ABSTRACT

PATRICIA NOREVA. Susceptibility of Candida albicans which Isolated from Poultry Abattoirs and Traditional Markets to Antifungal Agents of Ketoconazole, Itraconazole and Griseofulvin. Supervised by EKO SUGENG PRIBADI and HERLIEN KRISNANINGSIH.

Candidiasis, caused by Candida albicans, is the important mycoses in poultry. In accordance with the development of feed technology, many factors are affecting the health of poultry. Using some antifungals for candidiasis medication are being emerging antifungal-resistant Candida albicans. The study have evaluated sensitivity of C. albicans, which isolated from crops, intestines, and water samples, to the antifungals ketoconazole, itraconazole, and griseofulvin. The result showed that isolated C. albicans were killed by the antifungal ketoconazole, itraconazole, and griseofulvin except C. albicans that isolated from intestine sample at TPU Jambu Raya was killed by ketoconazole, and C. albicans that isolated by intestine and crop samples at RPH Bubulak were killed itraconazole, respectively. There were no significant differences between isolated and reference C. albicans sensitivity (p>0.05) to ketoconazole and itraconazole, except to griseofulvin were more sensitive. The ketokonazole was more effective to kill C. albicans than itraconazole and griseofulvin.

Keywords: C. albicans, crop, antifungal, sensitivity