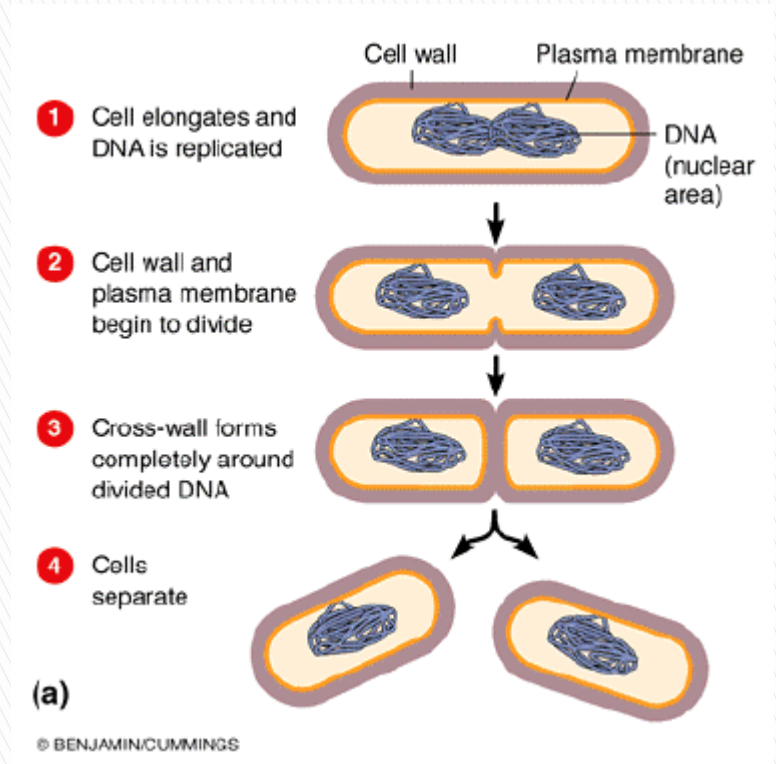


# **Pertumbuhan Bakteri**

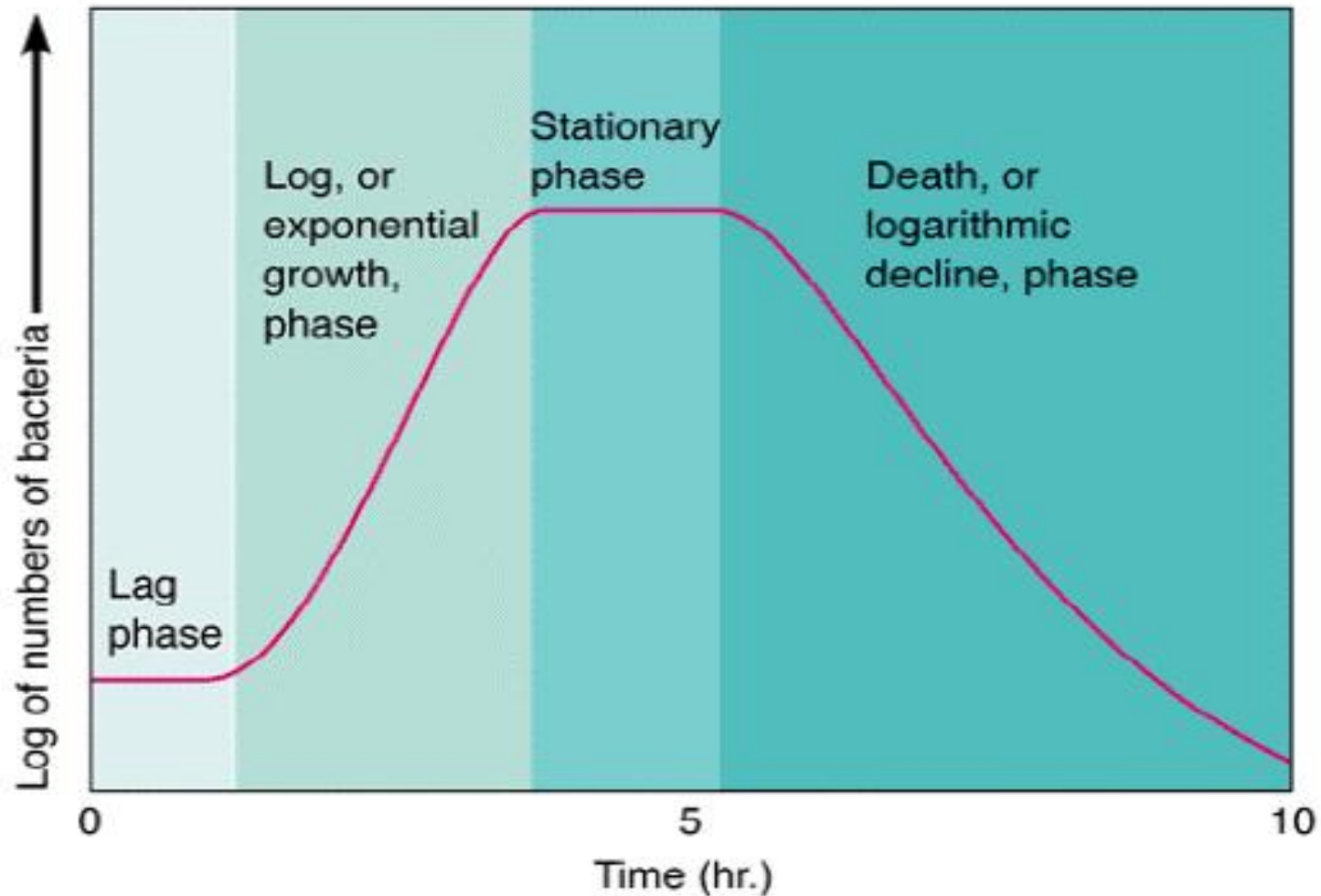
**Dr. Widodo Hadisaputro, M.Sc**

# Pertumbuhan Bakteri

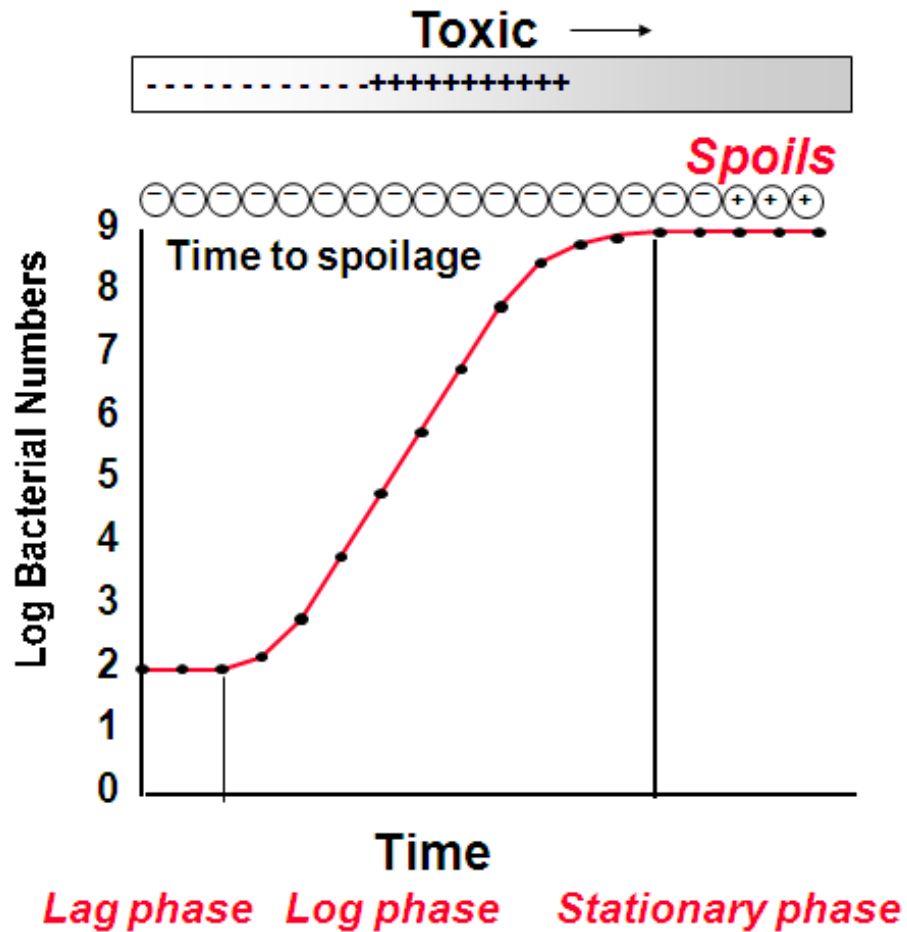
- ▶ Lebih mengacu pada Jumlah Sel bukan Ukuran Sel
- ▶ Bakteri tumbuh dan membelah dengan binary fission (pembelahan menjadi dua bagian) dan merupakan proses yang simpel



# Empat (4) Phase Pertumbuhan Bakteri



# Bacterial growth curve



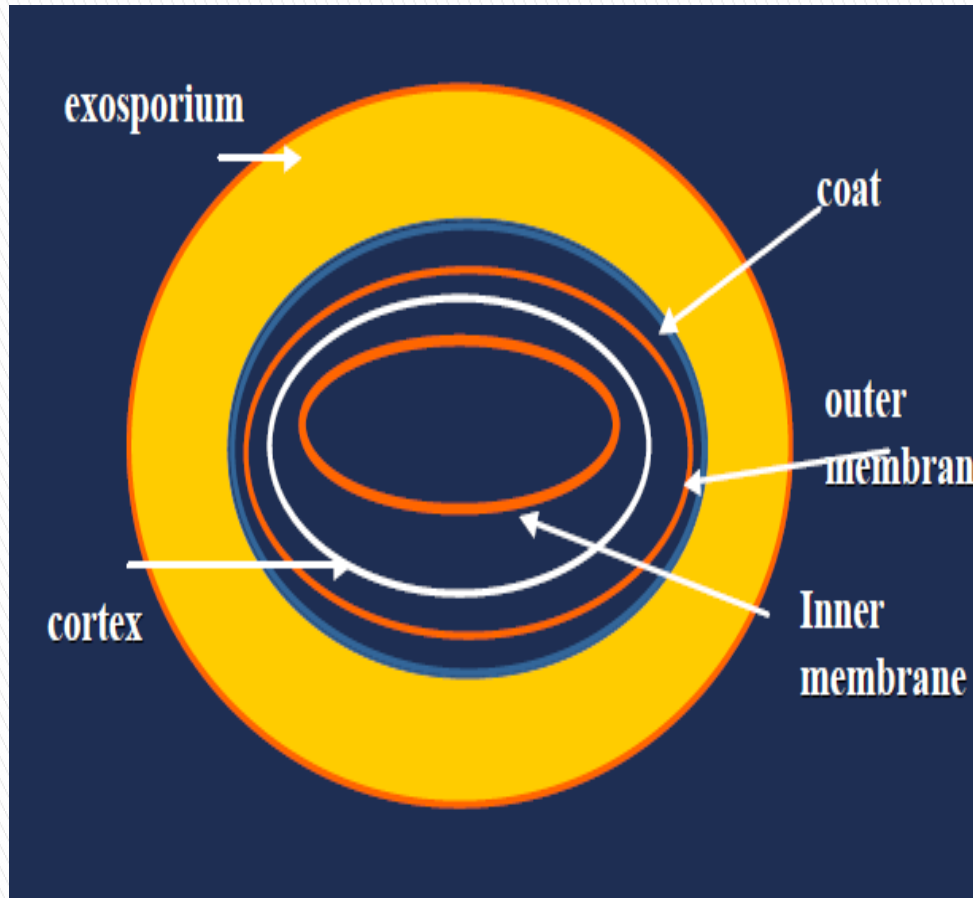
# Endospora



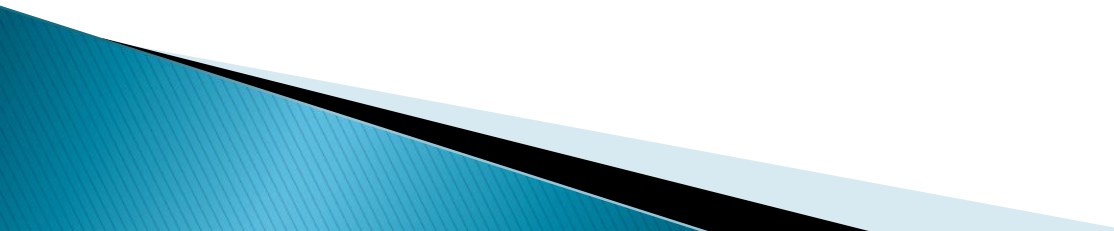
- ▶ Disintesis didalam sel
- ▶ Diproduksi dalam kondisi stress
- ▶ Dorman (seperti biji)
- ▶ Tahan pemanasan 10 menit (pasteurisasi)
- ▶ Tahan pengeringan
- ▶ Tahan desinfektan
- ▶ *Bacillus, Clostridium* (dalam tanah)



# Endospora



# Faktor Pertumbuhan Mikrobial

- ▶ Ketersediaan Nutrien
  - ▶ pH
  - ▶ Ketersediaan Oksigen (aerobik dan anaerobik)
  - ▶ Suhu (psikrofilik, mesofilik, termofilik) dan kelembaban
  - ▶ Phase pertumbuhan
- 

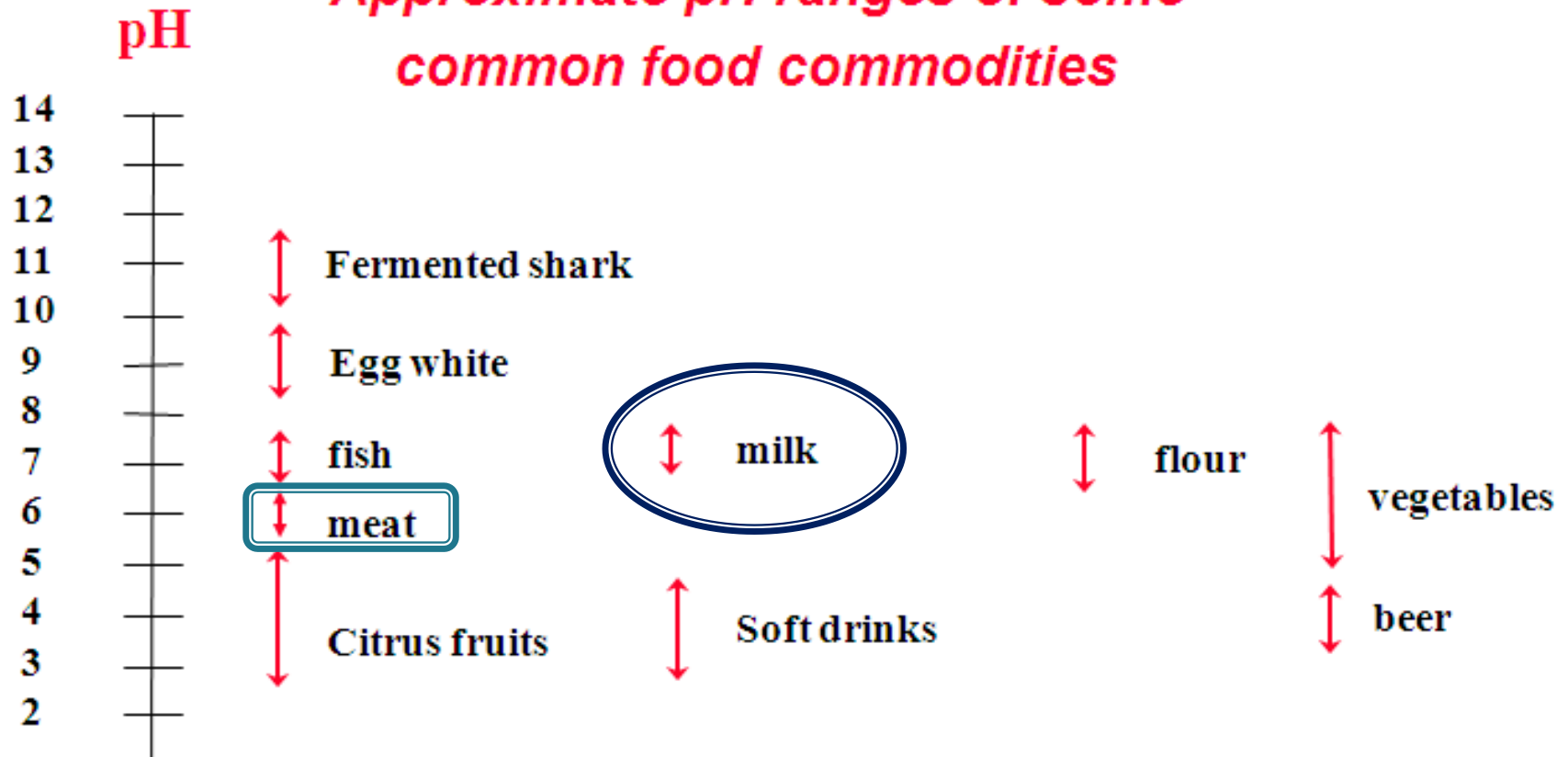
# Faktor Pertumbuhan Beberapa Patogen

Mikrobia	Suhu (C)	pH	Activity water (Aw)
<i>Salmonella sp</i>	6,5-47	4,5-9	>0,95
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	10-50	4,7=9	>0,93
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	7-45	2,6-10	>0,86
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	2-45	4,8-9,6	>0,95
<i>Clostridium jejuni</i>	25-42	5,5-8	>0,95



# pH of different foods

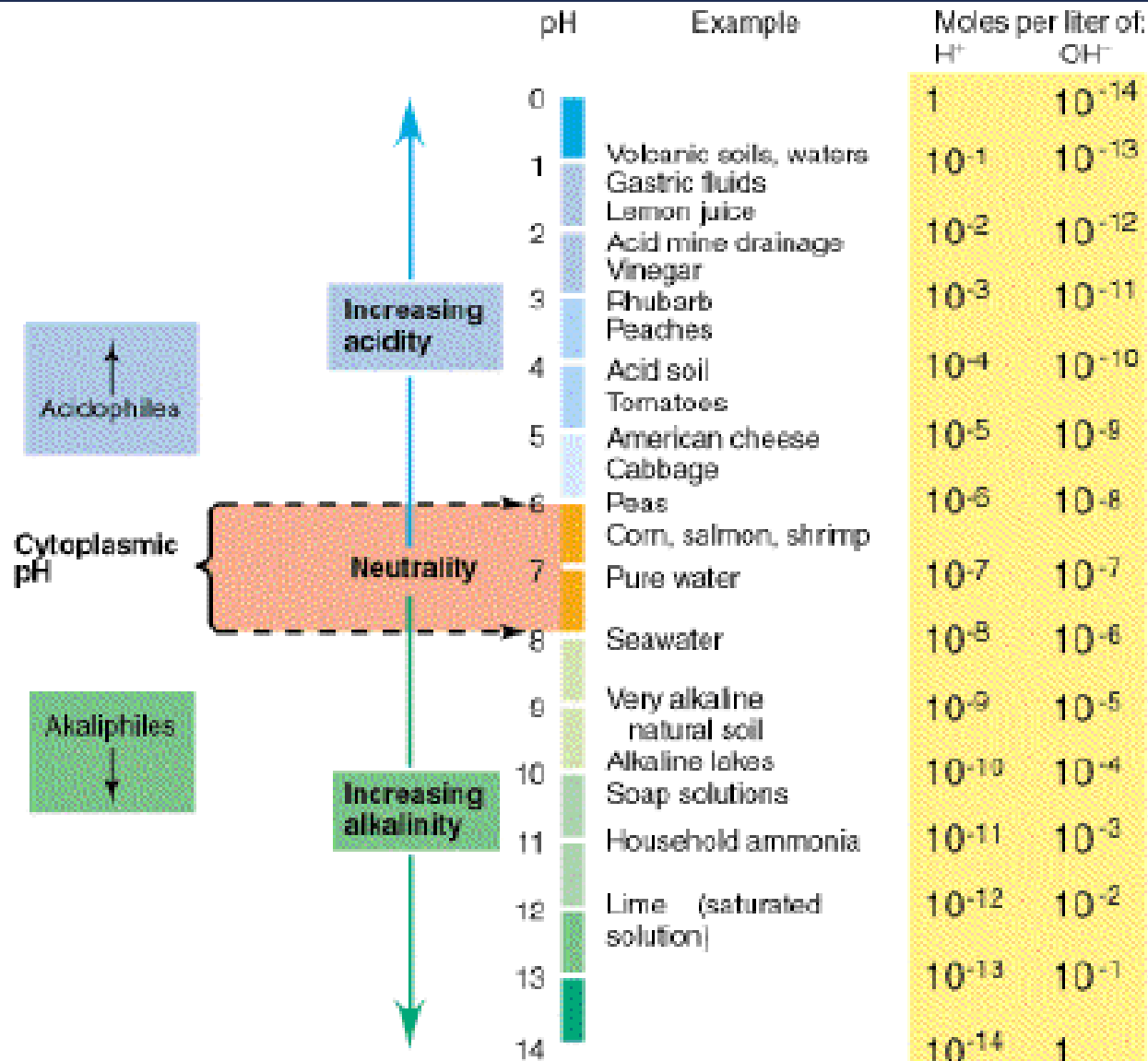
*Approximate pH ranges of some common food commodities*



# pH values limiting the growth of pathogens

	<i>pH</i>	
	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Max.</i>
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	4.4	8.5
<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	4 - 4.5	8 - 9.6
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	4.9	9.3
<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	4.6	8.5
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	4	9.8
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	2.3	8.6
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	2.0	11.2
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i>	2.5	10.7
<i>Penicillium verrucosum</i>	2.0	10.0

# pH dan Pertumbuhan Bakteri



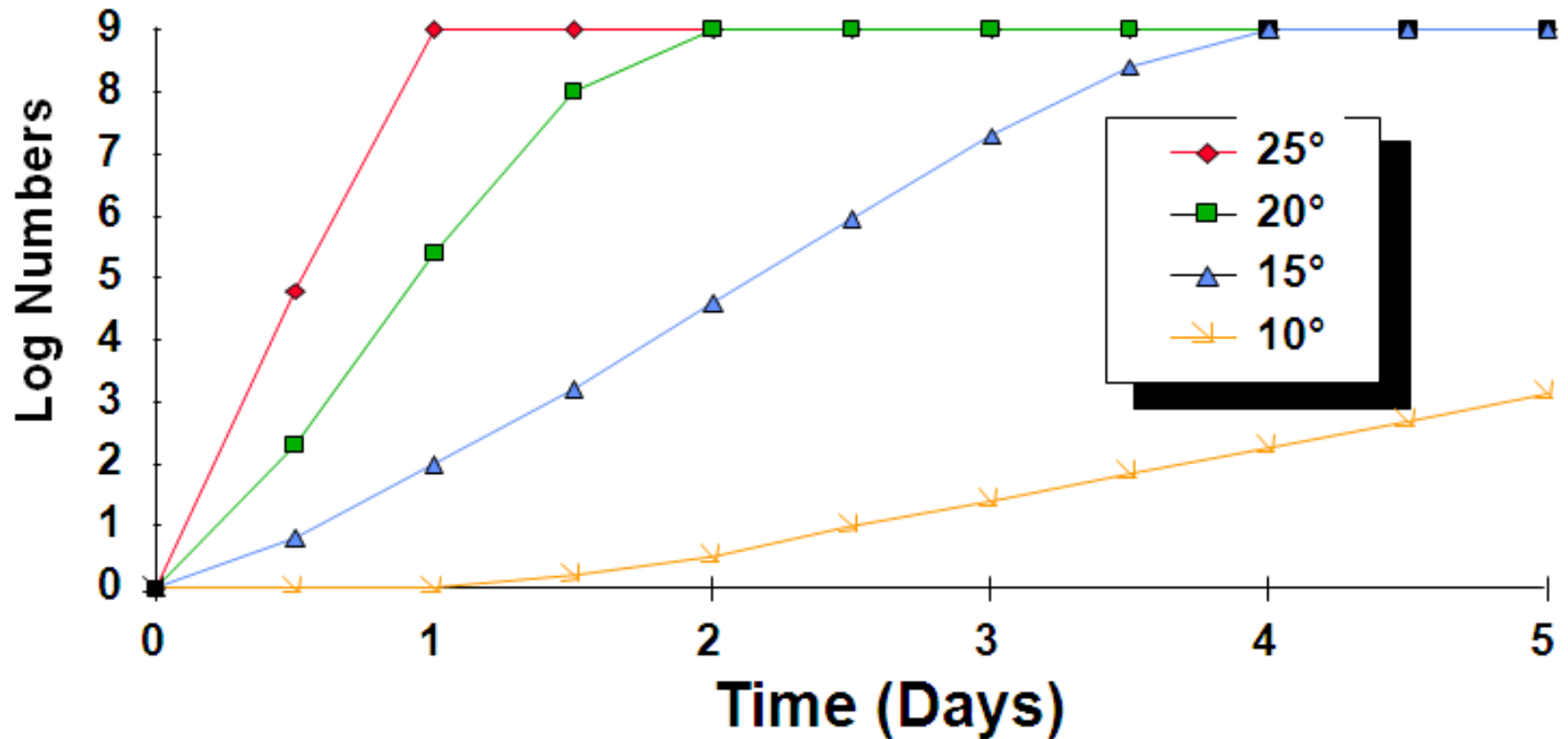
# Temperature range for growth of pathogenic bacteria

	<i>Temperature</i> °C		
	<i>Min.</i>	<i>Opt.</i>	<i>Max.</i>
<i>Salmonella</i>	5	35 - 37	47
<i>Campylobacter</i>	30	42	47
<i>E. coli</i>	10	37	48
<i>S. aureus</i>	6.5	37 - 40	48
<i>C. botulinum (proteolytic)</i>	10		50
<i>C. botulinum (non-proteolytic)</i>	3.3		25 - 37
<i>B. cereus</i>	4	30 - 35	48 - 50 <sup>1</sup> 43 <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> = Mesophilic

<sup>2</sup> = Psychrotrophic

# Growth of *S. typhimurium* at different temperatures



# Prevention of foodborne disease

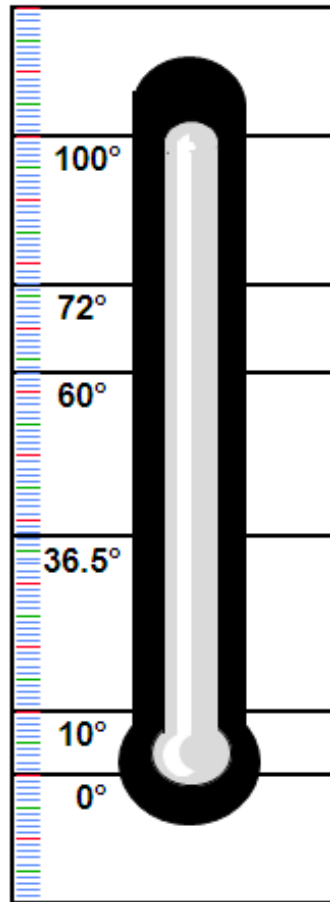
Boiling point

Pasteurizing temperature

Body temperature

Fridge

Freezer



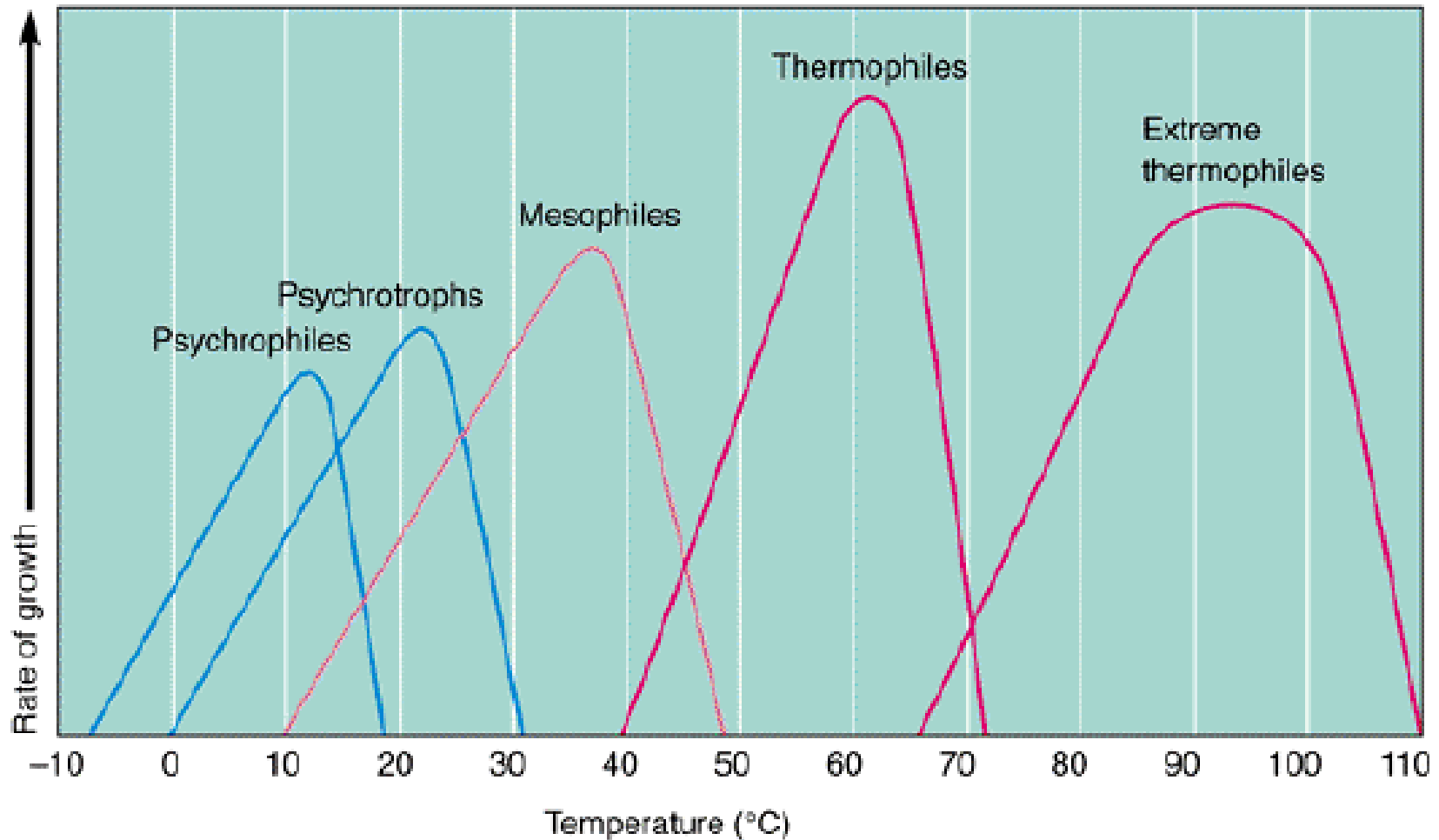
SAFETY

DANGER

SAFETY



# Pertumbuhan Bakteri pada Suhu Berbeda



## Temperature range for growth of toxigenic mould species

	<i>Min.</i> °C	<i>Opt.</i> °C	<i>Max.</i> °C
<i>Penicillium verrucosum</i>	0	20	31
<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>	8	28	37
<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	10	32	42
(aflatoxin formation)	12	25	37
<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i>	3	25	37

## Water activity (definition)

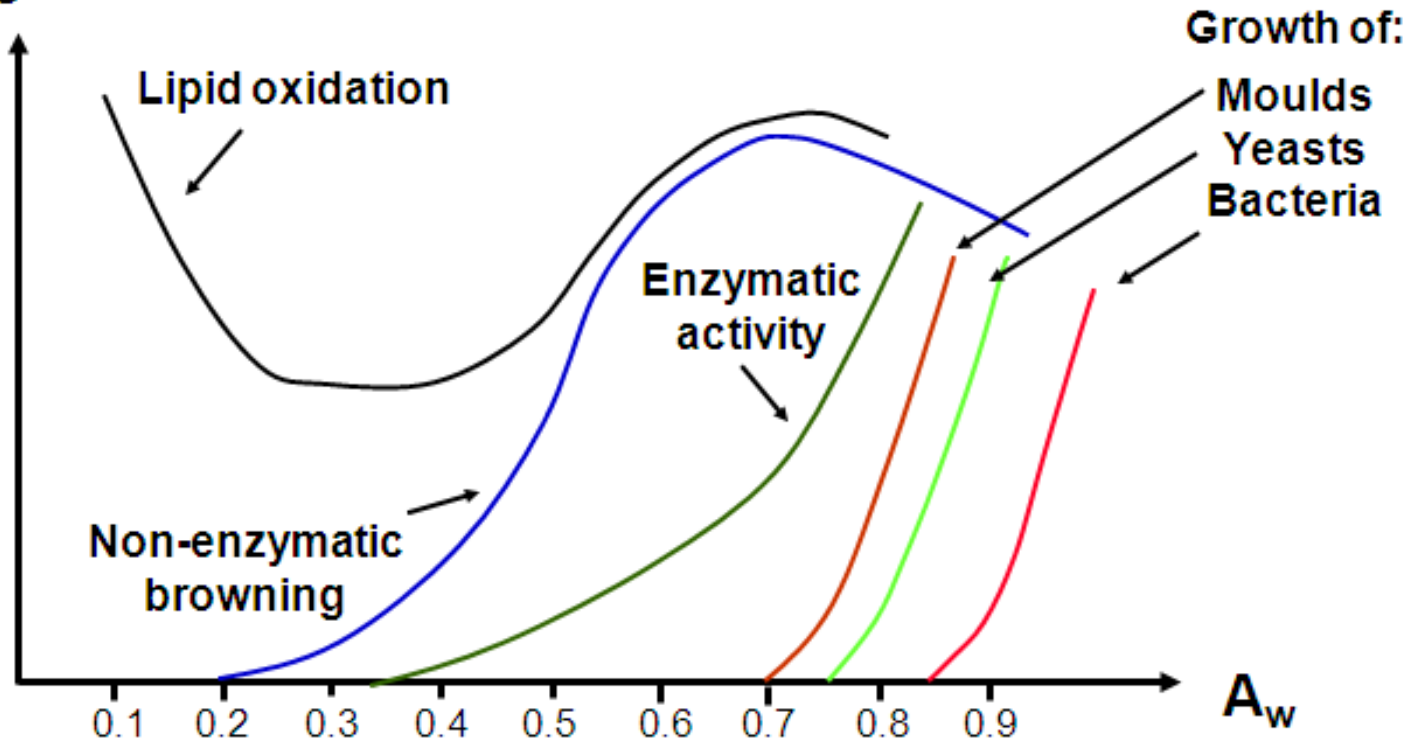
$a_w$  is the ratio of water vapour pressure of food ( $p$ ) to that of pure water ( $p_o$ ) at the same temperature.

$$a_w = p / p_o$$

$$0 < a_w < 1$$

# Water activity

Reaction rate



# Minimum levels of $a_w$ permitting growth ( at near optimum temperatures )

<b>Moulds</b>	<i>Aspergillus chevalieri</i>	0.71
	<i>Aspergillus ochraceus</i>	0.78
	<i>Aspergillus flavus</i>	0.80
	<i>Penicillium verrucosum</i>	0.79
	<i>Fusarium moniliforme</i>	0.87
<b>Yeasts</b>	<i>Saccharomyces rouxii</i>	0.62
	<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	0.90
<b>Bacteria</b>	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	0.92
	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> (proteolytic)	0.93
	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i> (non-proteolytic)	0.97
	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	0.93
	<i>Salmonella</i>	0.95
	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	0.83

# Range of $a_w$ in foods and their microbial flora

<i><math>a_w</math> range</i>	<i>Foods</i>	<i>Microbial flora</i>
<b>&gt; 0.98</b>	Fresh meats Fresh fish Fresh fruits Fresh vegetables Canned vegetables in brine Canned fruit in light syrup (<3.5 % salt, 26% sugar)	( <i>C. perfringens</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> )  ( <i>Pseudomonas</i> )
<b>0.93 - 0.98</b>	Fermented sausages Processed cheese Bread Evaporated milk Tomato paste (10% salt, 50% sugar)	( <i>B. cereus</i> , <i>C. botulinum</i> , <i>Salmonella</i> ) lactobacilli, bacilli and micrococci



# Water activity

*$a_w$  can be reduced by :*

- ◆ Removing water (drying)
- ◆ Decreasing availability of water by crystallization (freezing)
- ◆ Decreasing availability by binding water with water binding agents e.g. salt, sugar

# Redox ( $E_h$ )

$E_h$  (mV)

low / negative: reducing medium

high / positive: oxidizing medium

$$E_h = E_o + RT / nF \cdot (\text{oxidant}) / (\text{reductant})$$

# Redox and bacterial growth

Obligate or strict aerobes:

positive  $E_h$

Obligate anaerobes:

negative or low  $E_h$

# Redox

*$E_h$  depends on :*

- ◆ availability of oxygen
- ◆ ratio of oxidant and reductant
- ◆ pH
- ◆ poisoning capacity
- ◆ microbial activity

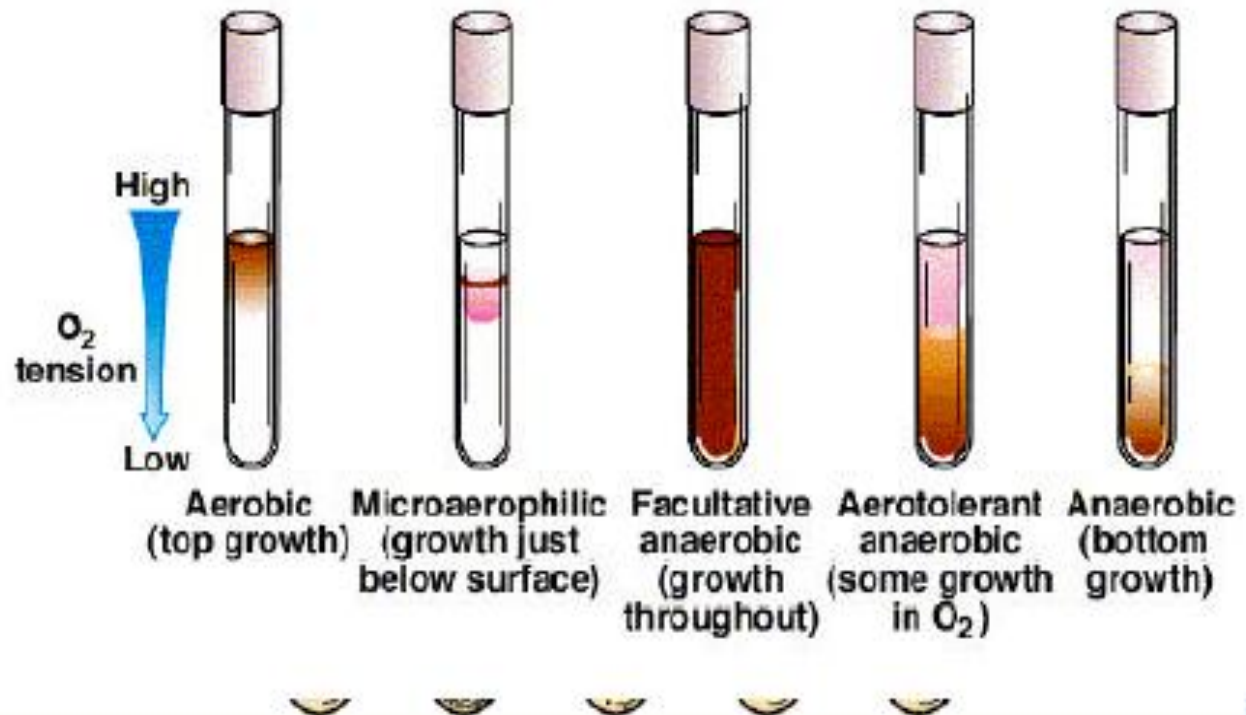
# Oksigen dan Pertumbuhan Bakteri

Thioglycolate  
is a good  
reducing  
agent

Kathleen Park Talaro and Arthur Talaro, *Foundations in Microbiology*, 3e Copyright © 1999 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved.

## Oxygen requirements

### Demonstration of Oxygen Requirements



aerobic    anaerobic    facultative    microaerophilic    aerotolerant

## $E_h$ & pH values of foods

	<i>E (mV)</i>	<i>pH</i>
Raw meat	-200	5.7
Raw minced meat	+225	5.9
Cooked sausages and canned meats	-20 to -150	6.5
Wheat (whole grain)	-320 to -360	6
Barley (ground grain)	-225	7.0
Potato tuber	-150	6.0
Spinach	+74	6.2
Pear	+436	4.2



# Control of $E_h$

- Vacuum packaging
- Modified atmosphere packaging by gas flushing:  $\text{CO}_2$  ,  $\text{N}_2$

# Antimicrobial activity

*Depends on :*

- ◆ pH
- ◆ lipid
- ◆ microorganism

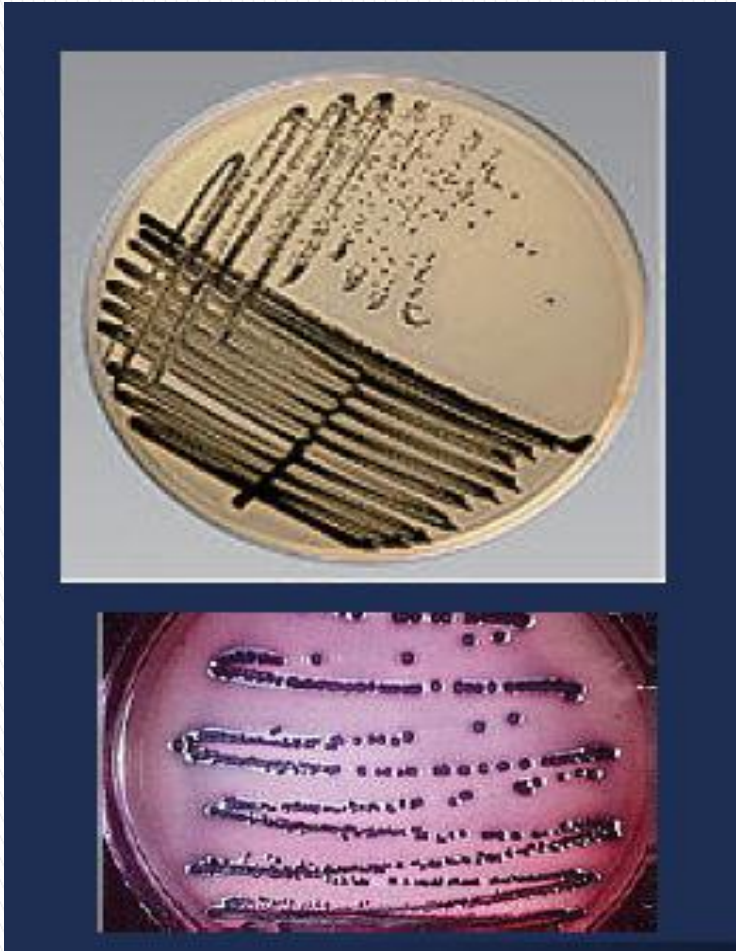
# Antimicrobial agents

- **Curing salts e.g. nitrites**
- **Bacteriocins e.g. nisin**
- **Gas: e.g. CO<sub>2</sub>**
- **Organic acids / salts e.g. benzoic, sorbic and propionic acid**

# Media Pertumbuhan (Medium)

- ▶ Bahan bernutrisi yang disiapkan untuk menumbuhkan mikroorganisme di laboratorium
- ❑ Harus steril
- ❑ Kaya sumber karbon
- ❑ Kaya sumber nutrisi lain, seperti asam amino, mineral, vitamin dlsb
- ❑ Kondisinya memungkinkan untuk pertumbuhan dengan ketersediaan  $O_2$ , pH, suhu dan kelembaban
- ❑ Untuk media agar ditambahkan bahan pematat (agar agar dari ganggang laut)

▶ Media Padat (*Agar*)



▶ Media Cair (*Broth*)



## ▶ **Chemically defined media**

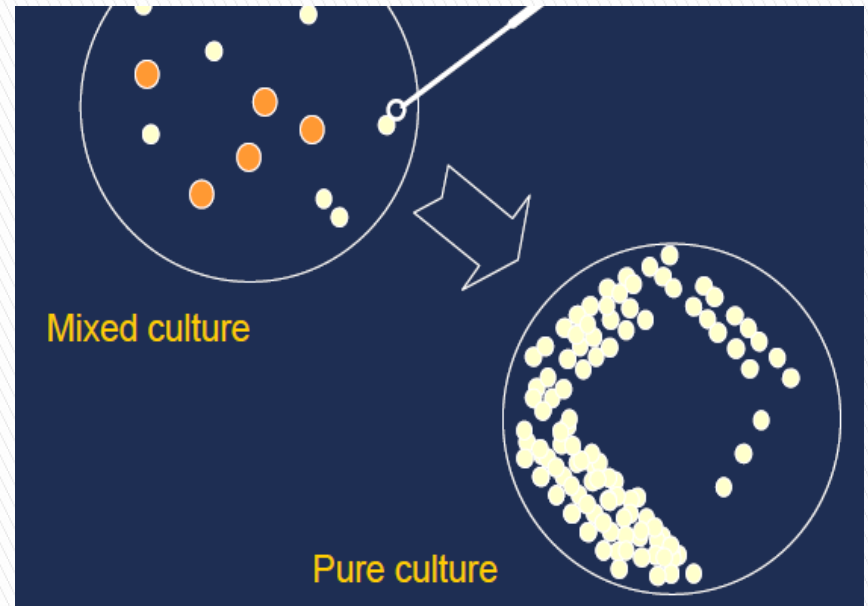
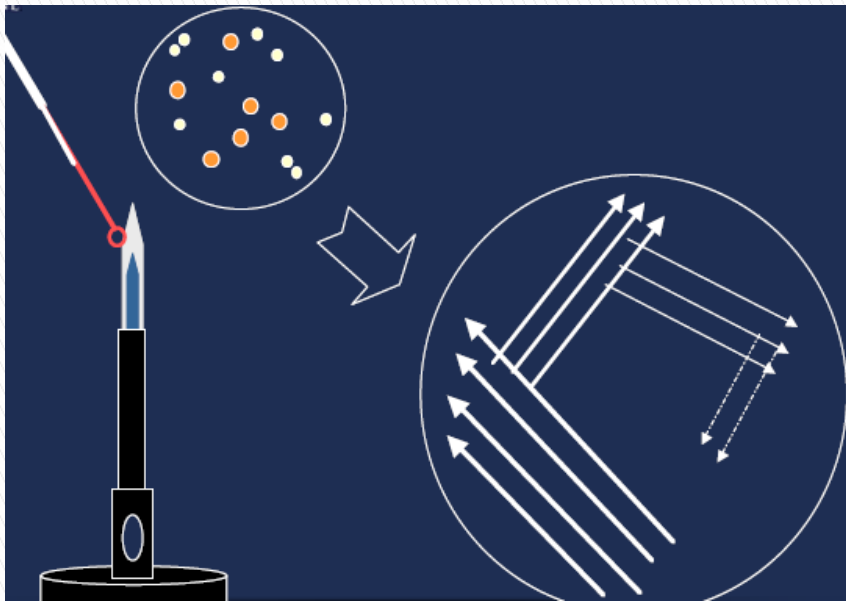
- ▶ Media pertumbuhan yang komposisi kimia bahannya diketahui
- ▶ Sumber energi dan karbon (glukosa dll)
- ▶ Juga mengandung sumber vit, asam amino, dll
- ▶ Relatif mahal

## ▶ **Undefined (complex) media**

- Komposisi (proksimat) dari nutrisi tidak diketahui dan berbeda dari satu bahan dengan bahan lain
- Sumber energi, karbon, nitrogen dan sulfur diperoleh dari ekstrak protein (pepton)
- Vitamin dan faktor pertumbuhan organik dari ekstrak daging dan yeast extract



# Inokulasi untuk Koloni Tunggal



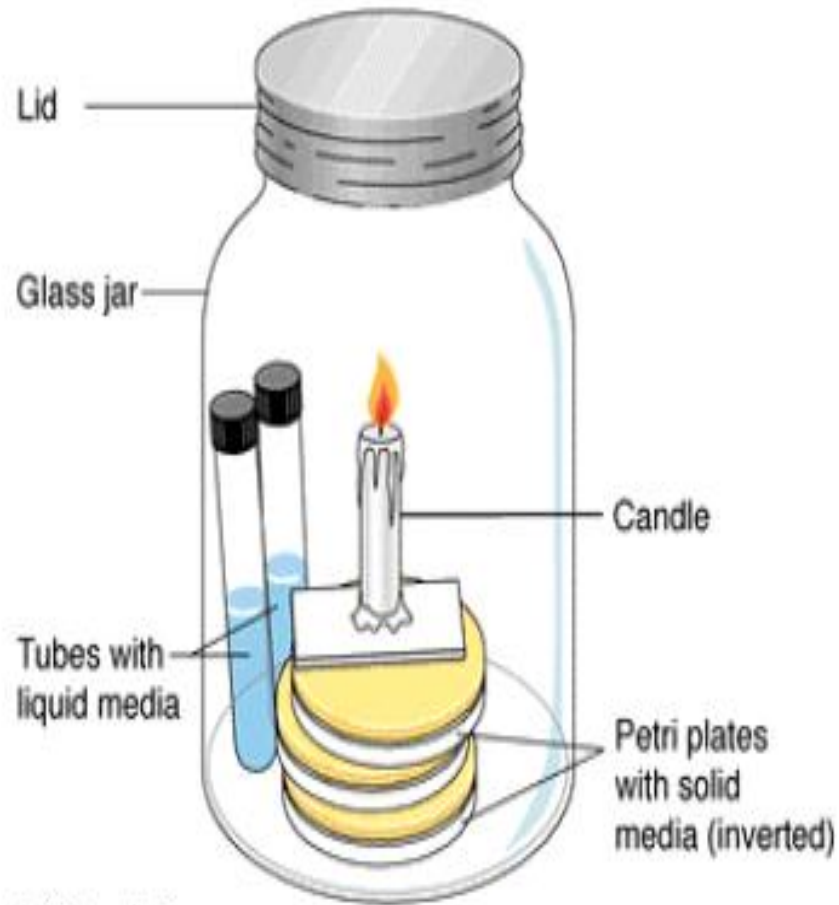
# Media Pertumbuhan Selektif

- ▶ Dimaksudkan untuk memacu pertumbuhan mikrobia yang dikehendaki dan menghambat mikrobia yang tidak dikehendaki
- ▶ Dichloran Rose Bengal Chloramphenicol (DRBC): antibiotik yang menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri. Cocok untuk isolasi Fungi
- ▶ Brilliant Green Agar: Senyawa kimia cat Green menghambat bakteri Gram (+). Cocok untuk isolasi bakteri Gram (-)
- ▶ Bismut Sulfite Agar: Cocok untuk isolasi *Salmonella typhi*, menghambat bakteri lain

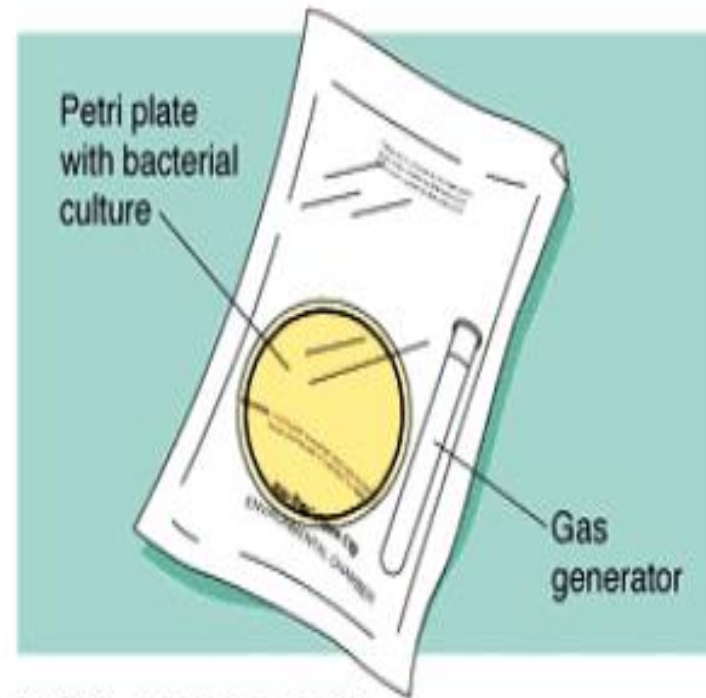
# Differential Media

- ▶ Coliform pada media Lauryl Tryptone Broth pada suhu 30°C mampu menghasilkan gas, sedangkan non-Coliform tidak tumbuh atau tumbuh tapi tidak menghasilkan gas
- ▶ Baird Parker Agar: untuk membedakan *Staphylococcus aureus*
- ▶ Egg Yolk: *S. aureus* mampu memecah egg yolk dan memberikan zona bening sekitar koloni

# Medium untuk Anaerob ( $\text{CO}_2$ )



(a) Candle jar

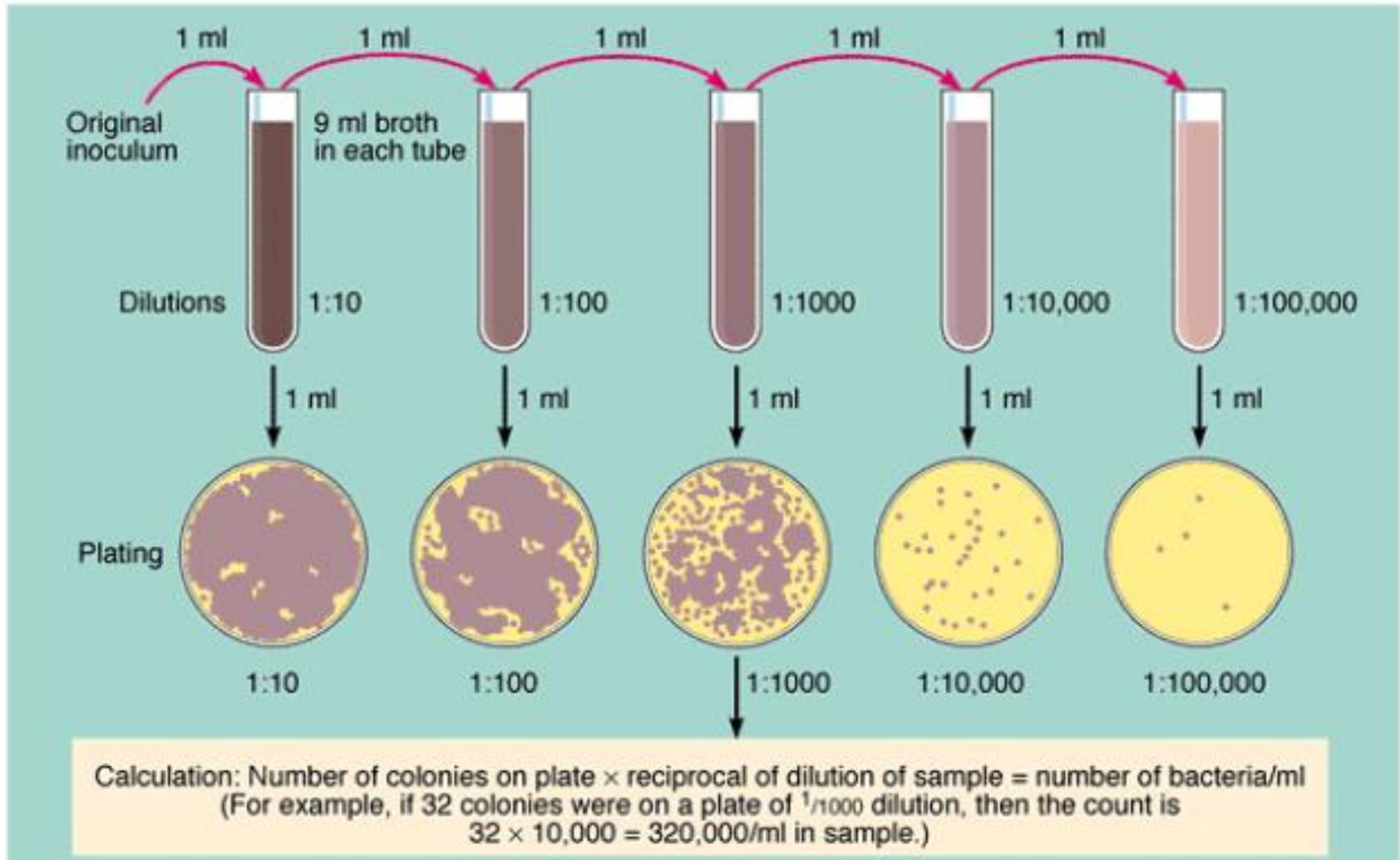


(b)  $\text{CO}_2$ -generating packet

# Standard Plate Count (SPC)

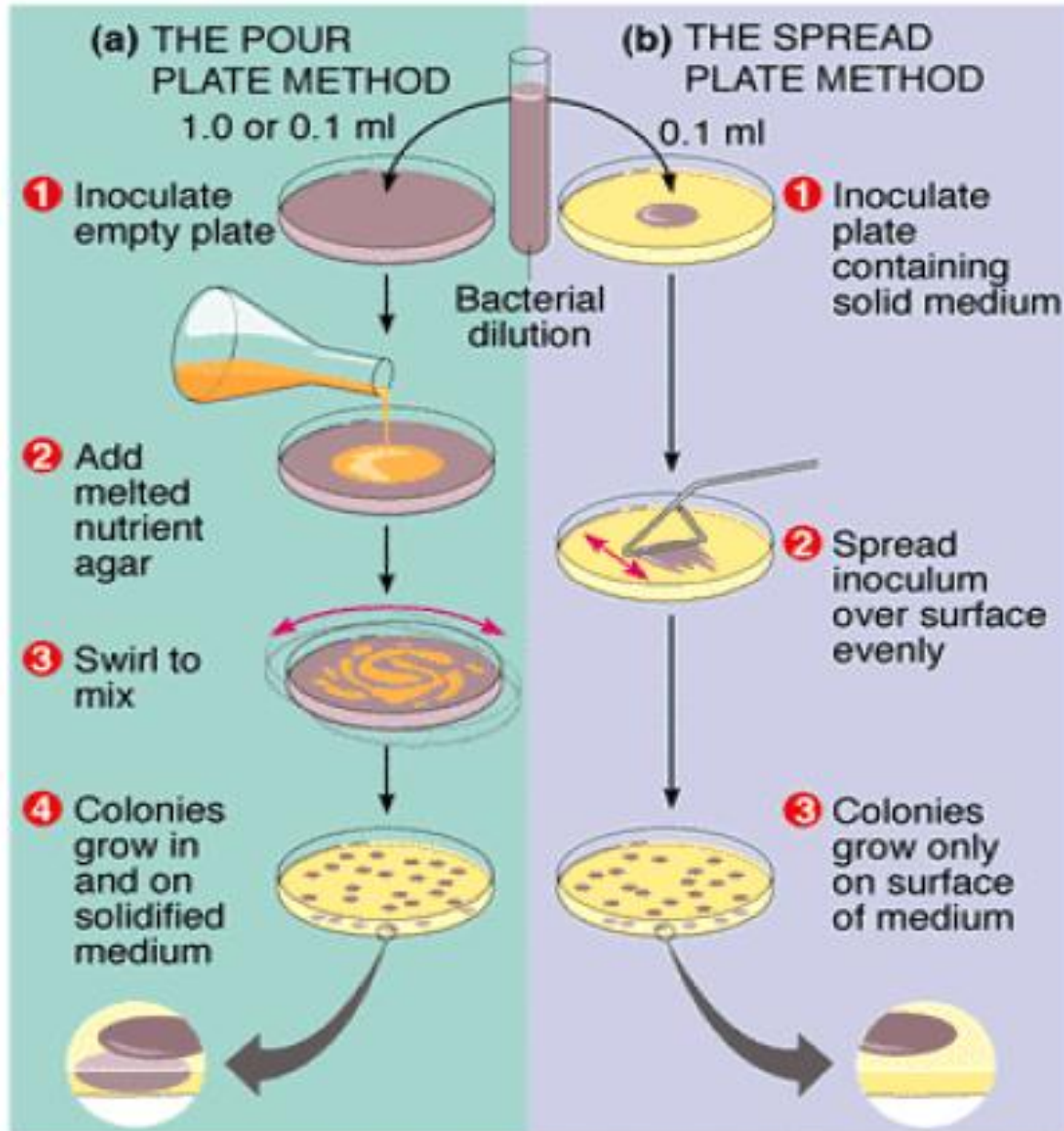
- ▶ Digunakan untuk menghitung jumlah mikrobia menggunakan media Plate Count Agar (PCA)
- ▶ Inokulasi sampel dan hitung jumlah mikrobia dengan asumsi: (1) satu koloni berasal dari satu sel dan (2) inokulum homogen
- ▶ Menghitung jumlah sel hidup (viable cells)
- ▶ Perlu waktu lama (24 – 48 jam), jumlah koloni terhitung antara 30 – 300 koloni, dan perlu pengenceran

# Seri Pengenceran untuk SPC

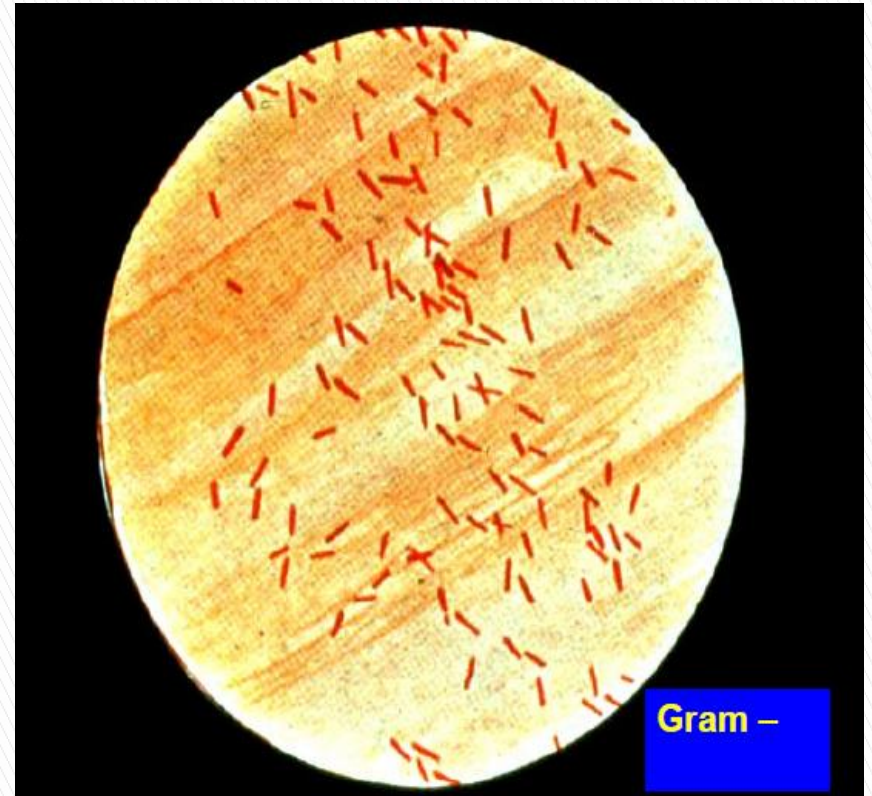
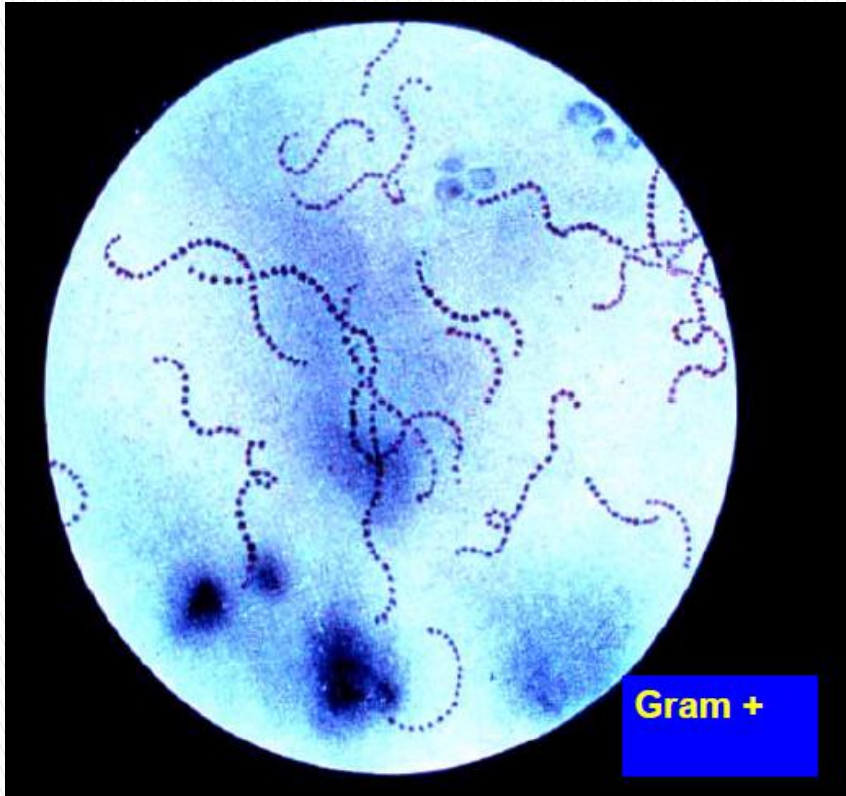




# *Pour Plate* atau *Spread Plate*



# Pengecatan Gram





# Penumbuhan Bakteri (Skala Lab)

1. **Enrichment (pengkayaan)**: proses penumbuhan dalam medium kaya nutrisi (lengkap) dengan maksud mempercepat pertumbuhan
1. **Isolation (isolasi)**: proses pemisahan satu spesies dari populasi mikroorganisme pada sumber alaminya
1. **Identification (identifikasi)**: proses identifikasi untuk memisahkan dari mikrobial lainnya menggunakan penanda khusus
1. **Enumeration (penghitungan)**: penghitungan jumlah mikrobial
1. **Produk Formation**: memanen hasil metabolisme mikrobial yang dimaksud; bisa metabolit primer atau sekunder