

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to determine the growth pattern of enteric bacteria on Probiotic fermented product and Probiotic milk drink. The samples were obtained and the isolated microorganisms (*Escherichia coli*, *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Klebsiella oxytoca* and *Proteus vulgaris*) were inoculated in each of the probiotic fermented product and probiotic milk drink as the control variable. Serial dilutions were made and the colony forming units/ml were measured. Results showed that after eight days of incubation, all of the enteric bacteria were significantly ($p < 0.05$) inhibited, however *Enterobacter aerogenes* was reduced only to 6.01×10^5 . This means that *E.aerogenes* has the ability to resist the action of antimicrobial substances present in the probiotic fermented product. In probiotic milk drink, all organisms were also significantly ($p < 0.05$) inhibited by the action of anti-microbial substances, similarly *E.aerogenes* was not inhibited. Even if the presence of *E.aerogenes* in probiotic fermented product and probiotic milk drink were observed, statistics showed that both probiotic fermented product and probiotic milk drink significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced the pathogenic enterics.