

## ABSTRAK

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ANALISIS BAKTERI *Staphylococcus Sp.* PADA LUKA ULKUS DIABETES MELITUS

xvi + 58 Halaman + 4 Tabel + 12 Lampiran

Penyakit diabetes melitus kronis merupakan metabolik yang sering disertai komplikasi serius seperti ulkus diabetik. Kondisi kesehatan kronis yang mempengaruhi metabolisme tubuh, penyakit ini terjadi ketika tubuh tidak dapat memanfaatkan hormon insulin secara efektif untuk mengatur kadar gula dalam darah, Luka ulkus ini rentan terhadap infeksi berbagai jenis terutama bakteri *Staphylococcus Sp.*, menjadi salah satu bakteri patogen utama dalam memperburuk kondisi luka. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi bakteri pada luka ulkus, pasien diabetes melitus di Rumah Rawat Luka Surabaya. dilakukan pengambilan sebanyak 19 sampel menggunakan teknik swab pada bulan Mei 2025. dilakukan pemeriksaan isolasi dan identifikasi bakteri menggunakan media BAP, MSA, NAS dan pewarnaan Gram, serta uji katalase, dan uji koagulase. Hasil dari pemeriksaan 19 sampel, menunjukkan bakteri *Staphylococcus Sp.* sebanyak 11 sampel (58%), terdiri dari bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* positif sebanyak 10 sampel dan bakteri *Staphylococcus epidermidis* sebanyak 1 sampel dan 8 sampel (42%) menunjukkan hasil identifikasi gram negatif.

**Kata Kunci:** *Staphylococcus Sp.*, Diabetes melitus, Luka ulkus.

Daftar Bacaan : 8 Buku (2015 - 2023)

## ABSTRACT

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*ANALYSYS OF Staphylococcus Sp. BACTERIA IN DIABETES MELLITUS ULCERS*

*xvi + 58 Pages + 4 Tables + 12 Appendices*

*Chronic diabetes mellitus is a metabolic disease that is often accompanied by serious complications such as diabetic ulcers. This chronic health condition affects the body's metabolism and occurs when the body cannot effectively utilize the hormone insulin to regulate blood glucose levels. These ulcer wounds are highly susceptible to various types of infections, particularly by Staphylococcus Sp., which is one of the main pathogenic bacteria that worsens wound conditions. This study is a descriptive qualitative research aimed at identifying bacteria in diabetic ulcer wounds of patients at the Wound Care Center in Surabaya. A total of 19 samples were collected using the swab technique in May 2025. Bacterial isolation and identification were carried out using Blood Agar Plate (BAP), Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA), and Nutrient Agar Slant (NAS), followed by Gram staining, catalase test, and coagulase test. The results from the 19 samples showed that Staphylococcus spp. were found in 11 samples (58%), consisting of 10 samples positive for Staphylococcus aureus and 1 sample positive for Staphylococcus epidermidis, while 8 samples (42%) were identified as Gram negative bacteria.*

**Keywords:** *Staphylococcus Sp., diabetes mellitus, ulcer wound.*

**Reference :** *8 Book (2015 - 2023)*