

**PROFILE CHARACTERISTICS ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE  
OF *Escherichia coli* ISOLATED FROM CHICKEN MEAT  
FROM SEVERAL MARKET IN SURABAYA**

Nikita Mundi

**ABSTRACT**

*Escherichia coli* is a normal flora bacteria of the gastrointestinal tract of human and animals, but it can be pathogenic in certain circumstances due to the change of environment. *E.coli* as pathogenic bacteria causes diarrhea in human as well as in animals. This study aimed to know the antibiotic resistance profile of the *E.coli* isolated from chicken meat from several markets in Surabaya. The study was conducted using five antibiotics, which will be tested for its sensitivity to know the susceptibility level of *E.coli* against antibiotics. The study was done by bacteriological and identification of 23 chicken drumstick samples using *Brilliant Green Bile Broth* ( BGBB ), *Eosyn Methylene Blue Agar* ( EMBA ), Indol and biochemicals test. The *E.coli* identified isolates than tested for its sensitivity to five antibiotics such as Ampicillin, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Erythromycin and Penicillin. Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) examination was done to identify gen *shv*. The result of study showed that 19 (82.6%) isolates out of 23 samples were identified as *E.coli*. The profile of antibiotic resistance of *E.coli* isolates were 19 (100%) samples resistant to erythromycin. There were five (26%) resistant samples against chloramphenicol, 18 (95%) samples resistant to penicillin, five (26%) samples resistant to ciprofloxacin and nine (47%) samples resistant to ampicillin. Total of two *E.coli* has *shv* with length 450bp. It concluded that two out of 19 *E.coli* isolates were ESBL isolates having *shv*.

**Key words:** *Escherichia coli*, antibiotic resistance, Ampicillin, *shv*, Polymerase Chain Reaction