ABSTRACT

(LITERATURE REVIEW)

ANTIBIOTICS OF CEFIXIME SENSITIVITY Escherichia coli BACTERIA

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Microorganisms that harm humans (cause disease) are Escherichia coli bacteria. One of the treatments used to treat infectious diseases caused by bacteria is to give antibiotics. The purpose of this study was to determine the ability of the antibiotic cefixime to inhibit Escherichia coli bacteria. This research method is based on literature reviews from 3 national journals. In the first literature using the disc diffusion method seen from the clear zone formed, with the result that the antibiotic cefixime has an inhibition zone diameter of 16 mm at a concentration of 100 mg. This indicates that cefixime has a strong inhibitory and sensitivity to E. Coli bacteria. Then in the second literature using the disc diffusion method, with the results obtained the diameter of the Cefixime inhibition zone against E. coli of 8 00 - 12.67 mm which indicates that E. coli is resistant. In the third literature, the antibiotic resistance test was carried out using the Kirby Bauer disc diffusion method with the result that the Cefixime inhibition zone diameter against E. coli was <15 mm and 16-18 mm at a concentration of 5µg/ml. From the results of the study (Literature Review) it was concluded that the antibiotic cefixime could inhibit E. coli bacteria with the diameter of the inhibition zone formed in article 1 of 16 mm with a concentration of 100 mg, in article 2 of 8.00 - 12.67 mm with a concentration of 30 g, and in article 3 of <15mm and 16-18 mm the concentration was 5 g/ml. The conclusion of this study (Literature Review) is that cefixime antibiotics can inhibit E. coli bacteria in certain concentrations

Keywords: Iinfection, antibiotics, cefixime, Escherichia coli, inhibition test