitis may be caused by non infectious or infectious agents such as bacteria. This study aims to isolate and identify *Staphylococcus* sp. from feline dermatitis and the sensitivity test towards chloramphenicol. Samples were obtained by skin swab from 18 cats suffered from dermatitis. The bacteria were inoculated into Blood Agar Plate (BAP) and Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA), then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours. Colonies which grew then stained with Gram method and observed under microscope with a magnification of 10×100. Bacteria were then grown on lactose-based media and a sensitivity test was done using the *Kirby-Bauer* method on Mueller-Hinton Agar (MHA) media. The BAP media shows bacterial growth were round, small, white, and when observed under a microscope with Gram staining, the cell morphology appears to be cocci shaped, clustered, and purple in color. The MSA and lactose media changes the color, and clumping on the bottom of the tube in coagulase test. The results showed 17 (94.4%) of 18 samples were identified as *Staphylococcus* sp. based on the growth characteristics on the media and observations under microscope. The sensitivity test resulted that 14 samples (82.4%) were sensitive still to chloramphenicol, 2 samples (11.8%) were classified as intermediates, and 1 sample (5.8%) was resistant. It could be concluded that 17 (94.4%) of 18 feline dermatitis caused by *Staphylococcus* sp. and most of them were sensitive to chloramphenicol.

Keywords: dermatitis, cat, chloramphenicol, *Kirby-Bauer*, *Staphylococcus* sp.