INTISARI

PRASILIA, RA., 2019, UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI EKSTRAK ETANOL 70%, FRAKSI *n*-HEKSANA, ETIL ASETAT DAN AIR DAUN KARI (*Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng TERHADAP BAKTERI *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923 SECARA *in vitro*, SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Daun kari memiliki kandungan kimia yang berperan sebagai antibakteri yaitu flavonoid, tanin, saponin, alkaloid dan steroid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak etanol 70%, fraksi *n*-heksana, etil asetat dan air dari daun kari, mengetahui ekstrak etanol dan ketiga fraksi dari daun kari yang paling efektif, serta menentukan Konsentrasi Hambat Minimum (KHM) dan Konsentrasi Bunuh Minimum (KBM) yang dihasilkan dari fraksi teraktif ekstrak etanol 70% daun kari terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923.

Uji aktivitas antibakteri pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode difusi dan dilusi. Metode difusi untuk mengetahui diameter zona hambat dari ekstrak dan fraksi. Diameter zona hambat dilakukan analisis data menggunakan ANOVA. Metode dilusi dilakukan seri pengenceran fraksi teraktif etil asetat untuk mendapatkan nilai KHM, setelah itu dilakukan inokulasi untuk mendapatkan nilai KBM.

Ekstrak etanol 70%, fraksi *n*-heksana, etil asetat dan air daun kari memiliki aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923. Fraksi teraktif etil asetat 40%, dengan rata-rata diameter zona hambat 17,16 mm. Nilai KBM fraksi etil asetat sebesar 5%.

Kata kunci : Daun kari, Fraksinasi, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923.

ABSTRACT

PRASILIA, RA., 2019. ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST OF 70% ETHANOL EXTRACT, *n*-HEXANE, ETHYL ACETATE AND WATER FRACTION OF CURRY LEAVES (*Murraya koenigii* (L.) Spreng) AGAINST *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923 *in vitro*, THESIS, THE FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Curry leaves contain some chemical compounds serving as antibacterial agent: flavonoids, tannins, saponins, alkaloids and steroids. This research aimed to find out the antibacterial activity of 70% ethanol extract, *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate and water fractions of curry leaves, to find out which one has most effective antibacterial activity, whether ethanol extract or three fractions of curry leaves, and to find out Minimum Inhibiting Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Killing Concentration (MKC) produced by the most active 70% ethanol extract of curry leaves on *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923.

The antibacterial activity test in this study was conducted using diffusion and dilution methods. Diffusion method to obtain the inhibition zone diameter from extract and fraction. The diameter of the inhibition zone was analyzed using ANOVA data. The dilution method was carried out in a series of dilution of the most active fraction of ethyl acetate to obtain the MIC value, after which inoculation was carried out to obtain the KBM value.

70% ethanol extract, *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate and water fraction of curry leaves have antibacterial activity. The most active fraction of ethyl acetate is 40% with inhibiting zone diameter 17.16 mm. The Minimum Killing Concentration value of ethyl acetate fraction is 5%.

Key words : Curry leaves, Fractionation, *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 25923.