PATTERNS OF NON BETA LACTAM ANTIBIOTIC RESISTENCE IN
Escherichia coli ISOLATED FORM DAIRY FARM IN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Milk is one of the food material which has a very high quality because it contains of nutrients. The high contain of nutrition in milk causes the grow of the microba well. Escherichia coli has been formulated as an indicator of the milk quality. Escherichia coli is flora normal which is found in human and animal's intestines. Escherichiacoli know non pathogen and pathogen strains. Human and animal that are infected by Escherichia coli must be cured using antibiotic. The usage of antibiotic in long term can cause resistancy. This research explains about the resistance pattern of non beta laktam antibiotic which were isolated from milk in the dairy farms of Surabaya. From 40 samples taken there are 20 samples were contaminated by Escherichia coli which were then planted in Eosin Methylen Blue Agar and confirmed with indol Test. The Escherichia coli are tested using diffuse disc method uses non beta laktam antibiotic such as Tetracycline, Sulfomanida, Kanamicin and Eritromicin. The isolates of Escherichia coli from Kaliwaron, Kenjeran and Kebraon dairy farms were resistance to Tetracycline, Sulfonamide and Eritromicin. The isolates of Escherichia coli from Wonocolo dairy farm were resistance to Tetracycline, Sulfonamide, Kanamicin and Eritromicin.

Key words: Milk, Escherichia coli, Resistance, Antibiotic.