

## INTISARI

**FARIZAH, NORMA. 2016. PERBANDINGAN SENSITIVITAS BAKTERI *Salmonella typhi* ISOLAT PASIEN DEMAM TIFOID DAN KULTUR MURNI TERHADAP BEBERAPA ANTIBIOTIK DI LABORATORIUM. TUGAS AKHIR. PROGRAM STUDI D-IV ANALIS KESEHATAN. FAKULTAS ILMU KESEHATAN, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI**

Demam tifoid merupakan salah satu penyakit infeksi yang menjadi masalah dalam bidang kesehatan di Indonesia dan negara berkembang lainnya. Demam tifoid timbul akibat dari infeksi oleh bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. *Salmonella typhi* dapat dihambat pertumbuhannya dengan menggunakan antibiotik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan hasil uji sensitivitas beberapa antibiotik terhadap bakteri *Salmonella typhi* pada isolasi pasien demam tifoid dan kultur murni di laboratorium.

*Salmonella typhi* diisolasi dari darah pasien tersangka demam tifoid di salah satu Rumah Sakit di kawasan Surakarta. Kultur murni bakteri *Salmonella typhi* yang berasal dari Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta. Uji sensitivitas antibiotik terhadap bakteri *Salmonella typhi* menggunakan metode difusi. Data diameter zona hambat antibiotik (mm) dan tingkat kepekaan antibiotik dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan metode *Anova Two Way*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa uji sensitivitas terhadap bakteri *Salmonella typhi* dari isolat pasien demam tifoid resisten (R) terhadap amoksisillin, dan sensitif (S) terhadap trimetoprim, kloramfenikol, gentamisin, siprofloksasin, sedangkan dari kultur murni sensitif (S) terhadap trimetoprim, kloramfenikol, gentamisin, amoksisillin, siprofloksasin. Diameter zona hambat dari isolat pasien lebih kecil dari pada kultur murni.

---

Kata kunci: uji sensitivitas, *Salmonella typhi*, antibiotik

## ABSTRACT

**FARIZAH, NORMA. 2016. THE COMPARISON OF SENSITIVITY *Salmonella typhi* BACTERIA IN ISOLATE OF PATIENTS WITH TYPHOID FEVER AND PURE CULTURE ON SOME ANTIBIOTICS AT LABORATORY. UNDERGRADUATE THESIS. THE STUDY PROGRAM OF FOUR-YEAR DIPLOMA (D-IV) IN MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY. THE FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES. SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY.**

Typhoid fever is one of infectious diseases which can cause many problems in Indonesia and other developing countries. This fever occurs as a result of infections triggered by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. The growth of *Salmonella typhi* can be inhibited using antibiotics. This study aims at investigating whether there is a difference in sensitivity test of some antibiotics on *Salmonella typhi* bacteria in isolate of patients with typhoid fever and pure culture in laboratory.

*Salmonella typhi* bacteria were isolated from the blood of typhoid fever suspects at one of hospitals in Surakarta. Pure cultures of *Salmonella typhi* bacteria were obtained from Microbiological Laboratory of Setia Budi University. Sensitivity test of antibiotics on *Salmonella typhi* bacteria used diffusion method. Data of antibiotics of inhibition zone diameter (mm) and sensitivity level of antibiotics were analyzed statistically using Two-Way Anova test.

The research results demonstrate that the sensitivity test on *Salmonella typhi* bacteria in isolate of patients with typhoid fever shows resistance (R) towards amoxicillin and sensitivity (S) towards trimethoprim, chloramphenicol, gentamicin, ciprofloxacin. Meanwhile, pure culture shows sensitivity (S) towards trimethoprim, chloramphenicol, gentamicin, amoxicillin, ciprofloxacin. The diameter of inhibition zone of patient isolate is smaller than that of pure culture.

---

Keywords: sensitivity test, *Salmonella typhi*, antibiotics.