INTISARI

MEIRASTUTI DP, 2012, UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI FRAKSI *n*-HEKSANA, ETER DAN AIR DARI EKSTRAK ETANOLIK DAUN JAMBU MEDE (*Anacardium occidentale* L.) TERHADAP BAKTERI *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361 DENGAN METODE DIFUSI, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Anacardium occidentale L. merupakan tanaman suku Anacardiaceae yang ditemukan secara luas di daerah tropik dan dapat tumbuh di segala macam tanah. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui efektifitas fraksi *n*-heksana, eter dan air dari ekstrak etanolik daun jambu mede sebagai antibakteri terhadap Shigella dysenteriae ATCC 9361.

Penyarian daun jambu mede dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 96% dilanjutkan fraksinasi dengan pelarut *n*-heksana, eter dan air. Metode pengujian aktivitas antibakteri yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode difusi. Metode difusi untuk mengukur diameter zona hambat terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri dengan konsentrasi yang digunakan adalah 50%, 25% dan 12,5%. Fraksi paling aktif diuji kandungan kimia secara KLT.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, metode difusi fraksi *n*-heksana memiliki diameter zona hambat rata-rata 16,7 mm pada konsentrasi 50%, 15,3 mm pada konsentrasi 25% dan 14,3 mm pada konsentrasi 12,5%. Fraksi eter memiliki diameter zona hambat rata-rata 21,7 mm pada konsentrasi 50%, 20,3 mm pada konsentrasi 25% dan 19,0 mm pada konsentrasi 12,5%. Fraksi air memiliki diameter zona hambat rata-rata 15,3 mm pada konsentrasi 50%, 14,3 mm pada konsentrasi 25% dan 13,3 mm pada konsentrasi 12,5%. Fraksi paling aktif eter diuji kandungan kimia secara KLT. Hasil identifikasi menunjukkan fraksi eter positif mengandung senyawa polifenol, flavonoid dan alkaloid.

Kata kunci : Daun Jambu Mede, fraksi *n*-heksana, fraksi eter, fraksi air, *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361.

ABSTRACT

MEIRASTUTI, DP, 2012, ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST OF *n*-HEXANE, ETHER AND WATER FRACTIONS OF CASHEW (*Anacardium occidentale* L.) LEAVES ETHANOL EXTRACT AGAINTS *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361 BY DIFFUSION METHOD, THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Anacardium occidentale L. is a plant of *Anacardiaceae* that is found widely in the tropics and can be grown in all kinds of soil. The aim of the study was to find out the effectiveness of *n*-hexane, ether and water fractions of cashew leaves ethanol extract againts *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361.

The extraction of the cashew leaves by maceration method used ethanol 96% solvent, followed by fractination with *n*-hexane, ether and water solvents. The antibacterial activity test was by diffusion method. The concentration used for measuring the diameter of inhibition zone against the growth of bacteria were 50%, 25%, and 12,5%. The chemical contents of the most active fraction were tested by TLC.

According to the result of study, diffusion method of *n*-hexane fraction had inhibition zone diameter on average 16,7 mm at concentration of 50%, 15,3 mm at concentration of 25% and 14,3 mm at concentration of 12,5%. The ether fraction had inhibition zone diameter on average 21,7 mm at concentration of 50%, 20,3 mm at concentration of 25% and 19,0 mm at concentration of 12,5%. The water fraction had inhibition zone diameter on average15,3 mm at concentration of 50%, 14,3 mm at concentration of 25% and 13,3 mm at concentration of 12,5%. The chemical contents of the most effective ether fraction were tested by TLC. The result of identification showed that ether fraction positively contained poliphenol, flavonoid and alkaloid.

Keywords : Cashew leaf, *n*-hexane fraction, ether fraction, water fraction, *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361.