ABSTRAK

UJI DAYA HAMBAT EKSTRAK DAUN KEJI BELING (*Strobilanthes crispa* Bl.) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN BAKTERI *Salmonella typhi* SECARA IN VITRO

Maria Benigna
Universitas Sanata Dharma
2015

Salah satu bakteri patogen pada manusia adalah bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Bakteri ini menyebabkan demam tipoid (tipus). Obat tradisional yang biasa digunakan masyarakat adalah rebusan daun Keji Beling (*Strobilanthes crispa* Bl.). Namun belum ada penelitian ilmiah yang membuktikan kemampuan ekstrak daun Keji Beling dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui potensi daya hambat ekstrak daun Keji Beling pada konsentrasi 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% dan 100% terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri *Salmonella typhi*.

Penelitian yang dilakukan adalah eksperimental laboratorium dengan melakukan uji daya hambat ekstrak daun Keji Beling terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Daun Keji Beling didapatkan dari halaman rumah peneliti. Biakan murni *Salmonella typhi* didapatkan dari Balai Kesehatan Lingkungan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Pengujian dilakukan dengan mengukur diameter zona hambat yang terbentuk di sekitar *paper disc* yang telah direndam ekstrak Keji Beling dengan konsentrasi tertentu. Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan uji Anova satu arah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat zona hambat disekitar *paper disc* dengan diameter yang berbeda-beda pada setiap konsentrasi. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah ekstrak daun Keji Beling memiliki potensi menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Konsentrasi 100% memiliki zona hambat paling lebar yaitu 13 mm. Nilai Kadar Hambat Minimal (KHM) belum dapat ditentukan karena permukaan media masih ditumbuhi oleh bakteri.

Kata kunci : daya hambat, Keji Beling (*Strobilanthes crispa* Bl.), *Salmonella typhi*

ABSTRACT

THE EXAMINATION OF KEJI BELING LEAF EXTRACT INHIBITION (Strobilanthes crispa Bl.*) TO THE GROWTH OF Salmonella typhi BACTERIUM BY IN VITRO*

Maria Benigna
Sanata Dharma University
2015

One of the humans pathogenic bacteria is the Salmonella typii bacterium. This bacterium causes typoid fever (typhoid). Traditional medicine commonly used by community is decoction of the Keji Beling leaves (Strobilanthes crispa Bl.*). Yet, there has not been the scientific research which proves the capability of Keji Beling extract in inhibiting the growth of Salmonella typhi bacterium. The purpose of this study is to determine the potential of Keji Beling leaves extract inhibition (Strobilanthes crispa) at a concentration of 10%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% to the growth of the Salmonella typhi bacterium.*

The research is an laboratory experimental. It is done by examining the inhibition of Keji Beling leaves extract with Salmonella typhi bacterium growth. Keji beling Leaves were obtained from the researcher's backyard. The pure cultures of Salmonella typhi obtained from the Environmental Health Center of Yogyakarta. The examination is done by measuring the diameter of inhibition zone formed around the paper disc soaked by Keji Beling extract in a certain concentration. The data obtained were processed by one-way ANOVA test.

The results showed that there was a zone of inhibition around the paper disc with different diameters at each concentration. The conclusion of this study was that an extract of Keji Beling leaves had the potential to inhibit the growth of Salmonella typhi bacterium. A 100% concentration had the most wide inhibitory zone which is 13 mm. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) values could not be determined because media surface is overgrown by bacteria.

Keywords: inhibition, Keji Beling (*Strobilanthes crispa* Bl.), *Salmonella typhi*