

## ABSTRAK

Nama : Chyntia Yuliawati  
Program Studi : Farmasi  
Judul : Isolasi, Karakterisasi dan Uji Sensitivitas Bakteri *Escherichia coli* pada Air dari Saluran Tanah Baru di Wilayah ISTN Jagakarsa terhadap Beberapa Antibiotik

Kondisi saluran Tanah Baru yang dijadikan tempat pembuangan air limbah dan sampah, menyebabkan kontaminasi dengan bakteri *fecal Coliform*. *Escherichia coli* merupakan bagian dari kelompok *fecal Coliform* dan indikator kontaminasi lingkungan. Selama beberapa dekade terakhir, *E. coli* yang resisten telah meningkat pesat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi *E. coli* yang terdapat pada air dari Saluran Tanah Baru, yang kemudian mengetahui karakteristik dan tingkat sensitivitasnya terhadap antibiotik amoksilin, tetrasiplin, kloramfenikol dan siprofloxasin. Sampel air diambil berdasarkan waktu yang berbeda, pagi, siang dan sore. Isolasi *E. coli* dilakukan dengan menggunakan media *Lactose Broth* (LB) dan *Chromogenic Coliform Agar* (CCA), karakterisasi *E. coli* dilakukan dengan uji biokimia, dan uji sensitivitas antibiotik dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode difusi cakram pada media *Mueller Hinton Agar* (MHA). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, *E. coli* yang diisolasi dari air yang berasal dari saluran Tanah Baru 25% resisten terhadap amoksilin dan tetrasiplin, sedangkan terhadap kloramfenikol dan siprofloxasin 100% sensitif.

Kata kunci: saluran air, *Escherichia coli*, isolasi, karakterisasi, resistensi.

## ABSTRACT

Name : Chyntia Yuliawati  
Study Program : Farmasi  
Title : Isolation, Characterization and Sensitivity Test of *Escherichia coli* Bacteria in Water from Tanah Baru Channels in the Region of ISTN Jagakarsa against Some Antibiotics

The condition of the Tanah Baru channels which is used as a wastewater disposal site and the presence of landfills, causes contamination with fecal *Coliform* bacteria. *Escherichia coli* is part of the *Coliform* fecal group and an indicator of environmental contamination. Over the past few decades, resistant *E. coli* has increased rapidly. This study aims to isolate *E. coli* found in water from the Tanah Baru channels, which then to know the characteristics and level of sensitivity to antibiotics amoxicillin, tetracycline, chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin. Water samples are taken based on different times, morning, afternoon and evening, to determine *E. coli* contamination based on the frequency of life activities that occur. Isolation of *E. coli* was carried out using Lactose Broth (LB) and Chromogenic Coliform Agar (CCA) media, characterization of *E. coli* was carried out by biochemical tests, and antibiotic sensitivity tests were carried out using disk diffusion methods on Mueller Hinton Agar (MHA) media. The results showed that *E. coli* isolated from water originating from the Tanah Baru water channel was 25% resistant to amoxicillin and tetracycline, whereas chloramphenicol and ciprofloxacin were 100% sensitive.

Keywords: water channel, *Escherichia coli*, isolation, characterization, resistance.