

ABSTRAK

UJI EFEKTIVITAS DAYA HAMBAT EKSTRAK METANOL DAUN BALIK ANGIN (*Alphitonia incana* (Roxb). Teijsm. & Binn. ex Kurz) TERHADAP BAKTERI *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (Oleh Nuke Widianingrum: Pembimbing Eka Fitri Susiani dan Hafiz Ramadhan: 2024: 139 Halaman)

Jerawat merupakan infeksi kulit akibat penimbunan minyak menyumbat pori-pori kulit wajah sehingga memicu aktivitas bakteri dan peradangan kulit. Masalah tersebut dapat ditanggulangi dengan pemberian bahan alami seperti daun Balik Angin (*A. Incana* (Roxb). Teijsm. & Binn. Ex Kurz) merupakan salah satu tumbuhan yang mempunyai aktivitas sebagai antibakteri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kandungan metabolit sekunder dan mengetahui efektivitas daya hambat antibakteri berdasarkan nilai Kadar Hambat Minimum (KHM) ekstrak metanol daun Balik Angin terhadap bakteri *S. epidermidis*. Ekstraksi daun menggunakan pelarut metanol dengan metode *soxhlet* kemudian dilakukan uji skrining fitokimia. Pengujian efektivitas daya hambat menggunakan metode sumuran dengan seri konsentrasi yaitu 25,6%, 12,8%, 6,4%, 3,2%, 1,6%, 0,8%, 0,4% dan 0,2%. Klindamisin digunakan sebagai kontrol positif dan Na-CMC 0,5% sebagai kontrol negatif. Hasil skrining fitokimia menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak metanol daun Balik Angin mengandung fenol, flavonoid, alkaloid, saponin, tanin dan triterpenoid. Hasil uji efektivitas daya hambat ekstrak metanol daun Balik Angin terhadap bakteri *S. epidermidis*, menunjukkan zona hambat mulai dari konsentrasi 25,6% hingga 0,4%. Namun pada konsentrasi 0,2% tidak terdapat zona hambat. Kadar Hambat Minimum (KHM) didapatkan pada konsentrasi 0,4% dilihat dari rerata diameter zona hambat 4,5 mm termasuk dalam kategori lemah.

Kata kunci : Antibakteri, Daun Balik Angin, Ekstrak Metanol, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

ABSTRAC

EFFECTIVENESS ASSAY OF BALIK ANGIN LEAF (Alphitonia incana (Roxb). Teijsm. & Binn. Ex Kurz) METHANOL EXTRACT AGAINST STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS BACTERIUM (BY NUKE WIDIANINGRUM: SUPERVISOR OF EKA FITRI SUSIANI AND HAFIZ RAMADHAN: 2024: 139 PAGES)

Acne is a skin infection caused by a buildup oil that causes the pores of the facial skin to become clogged, triggering bacterial activity and skin inflammation. This problem can be overcome by applying natural ingredients such as Balik Angin leaves (A. Incana (Roxb). Teijsm. & Binn. Ex Kurz) is one of plants that has antibacterial activity. The reason of this study is to determine the content of secondary metabolite compounds and determine the effectiveness of antibacterial inhibition based on the Minimum Inhibition Concentration (MIC) value of Methanol extract of Balik Angin leaf against S. epidermidis bacteria. Leaf extraction using methanol solvent by the soxhlet method was then carried out phytochemical screening tests. The test of the effectiveness of the inhibition force was carried out using the well method with a concentration series of 25.6%, 12.8%, 6.4%, 3.2%, 1.6%, 0.8%, 0.4% and 0.2%. Clindamycin was used as a positive control and Na-CMC 0.5% as a negative control. Results of phytochemical screening showed the methanol extract of Balik Angin leaves contained phenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, tannins and triterpenoids. The results of the test on the effectiveness of methanol extract of Balik Angin leaf against S. epidermidis bacteria, showed that the inhibition zone ranged from concentrations of 25.6% to 0.4%. However, at a concentration of 0.2%, there was no inhibition zone. The Minimum Inhibition Concentration (MIC) was obtained at a concentration of 0.4% seen from the average diameter of the inhibition zone of 4.5 mm included in the weak category.

Keywords: *Antibacterial, Balik Angin leaf, methanol extract, Staphylococcus epidermidis*