

**IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIBIOTIC
SUSCEPTIBILITY OF *Enterococcus* spp. FROM
RAW COW MILK AND RAW GOAT MILK**

SITI NOR ZALEHA BINTI MANAF

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (HONS.) BIOLOGY
FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

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This Final Year Project Report entitled **“Identification and Antibiotic Susceptibility of *Enterococcus* spp. From Raw Cow Milk and Raw Goat Milk”** was submitted by Siti Nor Zaleha binti Manaf, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Biology, in the Faculty of Applied Sciences, and was approved by

Dr. Noorlis binti Ahmad
Supervisor
B. Sc. (Hons.) Biology
Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA
72000 Kuala Pilah Negeri Sembilan

Sarini binti Abdul Wakid
Project Coordinator
B. Sc. (Hons.) Biology
Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA
72000 Kuala Pilah
Negeri Sembilan

Dr. Nor ‘Aishah binti Abu Shah
Head of Pure Science School
B. Sc. (Hons.) Biology
Faculty of Applied Sciences
Universiti Teknologi MARA
72000 Kuala Pilah
Negeri Sembilan

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ABSTRACT

IDENTIFICATION AND ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF *Enterococcus* spp. FROM RAW COW MILK AND RAW GOAT MILK

Concerning to biohazard level caused by enterococcal infections, a study has been done to detect the prevalence of the *Enterococcus* spp. in raw milk from cow and goat since this species was known to be as a food-borne pathogen that primarily predominant in dairy products. Prior to detection of *Enterococcus* spp. the assumption on viable population count for presumptive *Enterococcus* spp. have been tabulated by which the raw cow milk isolates showing a high number compared to isolates from raw goat milk due to slightly different temperature storage. The identification to genera level has been carried out through 10 biochemical tests. For carbohydrate test, comprises of lactose, sucrose, glucose and maltose have shown positive result by which all the 25 isolates from both raw cow and goat milk were fermented. Further tests are also showing a comparable result to previous study, such as catalase test, potassium hydroxide test, Gram stain, growth at 10°C, 40°C and 6.5% NaCl. *Enterococcus* spp. is highly resistant, resulted in 100% resistant to 11 antimicrobial agents. This is due to consequence from the dissemination of multiple antibiotic-resistant enterococci or may be caused by their transferable genes. Besides, the extensive and provident use of antibiotics in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine could also affect the antibiotic resistant among the *Enterococcus* spp.