Type of Presentation: Oral Presentation/Poster

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First Author[1*], Second Author[2], Authors[(n)]

[1]Affiliation of the First Author, Name of the States/Region, Name of the Country
[2]Affiliation of the First Author, Name of the States/Region, Name of the Country
[n]Affiliation of the First Author, Name of the States/Region, Name of the Country

**Corresponding author:* email@mail.co.id (Times New Roman; Font 12pt; Centered paragraph)

Abstract should summarize the contents of the paper in short terms (**200–250 words**) and in **ONE PAGE**, including a brief introduction, the objective of the study, brief research methodology, results and brief discussion, and conclusion in a single paragraph. Abstracts that do not meet the formatting requirements, will be returned. The organizing committee reserves the right to edit abstracts for correct formatting. (Times New Roman; Font 12pt; Justified)

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The 3rd International Conference of Advanced Veterinary Science and Technologies for Sustainable Development
Current Technologies in Veterinary Science: Advancing Animal Health, Therapeutics, Sustainable Agriculture, and Managing Emerging Diseases.

E.g:

Oral Presentation

Isolation, Identification and Antimicrobial Susceptibility Test of the Bacteria Associated with Diarrhoea in Bornean Orangutans

Vincentia Trisna Yoelinda[1], Michael Haryadi Wibowo[2*]

[1]Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia
[2]Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: email@ugm.ac.id

Borneo orangutan is one of the critically endangered animals. Borneo orangutan populations in their natural habitat continues to decline. The conservation efforts have made to prevent the extinction of orangutans, but at the rehabilitation site, for examples in Yayasan Konservasi Alam Yogyakarta and Borneo Orangutan Survival, gastrointestinal disease can be a major problem for the orangutan as a result of bacterial infection by fecal-oral route. This research was conducted to determine the bacteria causing gastrointestinal disorders in Borneo orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus*) through faecal swab samples, as well as knowing the sensitivity of bacteria to 20 types of antibiotics. Two faecal swab samples obtained from were Yayasan Konservasi Alam Yogyakarta and the Borneo Orangutan Survival isolated and identified. Isolation of bacteria carried by the selective media for Gram-negative that was Mac Conkey agar and Eosin Methylene Blue, Gram staining, then identified by a variety of biochemical test media including indole, Methyl Red, urea, citrate, Voges Proskauer, KCN, sugar fermentation media. The bacteria were isolated and identified and then tested by applying 20 antibiotics to determine the sensitivity of the bacteria. The test results showed that the bacteria isolated from the samples were *Escherichia coli* and *Proteus mirabilis*. Sensitivity test againts twenty antibiotics with Kirby Bauer method showed that *Escherichia coli* showed sensitivity to tigecyclin, amoxicillin, carbenicillin, ampicillin and chloramphenicol. *Proteus mirabilis* isolate was sensitive to ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, tygecyclin, enrofloxacin, norfloxacin, flumequin, amikacin streptomycin, chloramphenicol and oxytetracycline.

Keywords: antibiotics, bacteria, Bornean orangutans, diarrhoea