

Analisis Keberadaan Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci di Sungai Ciliwung = Occurance of Vancomycin Resistant Enterococci At Ciliwung River

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Abstrak

Keberadaan bakteri Enterococci dan Vancomycin Resistance Enterococci (VRE) di air sungai dapat menyebabkan infeksi apabila terpapar pada manusia. Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk menganalisis konsentrasi bakteri Total Enterococci di Sungai Ciliwung dan menganalisis konsentrasi Vancomycin Resistance Enterococci (VRE) dan rasionya terhadap Total Enterococci (TE) dari hasil uji konfirmasi dengan Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST) menggunakan metode disk diffusion di Sungai Ciliwung. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rata – rata TE sebesar 129,67 CFU/100 mL dan 153,33 CFU/100 mL untuk intake IPA Kedung Halang dan intake IPA Legong. Hasil konsentrasi VRE terkonfirmasi dengan menggunakan metode AST menunjukkan presumptive VRE yang hasilnya tidak semua resistant. Konsentrasi VRE terkonfirmasi diperoleh dari hasil konsentrasi rata – rata VRE di intake IPA Kedung Halang sebesar $1,111 \times 10^3$ CFU/100 mL dan intake IPA Legong sebesar 0 CFU/100 mL. Rasio VRE yang menunjukkan intake IPA Kedung Halang (27,10%) lebih besar dibandingkan dengan intake IPA Legong (0%).

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The presence of Enterococci bacteria that live in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Enterococci bacteria can cause various infections, one example is urinary tract infection (UTI). This study has the aim of analyzing the concentration of Total Enterococci bacteria in the Ciliwung River and analyzing the concentration of Vancomycin Resistance Enterococci (VRE) and its ratio to Total Enterococci from the results of the confirmation test with the Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST) using the disk diffusion method in the Ciliwung River. The method used in this study is for the concentration of total Enterococci using the membrane filtration method and the test results confirmed VRE with the Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test (AST) using the disk diffusion method. The results of the research that has been done show the average TE is Kedung Halang IPA intake 129.67 CFU/100 mL and Legong IPA intake 153.33 CFU/100 mL. The results of confirmed presumptive VRE using the AST method show presumptive VRE whose results are not all resistant. The confirmed VRE ratio was obtained from the results of the average VRE concentration at Kedung Halang IPA intake of 1.111×10^3 CFU/100 mL and Legong IPA intake of 0 CFU/100 mL. VRE ratio that shows Kedung Halang IPA intake (27.10%) greater than the Legong IPA intake (0%).