

**ABSTRACT  
(ARTICLE RESUME)**

**AMPICILLIN SENSITIVITY TEST TO  
*Escherichia coli* bacteria**

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Bacterial resistance to antibiotics is a natural phenomenon. The danger of antibiotic resistance is one of the problems that occur in the world of animal husbandry, resulting in losses for farmers. The occurrence of antibiotic resistance can be caused by the use of antibiotics in animals as a growth booster which contributes to the occurrence of antibiotic resistance. Ampicillin is a type of penicillin class of antibiotics that is reported to be resistant to *Escherichia coli*. Besides being cheap, ampicillin is very easy to obtain.

This study aims to determine the sensitivity of the antibiotic ampicillin in inhibiting *E. coli*. The sensitivity method of the Ampicillin test for *Escherichia coli* uses the Kirby-Bauer method.

The results in the first journal article were that there were 13 samples that were resistant with an inhibition zone diameter of 4-9 mm. The results in the second article showed that *E. coli* O157:H7 was resistant (20%), intermediate (60%) and sensitive (20%) to ampicillin. The results in the third article showed that *E. coli* O157:H7 was resistant (80%) and sensitive (20%) to the antibiotic ampicillin. The conclusion from the resume research of this article is that *E. coli* is resistant to sensitive to ampicillin.