

INTISARI

SAPUTRO, B, T., 2019, IDENTIFIKASI MIKROBA PADA KRIM PEMUTIH WAJAH TANPA IZIN EDAR DAN UJI SENSITIVITASNYA TERHADAP BEBERAPA ANTIBIOTIK, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Krim pemutih wajah bertujuan untuk depigmentasi kulit. Peredaran krim pemutih wajah tanpa izin edar, dikhawatirkan berbahaya bagi konsumen karena keamanan dan kualitasnya kurang terjamin. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui kelayakan produk berdasarkan uji mikrobiologis sesuai dengan standart BPOM, dan sensitivitas bakteri hasil identifikasi terhadap beberapa antibiotik, diantaranya amipisilin, vankomisin, klindamisin, gentamisin, siprofloksasin, meropenem, dan piperasilin-tazobaktam.

Metode yang digunakan yaitu “*Standart Plate Count*” untuk menghitung jumlah total mikroba, serta metode identifikasi untuk menentukan mikroba patogen yang dipersyaratkan. Uji sensitivitas menggunakan metode difusi cakram dibandingkan dengan kontrol serta CLSI 2017.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 10 sampel krim pemutih wajah tanpa izin edar, terdapat 2 sampel yang tidak memenuhi syarat mikrobiologis, yaitu sampel D nilai ALT sebesar $2,7 \times 10^5$ koloni/gram lebih besar dari 10^3 koloni/gram, dan terkontaminasi *Staphylococcus aureus*, sedangkan sampel H nilai AKK sebesar $2,1 \times 10^5$ koloni/gram lebih besar dari 10^3 koloni/gram, dan terkontaminasi *Candida albicans*. Hasil uji sensitivitas menunjukkan *Staphylococcus aureus* pada sampel D sensitif terhadap antibiotik amipisilin, vankomisin, klindamisin, dan gentamisin.

Kata kunci: krim pemutih wajah, uji mikrobiologis, identifikasi mikroba, uji sensitivitas

ABSTRACT

SAPUTRO, B, T., 2018, MICROBIAL IDENTIFICATION IN FACE WHITENING CREAMS WITHOUT MARKETING AUTHORIZATION AND TEST SENSITIVITY TO ANTIBIOTICS, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY SURAKARTA.

A face whitening cream aimed at skin depigmentation. Circulation of facial whitening creams without marketing authorization, it is feared dangerous for consumers because of the security and quality is not guaranteed. The purpose of the study was to determine the feasibility of the product based on microbiological tests in accordance with BPOM standards, and the sensitivity of bacteria identified by several antibiotics, including ampicillin, vancomycin, clindamycin, gentamicin, ciprofloxacin, meropenem, and piperacillin-tazobactam.

The method used is "Standard Plate Count" to calculate the total number of microbes, as well as the identification method to determine the pathogenic microbes required. Sensitivity tests using disc diffusion methods compared to controls and CLSI 2017.

The results showed that from 10 samples of face whitening cream without marketing authorization, there were 2 samples that did not meet the microbiological requirements, namely sample D ALT value of $2,7 \times 10^5$ colonies/gram more than 10^3 colonies/gram, and contaminated with *Staphylococcus aureus*, while the H sample AKK value was $2,1 \times 10^5$ colonies/gram more than 10^3 colonies/gram, and contaminated with *Candida albicans*. The sensitivity test results showed that *Staphylococcus aureus* in sample D was sensitive to ampicillin, vancomycin, clindamycin, and gentamicin antibiotics.

Keywords: face whitening cream, microbiological tests, microbial identification, sensitivity test