



**DETEKSI MOLEKULER GEN blaCTX-M dan KAJIAN LINTAS SEKSIONAL
Escherichia coli PENGHASIL EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA LACTAMASE
PADA PETERNAKAN AYAM KOMERSIAL DI KABUPATEN BLITAR**

INTISARI

Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) adalah enzim yang menyebabkan resistensi terhadap antibiotik spektrum luas sefalosporin generasi ketiga dan monobactam. *Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase* dihasilkan oleh *Escherichia coli*. *Escherichia coli* sebagai bakteri komensal yang bersifat *multidrug resistance* sebagai penghasil ESBL menjadi masalah kesehatan, karena berperan sebagai reservoir gen resisten antibiotik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeteksi gen *blaCTX-M* dan menyidik faktor risiko kejadian *Escherichia coli* penghasil ESBL pada peternakan ayam komersial di Kabupaten Blitar. Penelitian dilakukan di peternakan ayam komersial, broiler dan layer di Kabupaten Blitar. Sebanyak 365 swab kloaka dari 73 peternakan ayam komersial diambil sebagai sampel. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan kombinasi sampel tahapan ganda dan berstrata. Penelitian dilakukan dengan isolasi dan identifikasi *Escherichia coli* penghasil ESBL menggunakan uji *Double Disk Synergy Test* (DDST). Deteksi gen *blaCTX-M* menggunakan primer CTX-M/F (CGCTTGCGATGTGCAG) dan CTX-M/R (ACCGCGATATCGTTGGT). Data yang diperoleh kemudian dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat, multivariat, dan analisis jalur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa prevalensi *multidrug resistance* sebesar 95,90%, *Escherichia coli* penghasil ESBL 32,88%, dan gen penyandi *blaCTX-M* 95,83% pada tingkat peternakan ayam komersial di Kabupaten Blitar. Hasil perhitungan uji kesesuaian metode pengujian DDST terhadap pengujian VITEK® 2 compact menghasilkan kesesuaian sangat baik. Faktor risiko yang berpengaruh terhadap kejadian *Escherichia coli* penghasil ESBL adalah jenis usaha, tujuan penggunaan antibiotik, dan pengendapan air minum. Analisis jalur mengindikasikan faktor risiko yang berpengaruh langsung terhadap kejadian *Escherichia coli* penghasil ESBL di peternakan ayam komersial adalah kejadian *multidrug resistance* pada ternak, jenis peternakan, penggunaan antibiotik sebagai pencegahan penyakit, dan adanya program rotasi pemberian antibiotik, sedangkan faktor risiko berpengaruh tidak langsung yaitu jenis ternak, jenis usaha, program pemberian antibiotik, pendidikan peternak, pengambil kebijakan pemberian antibiotik, dan dukungan dokter hewan pada pemeliharaan. Hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa prevalensi *multidrug resistance* dan *Escherichia coli* penghasil ESBL pada peternakan ayam komersial di Kabupaten Blitar adalah tinggi, sehingga perlu edukasi kepada peternak, instansi terkait, dan masyarakat luas mengenai peningkatan kewaspadaan terhadap resistensi antibiotik. Peternak perlu diedukasi mengenai faktor risiko yang dapat meningkatkan kejadian *multidrug resistance* dan kejadian *Escherichia coli* penghasil ESBL. Instansi pemerintahan perlu meningkatkan pengawasan dan pelaksanaan regulasi hukum atau kebijakan peredaran, pengawasan, pembatasan, dan penggunaan antibiotik sebagai terapi pengobatan atau pencegahan pada peternakan ayam komersial.

Kata Kunci: *Escherichia coli*, *Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase*, Peternakan Ayam Komersial.



**MOLECULAR DETECTION OF GENES ENCODING *BLaCTX-M* AND
CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY *Escherichia coli* PRODUCING
EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA LACTAMASE
ON COMMERCIAL CHICKEN FARMS
IN BLITAR DISTRICT**

Abstract

Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase (ESBL) is an enzyme that causes resistance to third generation broad-spectrum cephalosporin antibiotics and monobactam. *Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase* is produced by *Escherichia coli*. *Escherichia coli* as a commensal bacterium that is multidrug resistance as an ESBL producer becomes a health problem, because it acts as a reservoir of antibiotic resistant genes. This study aims to detect the *blaCTX-M* gene and investigate the risk factors for the ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* in commercial chicken farms in Blitar District. The study was conducted at a commercial chicken farm, broiler and layer in Blitar District. A total of 365 cloaca swabs from 73 commercial chicken farms were taken as samples. The sampling technique is done by a combination of multiple stages and stratified samples. The study was conducted by isolation and identification of ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* using the Double Disk Synergy Test (DDST). *BlaCTX-M* gene detection using CTX-M/F primers (CGCTTGCGATGTGCAG) and CTX-M/R (ACCGCGATATCGTTGGT). The data obtained were then analyzed using univariate, bivariate, multivariate, and path analysis. The results showed that the prevalence of multidrug resistance was 95.90%, ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* was 32.88%, and the *blaCTX-M* coding gene was 95.83% at the level of commercial chicken farms in Blitar District. The results of the DDST test method suitability test conformance to the VITEK® 2 compact test result in very good compatibility. Risk factors that influence the ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* are the type of business, the purpose of antibiotic use, and the deposition of drinking water. Path analysis indicates the risk factors that directly influence the ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* in commercial chicken farms are multidrug resistance events in livestock, types of livestock, the use of antibiotics as disease prevention, and the presence of antibiotic rotation programs, while risk factors indirectly influence the types of livestock, type of business, antibiotic delivery program, breeders education, antibiotic policy makers, and veterinarian support for maintenance. The results of the study can be concluded that the prevalence of multidrug resistance and ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* in commercial chicken farms in Blitar District is high, so it is necessary to educate farmers, related agencies, and the wider community regarding increased awareness of antibiotic resistance. Farmers need to be educated about risk factors that can increase the multidrug resistance and the *Escherichia coli* that produces ESBL. Government agencies need to improve supervision and implementation of legal regulations or policies on circulation, supervision, restriction, and the use of antibiotics as treatment or prevention therapies in commercial chicken farms.

Keywords: Commercial Chicken Farms, *Escherichia coli*, *Extended Spectrum Beta Lactamase*.