

Identifikasi Gen *mecA* pada *Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus*

Tatut Mindhumalid¹, Sri Darmawati^{2,3}, Muhammad Evi Prastyianto²

¹. Program Studi DIV Analis Kesehatan Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.

². Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Unversitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.

³. Laboratorium Biologi Molekuler Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Unversitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.

ABSTRAK

Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) disebabkan karena adanya gen penyandi resisten yaitu *mecA* yang terletak di dalam SCC*mec* dan menghasilkan PBP2a. Saat ini *methicillin* sudah tidak diproduksi secara komersil, sehingga penanganannya diganti menggunakan *oxacillin* yang masih satu golongan β-laktam. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi adanya gen *mecA* pada MRSA. Metode yang digunakan adalah uji kepekaan *Oxacillin disk* dan deteksi adanya gen *mecA* menggunakan PCR terhadap 4 isolat *S. aureus* (Sa1, Sa2, Sa3 dan Sa4) yang berasal dari sampel klinis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 4 isolat *S. aureus*, 3 diantaranya yaitu Sa1, Sa2, dan Sa3 resisten terhadap *oxacillin* dan menunjukkan hasil positif adanya gen *mecA* dengan ukuran 533 bp. Sedangkan Sa4 sensitif terhadap *Oxacillin* dan menunjukkan hasil negatif adanya gen *mecA*. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat gen *mecA* pada MRSA.

Kata kunci : MRSA, Oxacillin, Gen *mecA*

Identification of the *mecA* gene in Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Tatut Mindhumalid¹, Sri Darmawati^{2,3}, Muhammad Evi Prastyianto³

¹Four Years Diploma of Health Analyst Study program, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang

²Laboratory of Bacteriology, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang

³Laboratory of Molecular Biology, Faculty of Nursing and Health Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang

ABSTRACT

Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) is caused by the resistant gene encoding, *mecA*. The *mecA* gene is located inside the SCC*mec* and it also produces PBP2a. Nowadays, methicillin is not produced commercially anymore, so the treatment is replacing by using oxacillin, still one group of β-lactams. The purpose of this study is to identify the presence of *mecA* genes in MRSA. The method used in this study is the sensitivity test of Oxacillin disk and detection of presence of the *mecA* gene using PCR against 4 *S. aureus* isolates (Sa1, Sa2, Sa3 and Sa4) derived from clinical samples. The results showed that of 4 *S. aureus* isolates, 3 of them were Sa1, Sa2, and Sa3 resistant to oxacillin and showed the positive results in the presence of *mecA* gene with a product of 533 bp. Meanwhile Sa4 is sensitive to Oxacillin and showed the negative results in the presence of the *mecA* gene. It can be concluded that there is *mecA* gene on MRSA.

Keyword : MRSA, Oxacillin, *mecA* gene