

# Preventing meningitis and Brain inflammatory disease from the sustainability of Chronic Supurative Otitis Media causing high population mortality



\*Suryani Suryani, \*Zulmarida, \*Ropika Ningaini, \*Dedi Nohandi, Rina Afidka

\*Chemistry Muhammadiyah University of West Sumatra

\*Biology Muhammadiyah University of West Sumatra

\*Nursing Muhammadiyah University of West Sumatra

\*STMIK Perintis Padang

E-mail suryani@umsh.ac.id

Suryanindiah@yahoo.com

## ABSTRAK

Communities who lack the understanding of personal hygiene and the environment can suffer from Chronic Supurative Otitis Media which, when continued, leads to inflammation of the brain and meningitis that eventually leads to death. This problem in Indonesia has a high prevalence of every 28,000 deaths, equal to 3.9%. To reduce this high mortality rate is to kill pathogenic bacteria that cause Chronic Supurative Otitis Media can continue. Lactobacillus plantarum bacteria isolated from Virgin Coconut Oil, the result of its antimicrobial analysis performed with the method of modifying discs, can kill pathogenic bacteria isolated from the patient's secretions. So the death rate caused by this disease can be lowered.

**Keywords:** Mortality, Chronic Supurative Otitis media, antimicrobial analysis, Lactobacillus plantarum, VCO

## INTRODUCTION

Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media, a middle ear disease that can be suffered from children to adult men and women who, if not curable, will result in inflammation of the lining of the brain which can subsequently lead to death. Meanwhile reported that Otitis Media Suppurativa is a dangerous disease and can lead to complications that cause deaths in developing countries, including India, Nepal and Indonesia

VCO oil layer containing BAL (Lactic Acid Bacteria), can inhibit the growth of pathogen bacteria, can also inhibit the growth of pathogen bacteria that exist in the ear fluids patients Otitis Media Suppurativa Chronis. Pathogenic bacteria present in the fluid of Otitis Media Suppurativa Chronis patients are *Pseudomonas Aureginosa*, *Proteus*, and *Staphylococcus* (Suryani, Dharma et al., 2016).

## METHOD

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

