

The Equality Test of Ceftriaxone Anti-Bacterial Effect and Ethanol Extract of Ant Plant (*Myermecodia pendens* Merr. and L. M Perry) to MRSA

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Abstract : MRSA is an important nosocomial pathogen in the world. Therefore, the prevention and effort to control MRSA is still very important to conduct. One of the preventions of MRSA, which have been reported by several studies, is Ceftriaxone and Ethanol Extract of Ant Plant. This research is an experimental test to determine the potency of MRSA's anti-bacterial with Ceftriaxone (30 µg) and Ethanol Extract of Ant Plant (13 mg/ml) based on inhibition zone on LAB (Lempeng Agar Biasa). The size of inhibition zone that is formed on Ceftriaxone is adjusted with CSLI criteria, which ≥ 21 mm of inhibition zone is called sensitive; ≤ 13 mm is called resistance and between 14-20 mm is called intermediate. This research is conducted three times. Comparative test between Ceftriaxone and Ethanol Extract of Ant Plant is analyzed by Mann Whitney's statistic method. The Result of Ceftriaxone anti-bacterial potency shows the variety of inhibition zone. Ceftriaxone forms approximately 16,5-20 mm with average 18,22mm of inhibition zone that make Ceftriaxone's criteria to MRSA's inhibition is intermediate. Anti-bacterial potency of Ethanol Extract of Ant Plant is about 0,5-2 mm with average 1,17 mm of inhibition zone that prove MRSA is sensitive to Ant Plant. The conclusion of this research shows that Ceftriaxone is intermediate to MRSA's inhibition, while MRSA is sensitive to Ethanol Extract of Ant Plant, which at the end; it creates different potency of anti-bacterial between Ceftriaxone and Ethanol Extract of Ant Plant.

Keywords : MRSA, ceftriaxone, ant plant, CSLI, mann whitney

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