

**EKSTRAK DAUN KENIKIR (*Cosmos caudatus* Kunth.) TERHADAP  
BAKTERI *Staphylococcus aureus* SECARA *IN VITRO***

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**ABSTRAK**

Kulit yang terluka rentan mengalami infeksi bakteri bila tidak segera dilakukan pengobatan. Salah satu penyebabnya adalah bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Daun kenikir (*Cosmos caudatus* Kunth.) sudah lama dimanfaatkan masyarakat untuk dikonsumsi maupun pengobatan tradisional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak daun kenikir, menguji perbedaan aktivitas antibakteri melalui perbedaan metode ekstraksi daun kenikir dan mengetahui konsentrasi hambat minimum.

Metode yang digunakan untuk menguji aktivitas antibakteri adalah metode Kirby- Bauer. Aktivitas antibakteri ditandai dengan adanya zona bening disekitar kertas cakram yang disebut daya hambat. Metode pengujian konsentrasi hambat minimum dengan dilusi padat. Penelitian menggunakan dua metode ekstraksi, yakni metode maserasi dengan pelarut etanol dan metode tumbuk dengan pelarut akuades. Konsentrasi yang digunakan yaitu 30%, 45% dan 60%.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak daun kenikir mempunyai daya antibakteri. Hasil analisis menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan antara kedua metode ekstraksi. Ekstrak tumbuk daun kenikir memiliki zona hambat terkecil pada konsentrasi 30% sebesar 6,76 mm dan zona hambat terbesar sebesar 7,58 mm pada konsentrasi 60%. Ekstrak etanol daun kenikir konsentrasi 30% memiliki zona hambat sebesar 7,25 mm dan pada konsentrasi 60% sebesar 8,59 mm. Pengujian antibakteri tidak mendapat data Konsentrasi Hambat Minimum. Dengan demikian, ekstrak daun kenikir termasuk bakteriostatik yang hanya menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri.

Kata kunci : Antibakteri, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Kenikir (*Cosmos caudatus* Kunth.).

**THE ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST OF KENIKIR LEAVES (*Cosmos caudatus* Kunth) EXTRACT TOWARD THE GROWTH OF *Staphylococcus aureus* BACTERIA IN-VITRO**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The skin wound caused bacterial infection if not to be treated. One of the cause is (*Staphylococcus aureus*) bacteria. Kenikir leaves (*Cosmos caudatus* Kunth.) has been used by people to be consumed and for traditional medication. This research aims to know the antibacterial activity extract of Kenikir leaves, to test the difference of antibacterial activity through different extraction method of Kenikir leaves and also to know minimum inhibitory concentration.*

*The methodology that was used to test antibacterial activity was Kirby-Bauer method. Antibacterial activity was characterized by the presence of clear zone around paper discs which were called an inhibitory zone. Method to test a minimum inhibitory concentration were solid dilution. The research used two methods of extraction, namely maceration with ethanol solvent and mashed with aquades solvent. Extract concentration that were used were 30%, 45%, 60%.*

*Result showed that Kenikir leaves extracts has antibacterial activity. The results of antibacterial activity of the extracts showed that there was no difference between the two extraction method. Mashed extract of Kenikir leaves had a smallest inhibiton zone in concentration of 30% which were 6,76 mm and the largest was 7,58 mm in concentration of 60%. Ethanol extract of Kenikir leaves at concentration of 30% had an inhibiton zone of 7,25 mm and concentration of 60% had 8,59 mm. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration of antibacterial activity was not obtained. Kenikir leaves extract belongs to bacteriostatic group because of the compound could only inhibit the growth of bacteria.*

*Keyword: Antibacterial, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Kenikir (*Cosmos caudatus* Kunth.)*