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Front cover: *Rhyothemis phyllis* (Sulzer, 1776)
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Saharjo BH, Nurhayati AD. 2006. Domination and composition structure change at hemic peat natural regeneration following burning; a case study in Pelalawan, Riau Province. *Biodiversitas* 7: 154-158.

Book:

Rai MK, Carpinella C. 2006. Naturally Occurring Bioactive Compounds. Elsevier, Amsterdam.

Chapter in book:

Webb CO, Cannon CH, Davies SJ. 2008. Ecological organization, biogeography, and the phylogenetic structure of rainforest tree communities. In: Carson W, Schnitzer S (eds) *Tropical Forest Community Ecology*. Wiley-Blackwell, New York.

Abstract:

Assaed AM. 2007. Seed production and dispersal of *Rhazya stricta*. 50th annual symposium of the International Association for Vegetation Science, Swansea, UK, 23-27 July 2007.

Proceeding:

Alikodra HS. 2000. Biodiversity for development of local autonomous government. In: Setyawan AD, Sutarno (eds.) *Toward Mount Lawu National Park; Proceeding of National Seminary and Workshop on Biodiversity Conservation to Protect and Save Germplasm in Java Island*. Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, 17-20 July 2000. [Indonesian]

Thesis, Dissertation:

Sugiyarto. 2004. Soil Macro-invertebrates Diversity and Inter-Cropping Plants Productivity in Agroforestry System based on Sengon. [Dissertation]. Universitas Brawijaya, Malang. [Indonesian]

Information from internet:

Balagadde FK, Song H, Ozaki J, Collins CH, Barnet M, Arnold FH, Quake SR, You L. 2008. A synthetic *Escherichia coli* predator-prey ecosystem. *Mol Syst Biol* 4: 187. www.molecularsystemsbiology.com

BIODIVERSITAS

Journal of Biological Diversity
Volume 21 - Number 6 - June 2020

- Parasitism disruption by ants of *Anagyrus lopezi* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae), parasitoid of cassava mealybug** 2337-2343
MUHAMMAD ZAINAL FANANI, AUNU RAUF, NINA MARYANA, ALI NURMANSYAH, DADAN HINDAYANA
- Biodiversity of nekton in Batangtoru River and its tributaries in North Sumatra, Indonesia** 2344-2352
DESRITA, AHMAD MUHTADI, RUSDI LEIDONALD, RINA D'RITA SIBAGARIANG, NURFADILLAH
- Species identification of stranded seaweeds on eastern seashores of Thailand and utilization as a sole carbon source for single cell oils synthesized by oleaginous yeasts** 2353-2361
AIYA CHANTARASIRI
- The diversity in nutritional profile of farmed edible bird's nests from several regions in Indonesia** 2362-2368
LINA ELFITA, IETJE WIENTARSIH, DONDIN SAJUTHI, INDRA BACHTIAR, HUDA SHALAHUDIN DARUSMAN
- Estimation of aboveground biomass using aerial photogrammetry from unmanned aerial vehicle in teak (*Tectona grandis*) plantation in Thailand** 2369-2376
SASIWIMOL RINNAMANG, KAMPANART SIRIRUEANG, SORAVIS SUPAVETCH, PONTHEP MEUNPONG
- Phytochemical screening and biological activities of pakoba (*Syzygium luzonense*) stem bark ethanol extract** 2377-2382
MARIO WALEAN, ROSTINA MELPIN, MERVINA RONDONUWU, KINZIE FELICIANO PINONTOAN, HENDRA PRATAMA MALIANGKAY, MELI ASTRANI
- Comparative study of larvicidal activity of commercial essential oils from aromatic rosemary, vanilla, and spearmint against the mosquito *Aedes aegypti*** 2383-2389
SEDTHAPONG LAOJUN, TANAWAT CHAIPHONGPACHARA
- Microsatellite polymorphism for molecular characterization of pomelo (*Citrus maxima*) accessions from Indonesia** 2390-2395
RATNA SUSANDARINI, SITI SUBANDIYAH, BUDI S. DARYONO, RUGAYAH
- Short Communication: The lifecycle of *Neocaridina denticulata* and *N. palmata* in aquariums** 2396-2402
HANAN HASSAN ALSHEIKH MAHMOUD,2, MOH. HUSEIN SASTRANEGARA, ENDANG SRIMURNI KUSMINTARSIH
- Rapid assessment of lichen diversity in Baliem Valley, Jayawijaya, Papua, Indonesia** 2403-2409
SUHARNO, LINUS Y. CHRYSTOMO, PUGUH SUJARTA, ROSYE H.R. TANJUNG
- Trichoderma virens*-Tv4 enhances growth promoter and plant defense-related enzymes of mungbean (*Vigna radiata*) against soil borne pathogen *Rhizoctonia solani*** 2410-2419
ALFI INAYATI, LILIEK SULISTYOWATI, LUQMAN QURATA AINI, ERIYANTO YUSNAWAN
- Investigation of biochemical characters and antioxidant properties of different winged bean (*Psophocarpus tetragonolobus*) genotypes grown in Indonesia** 2420-2424
JANSON CALVINDI, MUHAMAD SYUKUR, WARAS NURCHOLIS
- Short Communication: A note on the new record of the amphibian fauna in Pulau Tinggi, Malaysia** 2425-2429
NG YIN HUI, EHWAN NGADI, BADRUL MUNIR MD-ZAIN, ZAINAL MD-ZAIRI, MUHAMMAD ABU BAKAR ABDUL-LATIFF

Protein profile, amino acids and taurine composition of sea slug (<i>Paromoionchis tumidus</i>) from Sumenep sea waters, Madura, Indonesia HAFILUDIN, SRI ANDAYANI, HARTATI KARTIKANINGSIH, MUHAMMAD FIRDAUS	2430-2436
Therapeutic potentials of n-hexane extracts of the three medicinal mushrooms regarding their anti-colon cancer, antioxidant, and hypocholesterolemic capabilities GHOSON M. DABA, WAILL A. ELKHATEEB, ASMAA NEGM EL-DEIN, EMAN F. AHMED, ALI MOHAMED EL HAGRASSI, WALID FAYAD, TING-CHI WEN	2437-2445
Checklist and estimation of total number of phytoplankton species in Pari, Tidung, and Payung Islands, Indonesia ARIEF RACHMAN	2446-2454
Short Communication: Medicinal plants in Ubud Monkey Forest in Bali, Indonesia: Diversity, distribution, traditional use and tourism attractiveness NYOMAN WIJANA, PUTU INDAH RAHMAWATI	2455-2461
Short Communication: Polymorphism of <i>Fumarate Hydratase 1 (FUM1)</i> gene associated with nitrogen uptake in oil palm (<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>) SIGIT DWI MARYANTO, ZULFIKAR ACHMAD TANJUNG, WIDYARTINI MADE SUDANIA, ANDREE SUNANJAYA KUSNANDAR, ROBERDI, PUJIANTO, CONDRIO UTOMO, TONY LIWANG	2462-2466
Diversity of bird species in the coffee agroforestry landscape: Case study in the Pangalengan Sub-district, Bandung District, West Java, Indonesia SUSANTI WITHANINGSIH, PARIKESIT, RIZKA FATHARANI ALHAM	2467-2480
Morphological and molecular characterization of <i>Termitomyces</i> (Lyophyllaceae, Agaricales) in Thailand NICHAREE JANNUAL, MINGKWAN NIPITWATTANAPHON, SASITORN HASIN, THARNRAT KAEWGRAJANG	2481-2491
Genetic patterns of the corals <i>Euphyllia glabrescens</i> and <i>Lobophyllia corymbosa</i> across the Indonesian Archipelago JAMALUDDIN JOMPA, WIDYASTUTI UMAR, SYAFYUDDIN YUSUF, ASMI CITRA MALINA AR. TASSAKKA, GINO V. LIMMON, RAHMI, AMANDA PRICELLA PUTRI, HALWI, HARTATI TAMTI, ABIGAIL MARY MOORE	2492-2499
Prevalence of <i>Salmonella</i> spp. in fresh fish and shrimp in Semarang's Traditional Markets (Indonesia) through Polymerase Chain Reaction ULFAH AMALIA, Y. S. DARMANTO	2500-2505
Bifidobacterium from infant stool: the diversity and potential screening DYAH FITRI KUSHARYATI, HENDRO PRAMONO, DINI RYANDINI, TSANI ABU MANSHUR, MEILANY ARIATI DEWI, KHUSNUL KHATIMAH, ANWAR ROVIK	2506-2513
The very low genetic variability on Aceh Tamiang's (Indonesia) population of Painted Terrapin (<i>Batagur borneoensis</i>) inferred by cytochrome oxidase I (CO I) and D-loop (control region) JOKO GUNTORO, WIRDATETI, AWAL RIYANTO	2514-2520
Identification of compounds isolated from a methanolic extract of <i>Acanthus ilicifolius</i> leaves and evaluation of their antifungal and antioxidant activity DWI ANDRIANI, SYAMSULINA REVIANTI, WIDYASRI PRANANINGRUM	2521-2525
Vegetation and ecoregion analysis at Sipirok Botanic Gardens, South Tapanuli, North Sumatra, Indonesia MUSTAID SIREGAR, DANANG W. PURNOMO, HARTUTININGSIH M-SIREGAR, JOKO RIDHO WITONO	2526-2535
Cultural and ecological significance of Odonata (Insecta) to the T'boli of Lake Sebu, Mindanao, Philippines RIZALYN B. CUDERA, BRANDO C. RAZON, KENETTE JEAN I. MILLONDAGA	2536-2554

Drought induced production of reactive oxygen species and antioxidants activity of four local upland rice cultivars in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia RUSLAN BOY, DIDIK INDRADEWA, EKA TARWACA SUSILA PUTRA, BUDIASTUTI KURNIASIH	2555-2565
Effect of the administration of probiotic <i>Bacillus</i> NP5 in the rearing media on water quality, growth, and disease resistance of African catfish (<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>) ACHMAD NOERKHAERIN PUTRA, MAS BAYU SYAMSUNARNO, WIDIA NINGRUM, JUMYANAH, MUSTAHAL	2566-2575
Family structure of F5 soybeans lines derived from soybean varieties with the main differences on seed size and maturity traits HERU KUSWANTORO, RINA ARTARI, RUDI ISWANTO, HILYATTUL IMANI ²	2576-2585
Traditional ecological knowledge of the bird traders on bird species bird naming, and bird market chain: A case study in bird market Pasty Yogyakarta, Indonesia JOHAN ISKANDAR, BUDIAWATI S. ISKANDAR, DEDE MULYANTO, RACHMAN LATIF ALFIAN, RUHYAT PARTASASMITA	2586-2602
The structure, composition, and threatened plants in The Kinarum Protected Forest, South Kalimantan, Indonesia DODO, SYAMSUL HIDAYAT	2603-2618
Morphological characteristics and morphometrics of Stingless Bees (Hymenoptera: Meliponini) in Yogyakarta, Indonesia MANAP TRIANTO, HARI PURWANTO	2619-2628
Distribution of bird communities in University of Lampung, Indonesia DIAN ISWANDARU, N. NOVRIYANTI, IRWAN SUKRI BANUWA, SUGENG P. HARIANTO ¹	2629-2637
Genetic variability assessment in bread wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) grown in Algeria using microsatellites SSR markers KARIMA KARA, MALIKA RACHED-KANOUNI, SAMAH MNASRI, HICHEM KHAMMAR, M'BAREK BEN NACEUR ³	2638-2644
Ethnozoology of the ritual and magic of the To Bada Ethnic Group in the Lore Lindu Biosphere Reserve, Central Sulawesi, Indonesia ENY YUNIATI, SERAFINAH INDRIYANI, JATI BATORO, Y. PURWANTO	2645-2653
The density and diversity of plant-parasitic nematodes associated with maize rhizosphere in Malakaji Highland, South Sulawesi, Indonesia HISHAR MIRSAM, AMRAN MUIS, NURNINA NONCI	2654-2661
The presence of extended spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> on layer chicken farms in Blitar Area, Indonesia FRESHINTA JELLIA WIBISONO, BAMBANG SUMIARTO, TRI UNTARI, MUSTOFA HELMI EFFENDI, DIAN AYU PERMATASARI, ADIANA MUTAMSARI WITANINGRUM	2662-2666
Growth optimization of <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> and <i>Rhizopus oligosporus</i> during fermentation to produce tempeh with high β-glucan content SAMSUL RIZAL, MURHADI, MARIA ERNA KUSTYAWATI, UDIN HASANUDIN	2667-2673
Structure and composition of trees in Mt. Tilu Nature Reserve, West Java, Indonesia TRI CAHYANTO, MUHAMMAD EFENDI, DIAN MUHAMAD RAMDAN	2674-2680
Molecular identification of endophytic fungi from torch ginger (<i>Etilingera elatior</i>) antagonist to phytopathogenic fungi ANISA LUTFIA, ERMAN MUNIR, YURNALIZA YURNALIZA	2681-2689
The diversity of entomopathogenic fungi collected from leaves and rhizospheres of rice implementing integrated pest management AMINUDIN AFANDHI, ELYKA PUTRI PERTIWI, DICKY PREJEKI PURBA, TITA WIDJAYANTI, AMIN SETYO LEKSONO	2690-2695

Genotypic diversity assessment of some durum wheat (<i>Triticum durum</i>) genotypes using RAPD analysis	2696-2701
RATIBA BOUSBA, SARA GUERAICHE, MALIKA RACHED KANOUNI, RABAH BOUNAR, ABDELHAMID DJEKOUNE, HICHEM KHAMMAR, YKHLEF NADIA1	
Population genetic structure of Asiatic Hard Clam (<i>Meretrix meretrix</i>) in Thailand based on Cytochrome Oxidase subunit I gene sequence	2702-2709
VERAKIAT SUPMEE, PRDIT SANGTHONG, APIRAK SONGRAK, JUTHAMAS SUPPAPAN,	
Environmental efficiency of rice production in Vietnam: An application of SBM-DEA with undesirable output	2710-2715
TRUC-LINH LE, THI-THUY-HAI LUU, NGA HUYNH1, REBECCA H. CHUNG	
Short Communication: Effect of urban greening and land use on air pollution in Chelyabinsk, Russia	2716-2720
TATYANA G. KRUPNOVA, OLGA V. RAKOVA, ANNA L. PLAKSINA, SVETLANA V. GAVRILKINA, EVGENY O. BARANOV, ANTON D. ABRAMYAN	
Determining relevant petiole anatomy characters to delimit Eupolypods I families	2721-2726
JEANETTE MARA P. TAN1, INOCENCIO E. BUOT, JR.	
Potential antagonistic rhizobacteria to control <i>Colletotrichum scovillei</i>, the cause of anthracnose disease in chili pepper	2727-2734
ANAK AGUNG KETUT DARMADI, DEWA NGURAH SUPRAPTA, KHAMDAN KHALIMI	
Molecular identification of bacteria isolated from culture medium of rotifer fed on fishery waste diet	2735-2740
STENLY WULLUR, HATOPAN NAPITUPULU, LETHA LOISE WANTANIA, ELVY LIKE GINTING, VEIBE WAROUW, SANDRA TILAAAR, TRINA EKAWATI TALLEI, INNEKE FENNY MELKE RUMENGAN	
Morphological and molecular identification of <i>Fusarium</i> spp. isolated from maize kernels in Java and Lombok, Indonesia	2741-2750
ANI WIDIASTUTI, MONICA LUCKY KARLINA, KURNIA RITMA DHANTI, YUFITA DWI CHINTA, TRI JOKO, SURYANTI, ARIF WIBOWO	
Antioxidant and antibacterial activity of extract from two species of mosses: <i>Leucobryum aduncum</i> and <i>Campylopus schmidii</i>	2751-2758
MARIA MASITHO MAKAJANMA, INTAN TAUFIK, AHMAD FAIZAL	
Exploration and identification of <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> morphological characters in the highlands and lowlands	2759-2766
YAYA HASANAH, LISA MAWARNI	
The liverwort family Lejeuneaceae (Marchantiophyta) of Mount Lubuk Raya, North Sumatra, Indonesia	2767-2776
ETTI SARTINA SIREGAR, NURSAHARA PASARIBU, KHAIRANI	
Species diversity, population structure, and regeneration status of trees in Fakim Wildlife Sanctuary, Nagaland, Northeast India	2777-2785
AOSANEN AO, SAPU CHANGKIJA, SHRI KANT TRIPATHI	
Heavy metals accumulation in <i>Hertia cheirifolia</i> along the highway in Setif region, Algeria	2786-2793
AMINA BELGUIDOUM, TAKIA LOGRADA, MESSAOUD RAMDANI	
Root detection by resistivity imaging and physiological activity with the dead-end trench on three clones of cocoa (<i>Theobroma cacao</i>)	2794-2803
CANGGIH NAILIL MAGHFIROH, EKA TARWACA SUSILA PUTRA, ENDANG SRI DEWI HS	
Plant diversity and composition at three <i>Imperata</i> grasslands in Bogor, Katingan, and Kupang, Indonesia	2804-2813
DIDI USMADI, JOKO RIDHO WITONO, RENI LESTARI, DIDIK WIDYATMOKO, MAHAT MAGANDHI, IYAN ROBIANSYAH, ARIEF NOOR RACHMADIYANTO, DANANG WAHYU PURNOMO, RIZMOON NURUL ZULKARNAEN, REZA RAMDAN RIVAI, HENDRA HELMANTO, ANGGA YUDAPUTRA, FRISCA DAMAYANTI	

The growth of three teak (<i>Tectona grandis</i>) clones and its effect on wood properties	2814-2821
GUDIWIDAYANTO SAPTO PUTRO, SRI NUGROHO MARSOEM, JOKO SULISTYO, SURYO HARDIWINOTO	
Short Communication: Detection of bioactive compounds in essential oil from lemongrass cultivated in Ngantang, Malang, East Java, Indonesia	2822-2826
ENDANG SRI HARTATIE, INDAH PRIHARTINI, WAHYU WIDODO, AHMAD WAHYUDI	
Antibacterial activity of CaO from blood cockle shells (<i>Anadara granosa</i>) calcination against <i>Escherichia coli</i>	2827-2831
AMANDA FIRZA RUSDARYANTI, ULFAH AMALIA, SLAMET SUHARTO	
Soil properties and sulfur-oxidizing bacterial diversity in response to different planting patterns of shallot (<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>)	2832-2839
MUHAMMAD JUWANDA, SAKHIDIN, SAPARSO, KHARISUN	
Evaluation of physical and chemical characteristics of sixty peanut germplasm	2840-2847
ERLIANA GINTING, NOVITA NUGRAHAENI	
Structural variability of Aleppo pine stands in two forests in northeastern Algeria	2848-2853
MALIKA RACHED-KANOUNI, INSAF HANI, RATIBA BOUSBA, AMINA BELDJAZIA, HICHEM KHAMMAR	
Genetic characterization based on the D-loop MtDNA and the TSPY genes of the Dwarf Siamang (<i>Hylobates klossii</i>) of Mentawai Island, Indonesia	2854-2861
RIZKA HASANAH, UUS SAEPULOH, DYAH PERWITASARI-FARAJALLAH, WALBERTO SINAGA, YOHANA TRI HASTUTI, DONDIN SAJUTHI	
Trophic level and Position of <i>Pterygoplichthys pardalis</i> in Ciliwung River (Jakarta, Indonesia) ecosystem based on the gut content analysis	2862-2870
DEWI ELFIDASARI, FAHMA WIJAYANTI, AFIFATUS SHOLIHAH	

Short Communication: The presence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing *Escherichia coli* on layer chicken farms in Blitar Area, Indonesia

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Abstract. Wibisono FJ, Sumiarto B, Untari T, Effendi MH, Permatasari DA, Witaningrum AM. 2020. Short Communication: The presence of extended-spectrum beta-lactamase (ESBL) producing *Escherichia coli* on layer chicken farms in Blitar Area, Indonesia. *Biodiversitas* 21: 2667-2671. This study was aimed to determine the incidence of Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase (ESBL) producing *Escherichia coli* on layer chicken in Blitar area. This was a cross-sectional study with a total of 205 cloacal swabs of layer chicken taken randomly. The sample was in isolation identification on MacConkey media and ESBL confirmation test produced by *Escherichia coli* was then carried out by the Double Disc Synergy Test (DDST) method and the VITEK® 2 Compact Automated System method. This study showed that 185 (90.24%) isolates of positive *Escherichia coli* from a total of 205 samples of cloacal swabs of the layer chicken. The incidence of ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* in cloacal swabs on layer chicken with the Double Disc Synergy Test (DDST) method and the VITEK® 2 compact automatic method was 13 (7.03%). Results in this study indicated that layer chicken has potential as reservoir for spreading ESBL to public health and needs strict hygienic measures to prevent their transmission to humans.

Keywords: Cloacal swab, *Escherichia coli*, ESBL, DDST, layer chicken, VITEK®2

INTRODUCTION

Use of antibiotics in the animal sector reaches around 80%, mostly to increase growth in healthy animals (WHO 2017). Antibiotic residue cases in poultry products in Indonesia are found in several regions with different types of antibiotics and ranged between 8 to 70% (Etikaningrum and Iwantoro 2017). Bacterial resistance to poultry antibiotics is a major problem in the Indonesian poultry industry (Niasono et al. 2019). The speed of discovery of new types of antibiotics is slower than the speed of increased antibiotic resistance which causes concern that one day there will be no effective antibiotics available for the treatment of resistant bacterial infections (Handayani et al. 2017). This potential is an important vigilance point for public animals as well as human health.

Beta-lactam, tetracycline, and thylosine are antibiotics that are often used in some poultry farms (Mehdi et al. 2018; Niasono et al. 2019). There is a general farmers' perception that the use of antibiotics as a preventive measure at a low cost, has no side effects and it increases the high use of penicillin preparations on farms (Memish et al. 2004). Increased bacterial resistance to antibiotics in general

causes ineffective treatment of infectious diseases due to which infection continues and increases the risk of spreading infection to others (WHO 2017; Yusha'u and Umar 2016).

Infection involving the ESBL is an epidemic that worsens the infection of other diseases (Santos et al. 2013). The finding of an ESBL-producing bacterium of 14.84% in processed animal products is a matter of public health involving the environment as a source of spread of resistant bacteria (ESBL) for human and animal health (Niasono et al. 2019; Yusha'u and Umar 2016). The presence of ESBL-producing *Escherichia coli* in poultry in Indonesia has been reported in broiler feces in chicken slaughterhouses in Bogor with molecular detection (genotypic) examination using PCR of 6% (Lukman et al. 2016), and clinical microbiology (phenotypic) examination with an antibiotic sensitivity test method of 25% (Masruroh et al. 2016). In East Java, little is known about the ESBL cases from layer chicken farms and its distribution. Therefore, the aim of this study was to detect the ESBL producing *E. coli* isolated from cloacal swab of layer chicken samples in Blitar area in East Java, Indonesia and to understand the strains distribution.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research design, location, and sampling

This cross-sectional study was conducted between March and May 2019, using total sample of 205 cloacal swabs of layer chicken. Samples were taken randomly from layer chicken in Blitar District, East Java, Indonesia, and consisted of 5 sub-districts and 41 farms (Table 2). Samples were included in Amies Swab transport media and stored in a cooler box before being taken to the laboratory (Seni et al. 2016). Sample preparation and further examination were carried out as soon as possible after sampling.

Isolation and identification of *Escherichia coli*

The cloacal swab in the Viscosa (Deltalab, Spain) Amies Swab transport medium at cold temperatures were brought to the laboratory for the isolation of *E. coli* bacteria (Effendi 2018; Putra et al. 2019). Samples of cloacal swabs of layer chicken were cultured on selective MacConkey Agar media no. 3 (Oxoid, England) incubated at 35-37 °C for 20-24 hrs. The pure colony of *E. coli* was identified by the Gram staining test, then biochemical identification of bacteria was carried out by the IMVIC test (Indol-Motility, Methyl Red, Voges Proskauer, Citrate) and TSIA (Triple Sugar Iron Agar).

Double Disc Synergy Test (DDST) for ESBL confirmation test

ESBL producing *E. coli* can be confirmed using a confirmation test by Double Disc Synergy Test (DDST). This confirmation test was carried out to evaluate the presence of an inhibitory zone of ESBL activity with clavulanic acid. This conventional method was carried out using the Kirby-Bauer disk diffusion method on Mueller-Hinton agar (Merck, Germany). The DDST confirmation test used an antibiotic (Oxoid, England) disc Amoxicillin-clavulanate 30µg, Cefotaxim 30µg, Ceftazidime 30µg, and Aztreonam 30µg. The culture was incubated at temperatures of 35-37°C for 18-24 hrs (CLSI 2017; Effendi et al. 2019). Evaluation results after incubation showed the presence of inhibitory zones that appeared in the cup were measured according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guidelines as shown in Table 1.

VITEK®2 compact method of antibiotic sensitivity test

Inoculated isolates were selected from a single colony. Gram-negative isolates used the VITEK® 2 GN card. The

isolates of this study used were pure *E. coli* isolates from cloacal swabs of layer chicken. The results were analyzed automatically by the system and interpreted as sensitive, intermediate, and resistant (Biomerieux 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Isolation and identification of *Escherichia coli*

The results of isolation and identification of 205 samples of cloacal swabs on layer chicken farms showed that 185 (90.24%) isolates were positive for *E. coli* (Table 2). Positive samples of *E. coli* on MacConkey Agar were identified with reddish-pink colonies (Figure 1), then confirmed by biochemical tests using IMVIC and TSIA. MacConkey media we used for rapid identification of enteric bacteria. The presence of crystal violet and bile salts in the MacConkey selective media in order to inhibit Gram-positive growth, so MacConkey media is used to grow Gram-negative bacteria (Anggraini et al. 2018; Estiningsih et al. 2016). The IMVIC test was used to distinguish *E. coli* in its biochemical activity with other coliform bacteria (Leboffe and Pierce 2011). IMVIC test showed a motile result, Indol positive red ring formed after Kovac's reagent was added, Methyl Red (MR) test was positively indicated by a red color change, Voges-Proskauer (VP) test was negative with no color change, Citrate negative test was confirmed with color the media remains green and no change (Figure 2). The TSIA test produced gas, the upright and sloping media were yellow and there was no H₂S at the bottom of the tube (Figure 2). The results of isolation and identification of positive *E. coli* isolates from this study were in accordance with the standard microbiological literature on morphology and biochemical tests of *E. coli* bacteria (Brooks et al. 2013).

Table 1. ESBL producing *Escherichia coli* on Recommendation disc CLSI (CLSI 2017)

Antibiotic disc		Inhibition zone on ESBL
Cefotaxime	CTX 30 µg	Inhibition Zone ≤ 27 mm
Ceftazidime	CAZ 30 µg	Inhibition Zone ≤ 22 mm
Cefpodoxime	PX 10 µg	Inhibition Zone ≤ 22 mm
Ceftriaxone	CRO 30 µg	Inhibition Zone ≤ 25 mm
Aztreonam	ATM 30 µg	Inhibition Zone ≤ 27 mm

Table 2. Data of ESBL producing *Escherichia coli* on this study

Location	Farms	Sample size	<i>Escherichia coli</i>		ESBL (DDST)		ESBL (VITEK)	
			Positive	Percentage	Positive	Percentage	Positive	Percentage
Ponggok	10	50	45	90%	1	2.22%	1	100%
Srengat	17	85	77	90.5%	8	10.39%	8	100%
Udanawu	6	30	27	90%	0	0	0	100%
Talun	4	20	17	85%	1	5.88%	1	100%
Kademangan	4	20	19	95%	3	15.79%	3	100%
Total in Blitar area	41	205	185	90.24%	13	7.03%	13	100%
				(185/205)		(13/185)		(13/13)

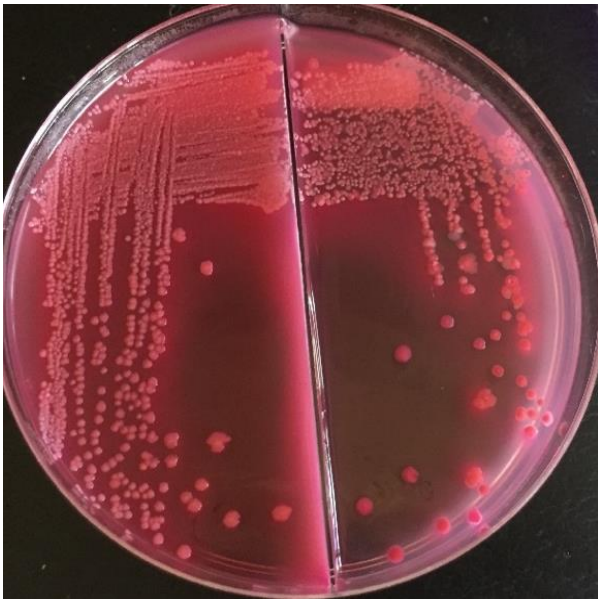


Figure 1. *Escherichia coli* on MacConkey Agar



Figure 2. Identification *Escherichia coli* by IMVIC and TSIA

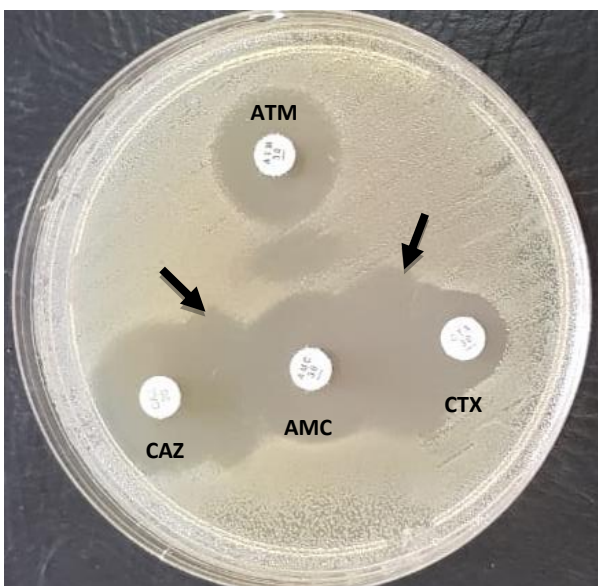


Figure 3. Confirmation ESBL producing *Escherichia coli* by Double Disc Synergy Test (DDST). Information: Cefotaxime (CTX); Ceftazidime (CAZ); Amoxicillin-clavulanate (AMC); Aztreonam (ATM); black arrow is synergy formed.

Double Disc Synergy Test (DDST) for ESBL confirmation test

The results of this study showed the incidence of ESBL producing *E. coli* in cloacal swabs in layer chicken with the Double Disc Synergy Test (DDST) method of 13 (7.03%) ESBL positive isolates (Table 2) and shown on Figure 3. The cefotaxime synergy with the combination of amoxicillin-clavulanate in the form of expansion of the barrier zone between the two disks showed that the bacteria were positive ESBL, this result was in accordance with Savira's statement ESBL. Positive results for ESBL-producing bacteria confirmed that there was an increase in the inhibition zone ≥ 5 mm between the diameter of the cephalosporin disk and the cephalosporin-clavulanate combination disk expressing positive ESBL germs (CLSI 2017; Savira 2014).

The VITEK®2 compact method of antibiotic sensitivity test

Positive isolate of ESBL-producing *E. coli* using the DDST method was then confirmed by the VITEK® compact 2 methods to identify and test antibiotic sensitivity to the third cephalosporin group. The results of the identification of the Vitek method showed 100% (13) positive isolates of *E. coli* and their sensitivity test showed 100% (13) ESBL producing isolates (Table 2). These results were consistent with the statement that the accuracy of VITEK® 2 compact automated system ranges from 97.8% (O'Hara 2005) to 98.02% (Duggal et al. 2012).

The results showed that the ESBL confirmation test with the DDST conventional method had the same incidence with the confirmation test using the VITEK® 2 compact method. The confirmation method of ESBL-producing *E. coli* in a conventional manner with the DDST method was more often used because it did not require analytical equipment at an expensive price and the cost of testing is relatively cheaper than the confirmation test using the VITEK® 2 compact method (Biomerieux 2017).

Discussion

In this study, ESBL-producing *E. coli* isolated from cloacal swab layer chicken samples from 41 layer chicken farms in Blitar area, Indonesia. Of the 41 layer chicken farms, almost of ESBL producing *E. coli* was detected in cloacal swab samples, which showed the possibility of the ESBL producer transmission route from food-producing animal farms (Gundogan and Avci 2013).

Escherichia coli as a commensal bacterium is commonly used as an indicator in surveillance and monitoring antibiotic resistance programs, because it is a gram-negative bacterium that is often found in animal feces and is associated with treatment in humans and often found conjugate plasmids that can move between enteric bacteria. *E. coli* as a reservoir of genes that have been resistant to antibiotics that can be transferred to other pathogenic bacteria (OIE 2015). The presence of commensal *E. coli* in the gut of livestock acts as a reservoir of resistant genes that can move horizontally to pathogenic *E. coli* and other bacteria in the food chain (Biutifasari 2018). This study was related with the incidence of ESBL producing *E. coli*

in accordance with its incidence in broiler chicken feces in Bogor by 6% (Lukman et al. 2016), but much smaller than the incidence of ESBL producing *E. coli* in India layer chicken which is around 42% (Brower et al. 2017). Infections involving ESBL become an outbreak that exacerbates the infection of other diseases (Santos et al. 2013).

The occurrence of antibiotic resistance in layer chickens with a fairly high prevalence rate causes large economic losses for farmers (Etikaningrum and Iwantoro 2017). Antibiotic resistance causes a high economic burden on the human and animal health sector. Rational therapy, government regulation, public education are important points in the strategy of handling resistance problems (Utami 2011; Putra et al. 2020). Approaches to deal with antibiotic resistance in the form of policies such as the development and dissemination of technical guidelines, but these guidelines are usually cut off from the context of animal husbandry without considering the complexity of the problems of day-to-day farming practices and are therefore ignored by farmers (Bellet 2018). ESBL-producing bacteria are increasingly reported to contaminate water and mud (Blaak et al. 2014; Laube et al. 2014). Farms that use contaminated water can be a possible route for ESBL-producing *E. coli* to enter the food chain (Reinthaler et al. 2010; Zheng et al. 2012). In the past, ESBL-producing *E. coli* was also isolated from river water and mud samples, which had the same resistance profile and ESBL gene as stool isolates in the same water. These results indicated the potential influence of chicken farming as a reservoir for spreading ESBL producing *E. coli* to the surrounding water environment (Laube et al. 2014; Overdevest et al. 2011).

In the production of food-producing animals, especially the chicken layer, high concentrations of microorganisms in the air often occur in the environment in cages (Shoabi et al. 2016). These microorganisms in such cages can survive in the form of aerosols for a long time in the air and transmitted via airflow (Gao et al. 2015). In this study, ESBL-producing *E. coli* was obtained from cloacal swab samples, the isolates from the samples showed high similarities, which showed *E. coli* transmission that produced in the environment at the backyard poultry farm (Kwoji et al. 2019). Previous research has shown the spread of ESBL-producing *E. coli* originating from surrounding area (Canton et al. 2008). The concentration of microorganisms is closely related to sanitation quality. Poor sanitation can benefit the spread of ESBL-producing *E. coli* (Saliu et al. 2012).

In conclusion, This study confirms the presence of ESBL products *E. coli* on layer chicken farms in the Blitar area. This isolate also showed high levels of antibiotic resistance to third-generation cephalosporins. These results are very important for public health awareness since layer chicken maintained close to the human population and can spread this resistant pathogen through the environment and farmers who are close to the cage for the maintenance of these layer chicken.

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