

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

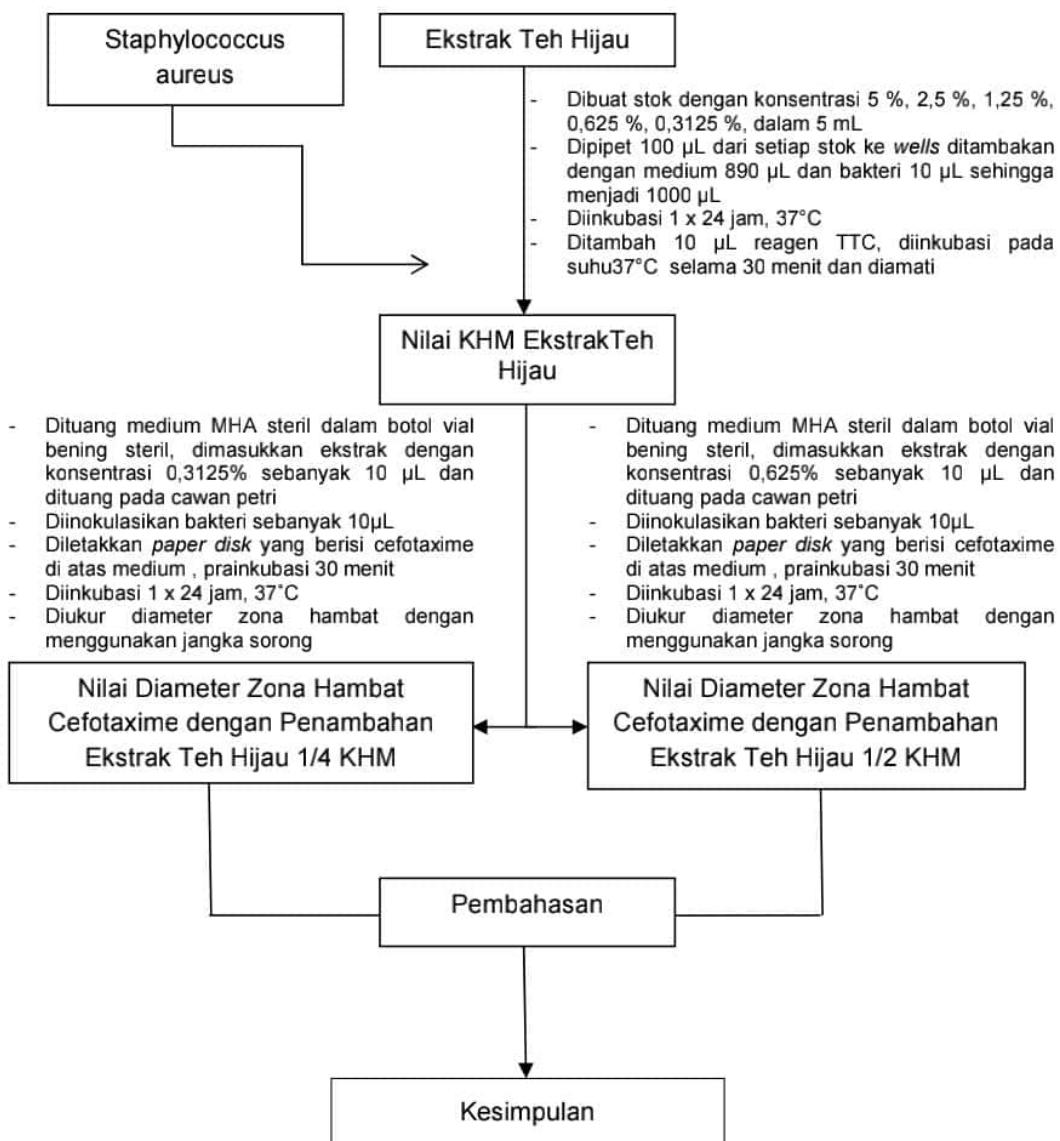
- Ainiah N., Sartini., Herlina Rante., dan Mufidah 2018. Efek Ekstrak Teh Hijau (*Camelia sinensis* L.) Dalam Memodulasi Aktivitas Amoxicillin Terhadap Bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Universitas Hasanuddin. Makassar
- Alamsyah AN. 2006. Taklukkan Penyakit dengan Teh Hijau. Jakarta: PT. Agromedia Pustaka
- Araghizadeh, A., Kohanteb, J., dan Fani, M.M. 2013. Inhibitory Activity of Green Tea (*Camellia sinensis*) Extract on Some Clinically Isolated Cariogenic and Periodontopathic Bacteria. *Medical Principles and Practice*.22:368-372.
- Archana, S dan Abraham, J. 2011. Comparative Analysis of Antimicrobial Activity of Leaf Extracts from Fresh Green Tea, Commercial Green Tea and Black Tea on Pathogens. *Journal of Applied Pharmaceutical Science*. 01(08): 149 -152.
- Balouri, M., Sadiki, M., Ibnsouda, S.K. 2016. Method For In Vitro Evaluating Antimicrobial Activity: A Review. *Journal pharmaceutical analysis* 6: pp. 71 – 79.
- Burns M.A.C., Wells B.G., T. S.L., Malone P.M., M. K.J., Rotschafer J.C. and Dipiro J.T., 2008, *Pharmacotherapy Principles & Practice*, Medical, New York.
- Cabrera C, Artacho R, . RG. 2006. Beneficial Effects of Green Tea. *Journal of the American College of Nutrition*;25(2):79-99.
- Das, S., Tanwar, J., Hameed, S., and Fatima, Z. 2014. Antimicrobial potential of epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG): a green tea polyphenol. *Journal of Biochemical and Pharmacological Research*. 2(3). pp. 167–174.
- Dipiro, J.T., et al. 2005. *Pharmacotherapy Handbook. Sixth edition*. The Mc. Graw Hill Company. USA. pp :1891-1939.
- Djide, M. N., Sartini. 2006. *Dasar-Dasar Mikrobiologi Farmasi*. 2nd ed. Makassar: Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Farmasi Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Hasanuddin
- Djide, M. N., Sartini. 2008. *Analisis Mikrobiologi Farmasi*. 2nd ed. Makassar: Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Farmasi Fakultas Farmasi Universitas Hasanuddin
- Ganiswara, S.G., Setiabudy, Suyatna, F.D. dkk. 1995. *Farmakologi dan Terapi edisi 4*. Jakarta: Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Indonesia,: Hal. 571-583.
- Huttner, A., Harbarth, S., Carlet, J., Cosgrove, S., Goossens, H., Holmes, A. et al. 2013. *Antimicrobial resistance: a Global View from the 2013 World HealthcareAssociated Infections Forum. Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control*. 2 p: 31.

- Hu, Z.-Q., W.-H.Zhao., N.Asano., Y.Yoda., Y.Hara., and T.Shimamura.2002. *Epigallocatechin Gallate Synergistically Enhances the Activity of Carbapenems against Methicillin-ResistantStaphylococcus aureus.* Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy.. 46:558-560
- Jahani, S., Bazi, S., Shahi, Z., Asadi, M.S., dan Amin, M. 2016. Effects of Methanol Extract of Green Tea on Biofilm Formation of *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Iranian Journal of Pediatrics.* In press:e42394
- Jawetz, Melnick dan Adelberg's. 2008. *Mikrobiologi Kedokteran.* Salemba Medika. Jakarta.
- Kaatz,G.W., Moudgal, V.V., Seo, S.M., Kristiansen, J.E. 2003. *Phenothiazianes and thioxanthenes inhibit multidrug efflux pump activity in Staphylococcus aureus.* *Antimicrob Agents Chemother.* 47: pp 719–726.
- Kumar M., Keshri U.P. and Kumar R., 2013, Antimicrobials Sensitivity and Resistance Pattern of Bacterial Isolates at a Tertiary Care Hospital in Jharkhand, India, *Research Journal of Pharmaceutical, Biological and Chemical Sciences*, 4 (1), 388–396.
- Katzung, B.G. 2007. *Basic & Clinical Pharmacology*, Tenth Edition. United States : Lange Medical Publications.
- Loli, L.S., Tzouvelekis, E., Tzelepi, A., Carattoli, A.C., Vatopoulos, P.T., Tassios, Miriagou. 2006. *Sources of diversity of carbapenem resistance levels in Klebsiella pneumoniae carrying blaVIM-1.* *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy.* 58, pp : 669–672.
- Lullmann, H., Mohr, L., Hein, Bieger. 2000. *Color Atlas of Pharmacology*, 2nd ed,pp : 266-280.
- Mahmood, T., Akhtar, N., Khan, B.A. 2010. The Morphology, Characteristics, and Medicinal Properties of *Camellia sinensis* Tea. *Journal of Medicinal Plants Research.*; 4 (19):2028-2033
- Mims, et al.2004. *Medical Microbiology*. 3rd ed. London: Mosby; pp : 474-511
- Mehta,A., Saxena, G., dan Mani, A. 2016. Comparative Analysis of Antibacterial Activity of Aqueous, Ethanolic, Methanolic and Acetone Extracts of Commercial Green Tea and Black Tea against Standard Bacterial Strains. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences.* 5(11): 145-152
- Ningsih Ni komang., Setyawati T. 2016. Perbandingan Efektivitas Antibiotik (*Ciprofloxacin, Cefotaxime, Ampicilin, Ceftazidime Dan Meropenem*) Terhadap Bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* Penyebab Ulkus Diabetik Dengan Menggunakan Metode *Kiirby-Bauer*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kedokteran* Vol 3 No.2
- Olga, P., Petar, K., Jelena, M., dan Srdjan, R. 2015. Screening Method for Detection of Hydrocarbon-oxidizing Bacteria in Oil-contaminated Water and Soil Specimens. *Journal of Microbiological Methods.* 74(2008): 110-113

- Pooi-Yin, C., Parasakthi, N., and Lip-Yong, C. 2011. Synergistic Antimicrobial Activity Between Pentacyclic Triterpenoids and Antibiotics against *Staphylococcus aureus* strains. *Annals of Clinical Microbiology and Antimicrobials*. 10. (25): 1 - 6.
- Sartini, Djide N., Nur Amir M., 2018. Laporan Penelitian Ekstrak Teh Hijau Terstandar Sebagai Food Suplement Untuk Terapi Suportif Dalam meningkatkan Aktivitas Antibakteri Amoxicilin Terhadap Bakteri *Staphylococcus Aureus*. LP2M.Universitas Hasanuddin. Makassar
- Satish, K.P., Moellering, R.C., Eliopoulos, G.M. 2005. Antimicrobial Combinations, In: Lorian V, Editor. *Antibiotics in Laboratory Medicine*. 5th ed. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. p. 290-365.
- Schalgel, H.G. 1994. Mikrobiologi Umum, edisi 6, Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.
- Taylor,P.W., Hamilton-Miller, J.M., Stapleton, P.D. 2005. Antimicrobial Properties of Green Tea Catechins. *Food Sci Technol Bull*.2:71-81
- Zhao, W.H., Zhi-Qing, H., Sachie, O., Yukihiko, H., and Tadakatsu, S. 2001. Mechanismof Synergy between Epigallocatechin Gallate and β -lactams against Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*. 45: 1737 - 1742.
- Zhi-Qing, H., Wei-Hua, Z., Yoshiyuki, Y., Nozomi, A., Yukihiko, H., and Tadakatsu, S. 2002. Additive, Indifferent and Antagonistic Effects in Combinations of Epigallocatechin Gallate with 12 non- β -lactam Antibiotics against Methicillin-Resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*. *Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy*. 50: 1051 - 1054.

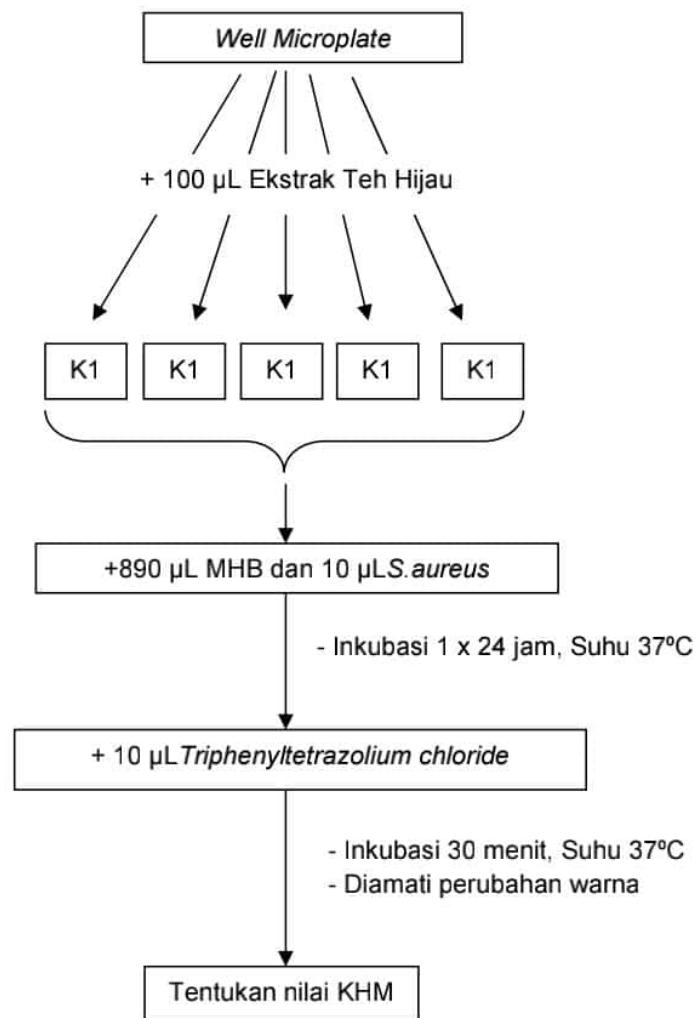
LAMPIRAN I

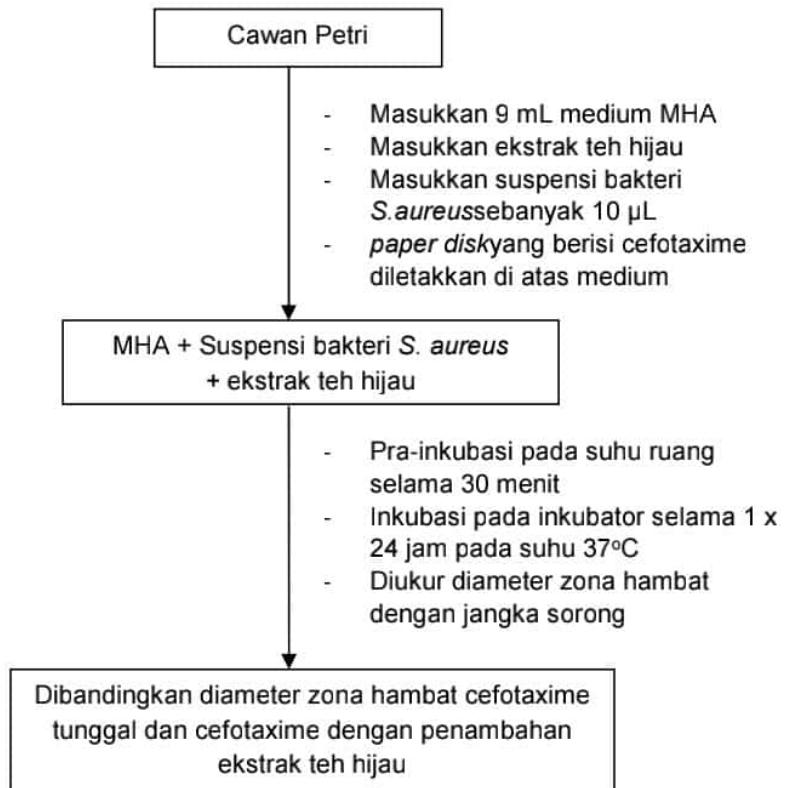
Skema Kerja Umum



Lampiran II

Skema Kerja Penentuan Konsentrasi Hambat Minimum Ekstrak Teh Hijau



LAMPIRAN III**Skema Kerja Penentuan Efek Modulasi Ekstrak Teh Hijau Terhadap Aktivitas Antibakteri Cefotaxime**

LAMPIRAN IV**Komposisi Bahan****1. Mueller Hinton Agar**

<i>Beef extract</i>	2 g
<i>Acid hydrolysate of casein</i>	17,5 g
<i>Starch</i>	1,5 g
<i>Agar</i>	17 g
<i>Aquadest</i>	1 L

2. Mueller Hinton Broth

<i>Acid casein pepton</i>	17,5 g
<i>Beef infusion</i>	2 g
<i>Corn starch</i>	1,5 g
<i>Aquadest</i>	1 L

3. McFarland No. 5

<i>Sulfuric acid 1 %</i>	9,5 mL
<i>Barium chloride 1%</i>	0,5 mL

LAMPIRAN V

Hasil Statistik

1. Uji Normalitas

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Diameter_Zon a Hambat
N		9
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	18.0178
	Std. Deviation	.79259
Most Extreme	Absolute	.280
Differences	Positive	.185
	Negative	-.280
Test Statistic		.280
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.041 ^c

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.
- c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

2. Uji Homogenitas

Test of Homogeneity of Variances

Diameter Zona Hambat

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
1.355	2	6	.327

Signifikansimenumunjukkan nilai $\alpha = 0.05$, maka data homogen

3. One-Way Anova

Data terdistribusi normal dan homogen, digunakan One Way ANOVA: Post Hoc

ANOVA

Diameter Zona Hambat

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	4.726	2	2.363	47.289	.000
Within Groups	.300	6	.050		
Total	5.026	8			

Multiple Comparisons

Dependent Variable:Diameter_Zona_Hambat

Bonferroni

(I) perlakuan	(J) perlakuan	Mean Difference (I-J)	Std. Error	Sig.	95% Confidence Interval	
					Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Cefotaxime	cefotaxime+1/2 KHM ET	-1.60667*	.1825	.000	-2.2067	-1.0067
	cefotaxime+1/4 KHM ET	-1.45667*	.1825	.001	-2.0567	-.8567
	Cefotaxime ET	1.60667*	.1825	.000	1.0067	2.2067
	cefotaxime+1/4 KHM ET	.15000	.1825	1.000	-.4500	.7500
cefotaxime+1/4 KHM	Cefotaxime ET	1.45667*	.1825	.001	.8567	2.0567
	cefotaxime+1/2 KHM ET	-.15000	.1825	1.000	-.7500	.4500

*. The mean difference is significant at the 0.05 level.

Dibawah 0,05 maka ada perbedaan signifikan.

Maka:

- a. Cefotaxime terhadap cefotaxime+ 1/2 KHM ET berbeda nyata
- b. Cefotaxime+1/2 KHM ET terhadap cefotaxime+1/4 KHM ET berbeda nyata

LAMPIRAN VI
DOKUMENTASI PENELITIAN



Pengerjaan di Biosafety Cabinet (BSC)



Perbandingan *Mc.Farland* dengan suspensi bakteri uji