

ABSTRAK

UJI EFEKTIFITAS DAYA HAMBAT EKSTRAK ETANOL 70% DAUN BALIK ANGIN (*Alphitonia incana* (Roxb.) Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz) TERHADAP BAKTERI *Staphylococcus aureus* (Oleh Veronika Nurazizah Tumuaca; Pembimbing apt. Hafiz Ramadhan, M. Sc. dan apt. M. Andi Chandra, M. Farm.; 2024; 102 Halaman)

Jerawat merupakan penyakit kulit karena adanya penumpukan minyak yang menyebabkan pori-pori kulit wajah tersumbat sehingga memicu aktivitas bakteri dan peradangan pada kulit. Daun balik angin merupakan genus dari *alphitonia* yang dilaporkan memiliki aktivitas farmakologi seperti antimikroba sehingga dapat dijadikan alternatif pengobatan jerawat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji efektivitas daya hambat ekstrak etanol 70% daun Balik Angin (*Alphitonia incana* (Roxb.) Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz) terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Metode ekstraksi yang digunakan adalah sokhletasi dengan pelarut etanol 70%. Penelitian ini mencakup identifikasi senyawa metabolit sekunder dalam ekstrak dan pengujian aktivitas antibakteri dengan varian konsentrasi 25,6%, 12,8%, 6,4%, 3,2%, 1,6%, 0,8%, 0,4%, 0,2% menggunakan metode sumuran untuk menentukan konsentrasi hambat minimum (KHM) dan diameter zona hambat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol 70% daun Balik Angin mengandung senyawa metabolit sekunder seperti fenol, flavonoid, alkaloid, tannin, saponin serta triterpenoid. Uji antibakteri terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak ini efektif dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri dengan KHM pada konsentrasi 0,8% sebesar 10,93 mm dengan kategori *resistant* berdasarkan *CLSI*. Ekstrak etanol 70% daun balik angin efektif menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* berdasarkan KHM pada konsentrasi 0,8% dan kandungan senyawa dalam ekstrak memberikan kontribusi terhadap aktivitas antibakteri tersebut.

Kata kunci: Daun Balik Angin, ekstrak etanol, antibakteri, *Staphylococcus aureus*, metode sumuran.

ABSTRACT

EFFECTIVENESS ASSAY OF THE INHIBITORY POWER OF 70% ETHANOL EXTRACT OF BALIK ANGIN LEAVES (*Alphitonia incana* (Roxb.) Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz) AGAINST *Staphylococcus aureus* BACTERIA (By Veronika Nurazizah Tumuaca; Supervisors apt. Hafiz Ramadhan, M. Sc. and apt. M. Andi Chandra, M. Farm.; 2024; 102 Pages)

Acne is a skin disease caused by the accumulation of oil, which clogs the pores of the facial skin, thereby triggering bacterial activity and inflammation of the skin. Balik Angin leaves are a genus of *Alphitonia* reported to have pharmacological activities such as antimicrobial, making them a potential alternative for acne treatment. This study aims to examine the inhibitory effectiveness of the 70% ethanol extract of Balik Angin leaves (*Alphitonia incana* (Roxb.) Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz) against *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. The extraction method used was soxhletation with 70% ethanol solvent. This study includes the identification of secondary metabolite compounds in the extract and the testing of antibacterial activity with varying concentrations of 25.6%, 12.8%, 6.4%, 3.2%, 1.6%, 0.8%, 0.4%, and 0.2% using the well diffusion method to determine the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and the diameter of the inhibition zone. The results showed that the 70% ethanol extract of Balik Angin leaves contains secondary metabolite compounds such as phenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, saponins, and triterpenoids. The antibacterial test against *Staphylococcus aureus* showed that this extract is effective in inhibiting bacterial growth with a MIC at a concentration of 0.8% producing an inhibition zone of 10.93 mm, categorized as resistant according to CLSI. The 70% ethanol extract of Balik Angin leaves is effective in inhibiting the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* at a MIC of 0.8%, and the compounds in the extract contribute to this antibacterial activity

Keyword: Balik Angin leaves, ethanol extract, antibacterial, *Staphylococcus aureus*, well diffusion method.