

**PENGARUH PEMBERIAN PAKAN BERANTIBIOTIK PADA POPULASI
MIKROBA AIR, KADAR PROTEIN SEDIMEN DAN AKUMULASI
TETRASIKLIN DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN PENGEMBANGAN
METODE ANALISIS TETRASIKLIN SERTA PENGARUHNYA PADA
LAJU PERTUMBUHAN LOBSTER AIR TAWAR (*Cherax quadricarinatus*)**

ADITYA CHRISTIAN FIRMANTO, SRI NOEGROHATI

Fakultas Farmasi, Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta

Abstract: The freshwater lobster cultivation is one of the natural resources utilization which has been interested by many people in community because it is simple to do, even it has good prospect for future business in Indonesia and foreign countries. The problem is that there is antibiotic accumulation in meat because antibiotics usage in feeding lobster to maintain their health and productivity of cultivated lobster. Surely, antibiotics usage in aquaculture will influence the water quality, therefore the analysis of microbial population in water and amount of protein in sediment as the parameter of the water quality, antibiotics accumulation in meat and its effect to growth rate of freshwater lobster are needed. In this study, treatment had been given by feeding lobster using food containing antibiotics (tetracycline HCl) and food without antibiotics as control for a period of 3, 5, 7, 14 and 28 days. Microbial population in water was analysed by using colony forming unit method, the amount of protein in sediment by using CBB R method and spectrophotometry visible derivative, and antibiotics accumulation in meat by using reverse-phase HPLC. The result was analysed by comparing the amount of microbial population and protein, also length and weight of freshwater lobter both control group and treatment group. The result in this study showed fluctuation of microbial population in water but there was no increasing or decreasing of log microbial population in polynomial trend. The amount of protein in sediment, length and waeight of freshwater lobster had been increasing but it showed no difference both control group and treatment group. In treatment group, the accumulation of antibiotics in meat was 53,0970 µg/g.

Keywords : Freshwater lobster, sediment, tetracycline, spectrophotometry visible, derivative, HPLC

Intisari: Budidaya lobster air tawar (*Cherax quadricarinatus*) merupakan pemanfaatan sumber daya alam yang cukup diminati masyarakat karena mudah dilakukan bahkan memiliki prospek yang baik di Indonesia dan manca negara. Yang menjadi masalah adalah adanya akumulasi antibiotik dalam daging lobster akibat penggunaan antibiotik untuk menjaga kesehatan dan produktivitas lobster dari penyakit. Tentunya penggunaan antibiotik dalam akuakultur akan mempengaruhi kualitas air, maka perlu dilakukan analisis pengaruh pakan berantibiotik pada populasi mikroba dalam air dan kadar protein sedimen sebagai parameter kualitas air dan kadar akumulasi antibiotik dalam daging serta pengaruhnya terhadap laju pertumbuhan lobster air tawar. Dalam penelitian ini dilakukan pemberian pakan berantibiotik (Tetrasiklin HCl) dan pakan kontrol (tanpa antibiotik) sebagai pembanding, pada lobster air tawar selama 3, 5, 7, 14, dan 28 hari. Populasi mikroba dalam air diuji dengan metode perhitungan jumlah mikroba (cfu), kadar protein sedimen dianalisis dengan metode CBB R dan spektrofotometri sinar tampak derivatif, dan kadar akumulasi tetrasiklin daging menggunakan metode HPLC fase terbalik. Analisis hasil dilakukan dengan membandingkan hasil populasi mikroba, kadar protein dan laju pertumbuhan lobster kelompok kontrol dan kelompok perlakuan antibiotik. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan fluktuatif populasi mikroba dalam air tetapi menunjukkan tren polinomial log populasi mikroba yang tidak meningkat maupun menurun. Kadar protein sedimen, panjang dan berat lobster meningkat tetapi tidak berbeda antara kedua kelompok. Pada kelompok perlakuan antibiotik terjadi akumulasi tetrasiklin dalam daging lobster sebesar 53,0970 µg/g.

Kata kunci : Lobster air tawar, sedimen, tetrasiklin, spektrofotometri sinar tampak, derivatif, HPLC