UJI SENSITIVITAS ISOLAT BAKTERI *Propionibacterium acnes* TERHADAP PEMBERIAN ANTIBIOTIK TETRASIKLIN, DOKSISIKLIN, KLINDAMISIN, DAN ERITROMISIN

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Abstrak

Propionibacterium acnes merupakan salah satu bakteri terpenting penyebab *acne vulgaris*. *Acne vulgaris* adalah penyakit kulit obstruktif kronik yang mengenai unit pilosebasea pada kulit dengan prevalensi cukup tinggi berkisar antara 47-90% selama masa remaja. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji sensitivitas isolat *P. acnes* terhadap antibiotik tetrasiklin, doksisiklin, klindamisin, dan eritromisin. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental dengan teknik pengambilan sampel bersifat *purposive sampling*. Sampel didapatkan dari lesi penderita *acne vulgaris* yang belum pernah mendapat pengobatan sebelumnya dalam rentang waktu 30 hari selama penelitian berjalan. Sampel tersebut dikultur pada media Agar Darah dan diinkubasi pada kondisi aerob selama 2 hari. Uji antibiotik dilakukan menggunakan media *Mueller-Hinton Agar* selama 24 jam dalam kondisi aerob. Sensitivitas bakteri diukur dari zona bening di sekeliling *paper disk*. Berdasarkan diameter zona hambat yang terbentuk, sensitivitas tertinggi terdapat pada tetrasiklin (70%) dan doksisiklin (80%). Sedangkan resistensi tertinggi terdapat pada klindamisin (100%) dan eritromisin (70%). Disimpulkan bahwa tetrasiklin dan doksisiklin lebih efektif dalam menghambat pertumbuhan isolat *P. acnes* dari pada klindamisin dan eritromisin.

Kata Kunci : *Propionibacterium acnes*, *Acne Vulgaris*, Sensitivitas, Resistensi, Antibiotik

SENSITIVITY TEST OF *Propionibacterium acnes* BACTERIA ON GIVING TETRACYCLINE, DOXYCYCLINE, CLINDAMYCIN, AND ERYTHROMYCIN

Propionibacterium acnes constitutes one of an important bacteria caused acne vulgaris. Acne vulgaris is a chronic obstructive skin disease in pilosebaceous units with high prevalence for about 47-90% in adolescent. The purpose of this study was to put the test of sensitivity of *P. acnes* bacteria to tetracycline, doxycycline, clindamycin, and erythromycin antibiotic. This study was experimental with purposive sampling methode. Samples obtained from sufferers lesions that have never received treatment earlier in the stretches of time 30 days during the study. The samples were cultured in the Blood Agar and incubated in aerobic conditions for 2 days. The antibiotic test was done used Muller-Hinton Agar media for 24 hours in aerobic conditions. The sensitivity of bacteri was measured from the clear zone surrounding the paper disk. Based on the diameter of the inhibitory zones formed, the high sensitivity was observed to tetracycline (70%) and doxycycline (80%). High resistance was observed to clindamycin (100%) and erythromycin (70%). Inferential that tetracycline and doxycycline are more effective than clindamycin and erythromycin in inhibiting development of *P. acnes* isolate.

Keywords: *Propionibacterium acnes*, Acne Vulgaris, Sensitivity, Resistance, Antibiotics