

## ABSTRAK

**Latar belakang :** Kasus resistensi antibiotik amoksisilin terhadap *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* semakin meningkat maka, diperlukan cara untuk mengatasi. Salah satu cara untuk mengatasi dengan pemanfaatan bahan alam atau melakukan kombinasi senyawa antimikroba. Kombinasi dapat dilakukan antara antibiotik dengan bahan alam yang memiliki aktivitas sebagai antimikroba dan ekstrak metanol daun sirih mampu memberikan aktivitas sebagai antimikroba yang lebih baik dibandingkan dengan ekstrak daun sirih menggunakan pelarut lain. Kombinasi antibiotik amoksisilin (AMX) dengan ekstrak metanol daun sirih (EMDS) akan diuji untuk mengetahui efek yang dihasilkan dari kombinasi.

**Metode :** Rancangan pengukuran kombinasi menggunakan metode *Checkerboard* . Nilai kadar hambat minimum digunakan untuk menghitung interaksi dalam kombinasi yang digambarkan dalam *Fractional Inhibition Concentration Index (FICI)* yang diimplementasikan sinergis  $FICI \leq 0,5$ , *Indifferent*  $FICI 0,5 - \leq 4$ , dan *Antagonis*  $FICI > 4$ . Data hasil uji antibakteri dianalisis statistik dengan One Way Anova dan diketahui perbedaannya dengan *post hoc Turkey-HSD*.

**Hasil :** Kadar hambat minimum AMX yang dipilih 200  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  sedangkan AMX kombinasi 800  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . Kadar hambat minimum EMDS 200 mg/mg , EMDS kombinasi 200 mg/ml.

**Kesimpulan :** Nilai FIC kombinasi AMX dan EMDS dalam menghambat *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* adalah 5 yang menunjukkan efek antagonis.

Kata kunci : Amoksisilin, *Pseudomonas aerugiosa*, Kombinasi, Daun sirih, Kadar hambat minimum,*Fractional inhibition concentration*, Antagonis

## ABSTRACT

**Background :** The development of antibiotic amoxicillin resistance by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* more increasing then we need a way to get over. One way to get over from that case is with the utilization of natural materials or doing a combination of antimicrobial compounds. The combination can be done between the antibiotic with natural materials which have antimicrobial activity as methanol and extract the betel leaf is able to provide the anti-microbial activity as better compared to other solvent uses extracts. Combination antibiotic amoxicillin (AMX) with methanol extract of betel leaf (EMDS) will be tested to find out the effects resulting from the combination.

**Method :** The measurement method is a Checkerboard method. The value of the levels of minimum inhibition is used to calculate the interactions in combination described in Fractional Inhibition Concentration Index (FICI) that implemented synergistically  $FICI \leq 0.5$ ,  $0.5 - FICI$  Indifferent  $\leq 4$ , and Antagonis  $> 4$  FICI. Research of anti bacterial test analyzed statistics "by One Way Anova and the differences in each group were calculated with *post-hoc TukeyHSD*.

**Results :** MIC AMX alone was  $200 \mu\text{g/ml}$  while AMX in combination  $800 \mu\text{g/ml}$ . MIC EMDS alone was  $200 \text{ mg/ml}$ , EMDS in combination  $200 \text{ mg/ml}$ .

**Conclusion:** The FIC of combination amoxicillin and EMDS in inhibiting *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was 5 which showed antagonistic effect.

**Key words :** Amoxicillin, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, Combinations, *Piper betle* leaf, Minimum inhibition concentration, Fractional inhibition concentration, Antagonism