# Daya hambat kasa Ber-Framycetin terhadap bakteri Acinetobacter Baumannii secara In Vitro dibandingkan dengan kasa berparafin = The comparison of in vitro inhibitory effect between framycetin gauze dressing and paraffin gauze dressing towards acinetobacter baumannii

Felicia Sesi Herdian, author



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Abstrak

Acinetobacter baumannii adalah bakteri kokobasil Gram negatif yang sering menjadi penyebab infeksi di rumah sakit. Belum diketahui apakah kasa ber-framycetin yang sering digunakan untuk perawatan luka dapat digunakan pada pencegahan luka yang dirawat di rumah sakit, misalnya luka paska operasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membandingkan daya hambat kasa ber-framycetin dengan kasa berparafin terhadap bakteri Acinetobacter baumannii secara in vitro. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain eksperimental secara in vitro dengan mengamati daya hambat kasa yang mengandung framycetin terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri Acinetobacter baumannii dibandingkan dengan kasa berparafin. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada Juli 2014—Juni 2015 di Laboratorium Departemen Mikrobiologi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia. Daya hambat kasa uji dinilai dengan cara melakukan penghitungan koloni yang tumbuh (CFU/mL), selama waktu pemaparan 0, 30 menit, 2, 4, 6, dan 24 jam. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan program SPSS 20.0 for windows dengan uji Kruskal-Wallis dan uji Mann-Whitney untuk analisis Post Hoc. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa kasa ber-framycetin memiliki daya hambat pada waktu pemaparan selama 30 menit, 2 jam, 4 jam, 6 jam dan 24 jam. Secara statistik, daya hambat kasa ber-framycetin bermakna pada waktu pemaparan selama 30 menit. Kasa berparafin memiliki daya hambat pada waktu pemaparan 4 jam, 6 jam, dan 24 jam, yang secara statistik tidak bermakna. Daya hambat kasa ber-framycetin dan daya hambat kasa berparafin tidak berbeda bermakna secara statistik terhadap pertumbuhan koloni bakteri Acinetobacter baumannii secara in vitro pada seluruh waktu pemaparan.

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Acinetobacter baumannii is a Gram negatif cocobacil bacteria which often cause infection in the hospital. It is not yet known if framycetin gauze dressing, which is usually used in wound care management, can be used to prevent infection of sound in hospital such as post-surgical wound. The aim of this research was to compare the in vitro inhibitory effect of framycetin gauze dressing with paraffin gauze dressing towards Acinetobacter baumannii. This in vitro experimental research was done by observing the comparison of inhibitory effect towards Acinetobacter baumannii growth between framycetin gauze dressing and paraffin gauze dressing. The data were collected from July 2014—June 2015 in Laboratory of Microbiology Department of Faculty of Medicine Universitas Indonesia. The inhibitory effect was measured by counting the growth of Acinetobacter baumannii (CFU/mL), during six exposure times (0, 30 minutes, 2, 4, 6, and 24 hours). All results were statistically analysed by SPSS 20.0 for windows by using Kruskal-Wallis test and Mann-Whitney test for the Post Hoc analysis. The result showed that the inhibitory effect of framycetin gauze dressing was noted at 30 minutes, 2, 4, 6, and 24 hours. Its inhibitory effect was statistically significant at 30 minutes. The inhibitory effect of paraffin gauze dressing was noted at 4, 6, and 24 hours. However, statistically there was no significant inhibitory effect of paraffin gauze dressing noted at all exposure times. It was noted that there was no statistically significant difference in inhibitory effect towards

Acinetobacter baumannii growth in vitro between framycetin gauze dressing and paraffin gauze dressing at any exposure time.