

INTISARI

Sari, M. N. 2020. AKTIVITAS ANTIJAMUR EKSTRAK ETANOLIK DAUN BERENUK (*Crescentia cujete*, Linn.) TERHADAP *Trichophyton rubrum*. Program Studi D4 Teknologi Laboratorium Medik, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan, Universitas Setia Budi Surakarta.

Daun Berenuk (*Crescentia cujete*, Linn) merupakan salah satu tanaman herbal yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai antijamur. Daun Berenuk diketahui mengandung senyawa flavonoid, alkaloid, saponin, tanin, dan fenol. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah Untuk mengetahui adanya aktivitas antijamur ekstrak daun berenuk (*Crescentia cujete*, Linn.) dalam menghambat pertumbuhan *Trichophyton rubrum*.

Daun Berenuk yang diperoleh di daerah Juwiring, Klaten. Daun yang diambil adalah daun yang tidak terlalu muda dan tidak terlalu tua. Serbuk daun berenuk diekstraksi dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 70%. Ekstrak kemudian ditambah DMSO 2% pada masing-masing konsentrasi 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, dan 50%. Metode pengujian aktivitas antijamur dengan metode difusi *paper disk*. Hasil pengujian dianalisis dengan uji Anova (*One Way Anova*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak daun berenuk mempunyai aktivitas antijamur terhadap *Trichophyton rubrum*. Rata-rata diameter zona hambat ekstrak daun berenuk pada konsentrasi 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, dan 50% adalah 13,8; 15,3; 16,3; 17,3; 19,3. Konsentrasi yang paling efektif dalam menghambat *Trichophyton rubrum* terdapat pada konsentrasi 50%.

Kata kunci : Ekstrak daun berenuk, Antijamur, *Trichophyton rubrum*.

ABSTRAK

Sari, M. N. 2020. Antifungal Activity of Ethanolic Extract from Leaves of Calabash (*Crescentia cujete*, Linn.) against *Trichophyton rubrum*. Bachelor's degree Program in Medical Laboratory Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Setia Budi University of Surakarta.

Calabash leaves (*Crescentia cujete*, Linn) is a herbal plant that can be used as an antifungal. Calabash leaves are known to contain flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins, tannins, and phenols. The purpose of this study was to determine the antifungal activity of calabash leaf extract (*Crescentia cujete*, Linn.) in inhibiting the growth of *Trichophyton rubrum*.

Calabash leaves obtained in the Juwiring area, Klaten. Leaves taken are not too young and not too old. Calabash leaf powder was extracted by maceration method using 70% ethanol solvent. The extract was then added with 2% DMSO at each concentration of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50%. The test method for antifungal activity was the paper disk diffusion method. The test results were analyzed by Anova test (*One Way Anova*).

The results showed that the extract of calabash leaves had antifungal activity against *Trichophyton rubrum*. The average diameter of the inhibition zone of calabash leaf extract at a concentration of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, and 50% was 13.8; 15.3; 16.3; 17.3; 19.3. The most effective concentration in inhibiting *Trichophyton rubrum* is at a concentration of 50%.

Key words: Calabash leaf extract, Antifungal, *Trichophyton rubrum*