

ABSTRAK

Bakteri merupakan mikroorganisme ber sel tunggal yang berukuran sangat kecil dan diantaranya dapat ditemukan di dalam tubuh manusia. Untuk mendapatkan mikroorganisme yang tepat diperlukan isolasi dan identifikasi terhadap bakteri. Beberapa alat yang telah dipakai atau telah dikembangkan untuk mengidentifikasi salahsatunya menggunakan alat Vitex 2 compact. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kemampuan alat Vitex 2 compact dalam mengidentifikasi bakteri.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan mengumpulkan data sekunder dari RSUD Pasar Minggu bulan Januari - Desember 2023. Populasi sampel penelitian ini adalah data pasien berupa bahan pemeriksaan yang dilakukan isolasi dan identifikasi menggunakan alat Vitex 2 compact sebanyak 1.297 sampel. Spesies yang dapat diidentifikasi pada kurun waktu tersebut adalah *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sebanyak 322, *Escherichia coli* sebanyak 230, dan paling jarang di dapatkan yaitu *Aerococcus viridans*, *Alcaligenes faecalis*, *Salmonella typhi*, berdasarkan spesimen pemeriksaan diperoleh spesimen sputum bakteri terbanyak adalah *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sebanyak 148, pada spesimen pus bakteri terbanyak adalah *Escherichia coli* sebanyak 96, pada spesimen ujung ETT bakteri terbanyak adalah *Klebsiella pneumoniae* sebanyak 82, pada spesimen darah bakteri terbanyak adalah *Staphylococcus hominis* sebanyak 59, dan pada spesimen urin bakteri terbanyak adalah *Escherichia coli* sebanyak 56.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan, dapat disimpulkan bahwa alat Vitex 2 compact mampu mengidentifikasi spesies bakteri dari berbagai sumber bahan pemeriksaan.

Kata kunci : Bakteri, Identifikasi bakteri, Isolasi bakteri, *Vitex 2 compact*
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ABSTRACT

Bacteria are single-celled microorganisms that are very small in size and can be found in the human body. To obtain the right microorganisms, isolation and identification of bacteria are required. Some of the tools that have been used or have been developed to identify one of them are using the Vitex 2 compact tool. The purpose of this study was to determine the ability of the Vitex 2 compact tool to identify bacteria.

*This study was conducted by collecting secondary data from Pasar Minggu Regional Hospital from January to December 2023. The sample population of this study was patient data in the form of examination materials that were isolated and identified using the Vitex 2 compact tool as many as 1,297 samples. The species that could be identified during that period were *Klebsiella pneumoniae* as many as 322, *Escherichia coli* as many as 230, and the least frequently found were *Aerococcus viridans*, *Alcaligenes faecalis*, *Salmonella typhi*, based on the examination specimens obtained the most bacterial sputum specimens were *Klebsiella pneumoniae* as many as 148, in pus specimens the most bacteria were *Escherichia coli* as many as 96, in ETT tip specimens the most bacteria were *Klebsiella pneumoniae* as many as 82, in blood specimens the most bacteria were *Staphylococcus hominis* as many as 59, and in urine specimens the most bacteria were *Escherichia coli* as many as 56.*

It can be concluded that the Vitex 2 compact tool is able to identify bacterial species from various sources of examination materials.

Keywords: Bacteria, Bacterial identification, Bacterial isolation, Vitex 2 compact

Bibliography: 34

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