

**POTENSI AKTIVITAS ANTI BAKTERI GENTAMISIN BONE CEMENT  
POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE (PMMA) TERHADAP  
KULTUR STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS**



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## ABSTRACT

### POTENTIAL OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF GENTAMICIN LOADED BONE CEMENT POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE (PMMA) AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS CULTURE

By

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Bone cement *Polymethyl methacrylate* (PMMA) combined with gentamicin is one of the most widely used in the management of chronic osteomyelitis. This study aims to determine the potential antibacterial activity of gentamicin bone cement (PMMA) against *Staphylococcus aureus* culture with an assessment of Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC).

This research was done using dilution technique with completely randomized design.. The gentamicin concentration of bone cement was divided into several groups; 20%, 10%, 5%, 2.5%, 1.25%, and 0% (control). Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) were determined by counting the number of growing bacterial colonies in each concentration. The data was statistically analyzed by One-way ANOVA test and Post-Hoc LSD test.

The study showed that gentamicin loaded bone cement with concentration 20%, 10%, 5%, 2.5%, 1.25% had an inhibitory effect on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*. The MBC from gentamicin loaded bone cement was 1,25% while the MIC cannot be identified.. This study shows that the combination of gentamicin and bone cement does not interfere with gentamicin activity in killing bacteria due to the polymerization process of heat-producing by bone cement. This research concludes that the combination of several concentrations of gentamicin with bone cement has a bactericidal effect on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

**Keywords :** Antibacterial, Gentamicin, Bone Cement, *Staphylococcus aureus*

## ABSTRAK

### POTENSI AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI GENTAMISIN *BONE CEMENT POLYMETHYL METHACRYLATE (PMMA)* TERHADAP KULTUR *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS*

Oleh

Kaharudin

*Bone cement Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA)* yang dikombinasikan dengan gentamisin merupakan salah satu yang terbanyak digunakan dalam tatalaksana osteomielitis kronik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui potensi aktivitas antibakteri gentamisin *bone cement* (PMMA) terhadap kultur *Staphylococcus aureus* dengan penilaian Kadar Hambat Minimal (KHM) dan Kadar Bunuh Minimal (KBM).

Penelitian potensi aktivitas antibakteri gentamisin *bone cement* (PMMA) terhadap kultur *Staphylococcus aureus* dilakukan dengan teknik dilusi dan menggunakan desain Rancangan Acak Lengkap. Konsentrasi gentamisin terhadap *bone cement* dibagi dalam berbagai kelompok yaitu 20%, 10%, 5%, 2,5%, 1,25%, dan 0% (kontrol). Nilai KHM dan KBM ditentukan dengan menghitung jumlah koloni bakteri yang tumbuh dari masing-masing konsentrasi. Hasil penelitian dianalisis secara statistik dengan uji One-way ANOVA dan Post-Hoc LSD.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kombinasi *bone cement* dengan gentamisin 20%, 10%, 5%, 2,5%, 1,25% dapat menghambat pertumbuhan *Staphylococcus aureus*. Nilai KBM kombinasi *bone cement* dengan gentamisin berada pada konsentrasi 1,25%, sedangkan untuk KHM tidak dapat diidentifikasi. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kombinasi gentamisin dengan *bone cement* tidak mengganggu aktivitas gentamisin dalam membunuh kuman karena proses polimerisasi *bone cement* yang menghasilkan panas. Dari penelitian diperoleh hasil bahwa kombinasi berbagai konsentrasi gentamisin dengan *bone cement* memiliki efek bakterisidal terhadap pertumbuhan *Staphylococcus aureus*.

**Kata kunci :** Antibakteri, Gentamisin, *Bone Cement*, *Staphylococcus aureus*