

INTISARI

UJI SENSITIVITAS *Staphylococcus sp* ISOLAT SUSU SAPI PERAH KOPERASI PETERNAK SAPI BANDUNG UTARA (KPSBU) TERHADAP BEBERAPA ANTIBIOTIK

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Susu merupakan media yang sangat disukai mikroorganisme untuk tumbuh. Salah satu penghambat peningkatan produksi susu adalah penyakit radang ambing atau mastitis. Mastitis merupakan kasus yang sering dijumpai pada usaha peternakan sapi perah. Penyebab mastitis subklinis pada sapi perah yang paling sering terdeteksi adalah *Staphylococcus aureus*, beberapa jenis bakteri lain seperti *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Escherichia coli* dan jamur *Candida*. Pengobatan yang dilakukan pada kasus mastitis di lapangan berupa pemberian antibiotika secara langsung ke ambing. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui sensitivitas *Staphylococcus sp* isolat Susu Sapi Perah Koperasi Peternak Sapi Bandung Utara (KPSBU) terhadap penisilin, gentamisin, kloramfenikol, ampicillin, amoksisilin dan tetrasiklin.

Sepuluh isolat *Staphylococcus sp* diidentifikasi ulang dengan mengkultur *Staphylococcus sp* pada plat agar darah (PAD), pewarnaan Gram, uji katalase, kultur pada MSA, uji koagulase, uji VP dan uji gula-gula. Uji sensitivitasnya terhadap antibiotik menggunakan metode difusi disk Kirby-Bauer. Isolat *Staphylococcus sp* di kultur pada *Mueller-Hinton Agar* (MHA), selanjutnya diletakkan disk antibiotika di atas permukaan agar, di inkubasi pada suhu 37⁰C selama 24 jam. Hasil pengukuran zona inhibisi yang terbentuk dibandingkan dengan tabel standart *Kirby-Bauer*.

Hasil uji dari sepuluh isolat *Staphylococcus sp*, sensitif terhadap gentamisin, kloramfenikol, ampicilin dan amoksisilin (100%), penisilin (70%) dan tetrasiklin (30%). Resistensi *Staphylococcus sp* terhadap gentamisin, kloramfenikol, ampicilin, amoksisilin dan penisilin (0%), tetrasiklin (70%) dan resistensi intermediet penisilin (30%).

Kata kunci : mastitis, sensitivitas, antibiotika, *Staphylococcus sp*

ABSTRACT

SENSITIVITY TEST OF *Staphylococcus sp* ISOLATE KOPERASI PETERNAK SAPI BANDUNG UTARA (KPSBU) DAIRY CATTLE TO SOME ANTIBIOTICS

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Milk is a highly preferred growing media for microorganisms. One of the barriers increase milk production is an inflammatory disease of the udder or mastitis. Mastitis is a case that is often found in dairy farm. The most frequently bacteria detected that causing subclinical mastitis in dairy cows is *Staphylococcus aureus* and another bacteria such as *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Escherichia coli* and fungus *Candida*. The treatment that has been done in the case of mastitis in the fields was by giving antibiotics directly into the udder. This study is aimed to determine the sensitivity of *Staphylococcus sp.* isolates from Dairy Milk Koperasi Peternak Sapi Bandung Utara (KPSBU) to penicillin, gentamicin, chloramphenicol, ampicillin, amoxicillin and tetracycline.

Ten isolates of *Staphylococcus sp.* were identified again by culturing *Staphylococcus sp.* isolates on blood agar plates (PAD) then continued with Gram staining, catalase test, cultured MSA, coagulase test, VP test and carbohydrate test. The antibiotic sensitivity test are using the Kirby-Bauer disc diffusion method. *Staphylococcus sp.* isolates were cultured on Mueller-Hinton Agar (MHA), and then put the antibiotic discs on agar, incubated at temperature 37°C for 24 hours. The results from measurements of inhibition zones were compared to Kirby-Bauer standard tables.

The results from ten isolates of *Staphylococcus sp.* were sensitive to gentamicin, chloramphenicol, ampicillin and amoxicillin (100%), penicillin (70%) and tetracycline (30%). Resistance *Staphylococcus sp* to gentamicin, chloramphenicol, ampicillin, amoxicillin and penicillin (0%), tetracycline (70%) and intermediate resistance penicillin (30%).

Keywords : mastitis, sensitivity, antibiotic, *Staphylococcus sp*