

## **BAB V**

### **KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

#### **A. Kesimpulan**

Pertama, berdasarkan penelitian deskriptif ekstrak daun salam memiliki aktivitas dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri penyebab jerawat.

Kedua, perbedaan bentuk sediaan dapat mempengaruhi aktivitas ekstrak daun salam dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*, hal ini dapat dilihat dari penelitian deskriptif bahwa sediaan bedak tabur memiliki konsentrasi lebih kecil dengan daya hambat yang lebih tinggi.

Ketiga, ekstrak daun salam dapat diformulasikan dalam bentuk sediaan gel, dari hasil penelitian deskriptif ekstrak daun salam pernah coba diformulasikan dalam bentuk gel handsantizer dan sediaan gel dengan variasi konsentrasi *gelling agent* hpmc.

Keempat, berdasarkan penelitian deskriptif pemilihan *gelling agent* dalam formulasi sediaan gel dapat mempengaruhi mutu fisik dan aktivitas antibakteri, *gelling agent* karbopol menunjukkan aktivitas antibakteri walau tanpa ekstrak.

#### **B. Saran**

Pertama, perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut untuk memanfaatkan aktivitas minyak atsiri dari daun salam, karena dalam ekstrak daun salam kandungan minyak atsiri dari daun salam tidak terdeteksi.

Kedua, perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut untuk memastikan kestabilan dari sediaan gel ekstrak daun salam.

Ketiga, perlu dilakukan tambahan *literature review* untuk *gelling agent* selain hpmc dan karbopol.

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LAMPIRAN

LAMPIRAN

## Lampiran 1. Surat Determinasi Daun Salam



### UPT-LABORATORIUM

Nomor : 02/DET/UPT-LAB/21.11.2019  
Hal : Hasil determinasi tumbuhan  
Lamp. : -

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### HASIL DETERMINASI TUMBUHAN

Nama sampel : *Syzygium polyantum* (Wight) Walp.  
Familia : Myrtaceae

Hasil Determinasi menurut C.A. Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen van den Brink Jr. (1963) :

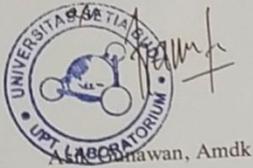
1b - 2b - 3b - 4b - 12b - 13b - 14b - 17b - 18b - 19b - 20b - 21b - 22b - 23b - 24b - 25b - 26b - 27a - 28b - 29b - 30b - 31b - 403a - 414a - 415a - 416b - 417b - 418a - 419c - 420b - 421b - 422b - 426b - 428b - 429a - 430b - 431b - 432a. Familia 84. Myrtaceae. 1a - 2b - 3b - 7b - 8b - 9b - 10b. *Syzygium*. 1b - 7b - 8b - 11a - 12b. *Syzygium polyantum* (Wight) Walp.

#### Deskripsi:

Habitus : Pohon atau perdu.  
Akar : Sistem akar tunggang, .  
Batang : Percabangan monopodial  
Daun : Daun tunggal, berhadapan (*opposite*), permukaan daun glabrous, helaian daun memanjang (*oblong-elliptical*) hingga lanset, ukuran 5-16 cm x 2,5 - 7 cm, tangkai daun 1-12 mm; bunga berbentuk penicle muncul di bawah daun atau

ketiak daun (*axillaris*). Bunga sesil, biseksual, beraroma, warna putih, kalyx bentuk mangkok, petala bebas warna putih, stamen tersusun dalam 4 kelompok warna oranye-kuning. Buah merupakan buah berry dengan 1 biji warna merah hingga ungu kehitaman.

Kepala UPT-LAB  
Universitas Setia Budi



Amban, Amdk

Surakarta, 21 November 2019

Penanggung jawab  
Determinasi Tumbuhan

A handwritten signature in blue ink, likely belonging to Dra. Dewi Sulistyawati.

Dra. Dewi Sulistyawati. M.Sc.

## Lampiran 2. Hasil bobot serbuk dan rendemen daun salam

| Simplisia        | Bobot basah (g) | Bobot kering (g) | Rendemen %(b/b) |
|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Daun sirih hijau | 10000           | 934              | 9,34            |

$$\% \text{ randemen} = \frac{\text{bobot kering}}{\text{bobot basah}} \times 100\%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \% \text{ randemen} &= \frac{934}{10000} \times 100\% \\ &= 9,34\% \end{aligned}$$

**Lampiran 3. Hasil penetapan susut pengeringan serbuk dan ekstrak daun salam menggunakan metode gravimetric**

**1. Serbuk Daun Salam**

| <b>No. Replikasi</b> | <b>Susut pengeringan(g)</b> | <b>Keterangan</b> |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1                    | 34,7887                     | Belum konstan     |
| 2                    | 34,7839                     | Belum konstan     |
| 3                    | 34,7836                     | Belum konstan     |
| 4                    | 34,7830                     | Belum konstan     |
| 5                    | 34,7822                     | Belum konstan     |
| 6                    | 34,7820                     | Belum konstan     |
| 7                    | 34,7819                     | Belum konstan     |
| 8                    | 34,7818                     | Konstan           |
| 9                    | 34,7818                     | Konstan           |
| 10                   | 34,7818                     | Konstan           |

Bobot kurs kosong = 33,8181gram

Bobot serbuk akhir :

Bobot serbuk = 1,0049 gram

= 34,7818-33,8181

Bobot kurs + serbuk = 34,8230 gram

= 0,9637 gram

Perhitungan

$$\begin{aligned} \text{susut pengeringan} &= \frac{1,0049 - 0,9637}{1,0049} \times 100\% \\ &= 4,099 \% \end{aligned}$$

Menurut Depkes RI (1987), susut pengeringan daun sirih tidak lebih dari 10% sehingga memenuhi syarat

**2. Ekstrak Daun Salam**

| No. Replikasi | Susut pengeringan(g) | Keterangan    |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1             | 40,9287              | Belum konstan |
| 2             | 40,9268              | Belum konstan |
| 3             | 40,9255              | Belum konstan |
| 4             | 40,9240              | Belum konstan |
| 5             | 40,9232              | Belum konstan |
| 6             | 40,9230              | Belum konstan |
| 7             | 40,9229              | Belum konstan |
| 8             | 40,9228              | Konstan       |
| 9             | 40,9228              | Konstan       |
| 10            | 40,9228              | Konstan       |

Bobot kurs kosong = 39,9264gram

Bobot serbuk akhir :

Bobot serbuk = 1,0023 gram

= 40,9228-39,9264

Bobot kurs + serbuk = 40,9287 gram

= 0,9964 gram

Perhitungan

$$\text{susut pengeringan} = \frac{1,0023 - 0,9964}{1,0023} \times 100\%$$

$$= 0,5886 \%$$

#### Lampiran 4. Penetapan rendemen ekstrak daun salam

| Simplisia | Bobot serbuk (g) | Bobot ekstrak(g) | Rendemen |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|----------|
|-----------|------------------|------------------|----------|

|                  |     |          |          |
|------------------|-----|----------|----------|
|                  |     |          | (%)(b/b) |
| Daun sirih hijau | 800 | 121,2524 | 15,15    |

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Rendemen} &= \frac{121,2524}{800} \times 100\% \\
 &= 15,15\%
 \end{aligned}$$

**Lampiran 5. Penetapan kadar air serbuk dan ekstrak daun salam**

|  |               |                 |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
|  | No. Replikasi | Perhitungan (%) |
|--|---------------|-----------------|

|         |   |  |
|---------|---|--|
| Serbuk  | 1 | $= \frac{0,2 \text{ ml}}{5 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$ $= 4 \%$ |
|         | 2 | $= \frac{0,3 \text{ ml}}{5 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$ $= 6 \%$ |
|         | 3 | $= \frac{0,3 \text{ ml}}{5 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$ $= 6 \%$ |
| Ekstrak | 1 | $= \frac{0,3 \text{ ml}}{5 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$ $= 6\%$  |
|         | 2 | $= \frac{0,4 \text{ ml}}{5 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$ $= 8 \%$ |
|         | 3 | $= \frac{0,3 \text{ ml}}{5 \text{ g}} \times 100\%$ $= 6 \%$ |

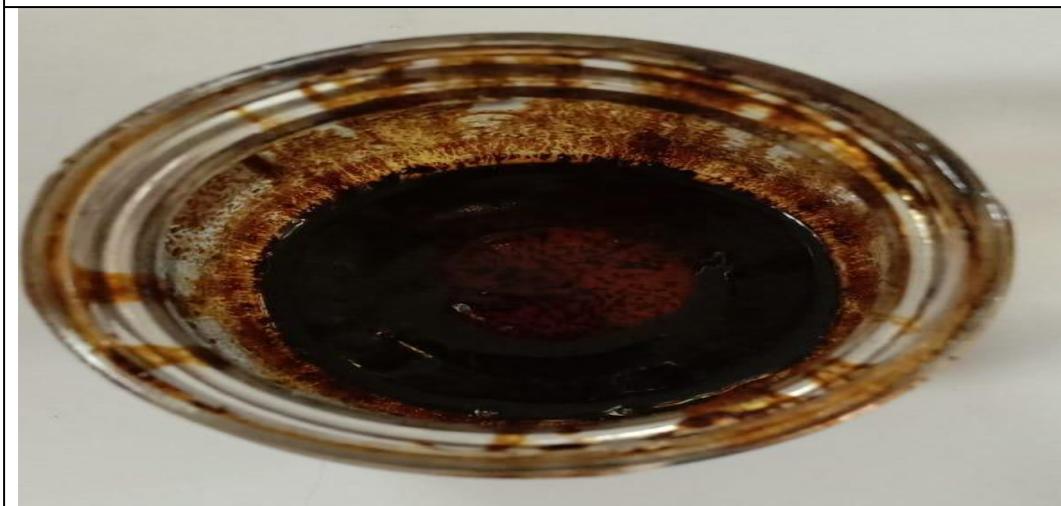
**Lampiran 6. Foto daun, serbuk, dan ekstrak daun salam**



**Daun salam**



**Serbuk daun salam**



**Ekstrak daun salam**

**Lampiran 7. Foto peralatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian**



**Evaporator**



**Oven**



**Timbangan analitik**



**Sterling bidwell**

**Lampiran 8. Hasil skrining fitokimia serbuk dan ekstrak**

|   |              |        |         |            |
|---|--------------|--------|---------|------------|
| N | Identifikasi | serbuk | ekstrak | keterangan |
|---|--------------|--------|---------|------------|

|   |           |  |  |  |
|---|-----------|--|--|--|
| 0 | senyawa   |  |  |  |
| 1 | Flavonoid |   |    | (+)<br>Cincin merah muda                   |
| 2 | Tanin     |   |    | (+)<br>Hijau kehitaman                     |
| 3 | alkaloid  |  |   | (+)<br>Dragendrof<br>f<br>Coklat kemerahan |
|   |           |  |  | (+)<br>Mayer<br>Endapan putih              |

**Lampiran 9. Hasil literature review Senyawa kimia yang memiliki aktivitas menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri penyebab jerawat**

|                | Alkaloid total (%) | Flavonoid total (%) | Fenol total (%) | Tanin total (%) |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Ekstrak Heksan | -                  | -                   | -               | -               |
| Ekstrak Aseton | -                  | -                   | 0,1202          | 0,1452          |
| Ekstrak Etanol | 0,34               | 0,512               | 0,1258          | 0,1688          |
| Ekstrak Air    | -                  | 0,486               | 0,2248          | 0,622           |

Tabel hasil dari jurnal : Analisis Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif dari Ekstrak Heksan, Aseton, Etanol, dan Air Dari Daun Salam (*Syzygium polyanthum* (WIGHT) Walp.) (Rivai *et al.* 2019)

|                               |               |                                     |  |  |   |      |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|------|
| <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>    | Asteraceae    | Ethanol extract of leaves           |  | K <sub>50</sub> is 67.55 µg/ml   | Anti-oxidant activity                         | [50] |
| <i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>    | Asteraceae    | Crude extracts                      |  | MC is 0.625 mg/ml  | Anti-bacterial activity                       | [14] |
| <i>Euphorbia hirta</i>        | Euphorbiaceae | Ethanol extract of roots            |  |  | Anti-bacterial effect                         | [11] |
| <i>Garcinia mangostana</i>    | Guttiferae    | Ethanol extract of fruits           | Phenolic compound, tannin, flavonoid, and xanthone | MC is 0.625 µg/ml and EC <sub>50</sub> for anti-oxidant activity is 5.56-10.94 µg/ml | Anti-oxidant and anti-bacterial activities    | [51] |
| <i>Garcinia mangostana</i>    | Guttiferae    | Rhanol extract of pericarp          |  | K <sub>50</sub> is 6.13 µg/ml for anti-oxidant activity                              | Anti-oxidant and anti-inflammatory activities | [40] |
| <i>Garcinia mangostana</i>    | Guttiferae    | Crude extracts                      | Xanthone derivative                                | MC is 0.039 mg/ml  | Anti-bacterial activity                       | [14] |
| <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>     | Fabaceae      | Rhanol extract of rhizome           |  |  | Anti-bacterial activity                       | [41] |
| <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>     | Apocynaceae   | Ethanol extract of roots            |  |  | Anti-bacterial activity                       | [10] |
| <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>     | Apocynaceae   |                                     |  |  | Anti-oxidant activity                         | [49] |
| <i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>      | Malvaceae     | Ethanol extract                     |  |  | Anti-bacterial activity                       | [10] |
| <i>Houttuynia cordata</i>     | Sauriaceae    | Ethanol extract of leaves           |  | K <sub>50</sub> is 32.53 µg/ml   | Anti-oxidant activity                         | [50] |
| <i>Humulus lupulus</i> L.     | Cannabaceae   | Extract                             | Prenylfalvonoid, humulones, and lupulones          | MC is 0.1 µg/ml for lupulones and 30 µg/ml for isohumulones                          | Anti-oxidant and anti-bacterial activities    | [52] |
| <i>Impatiens balsamina</i>    | Balsaminaceae |                                     | Flavonoid  | MC is ≤64 µg/ml  | Anti-bacterial activity                       | [21] |
| <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> L. | Balsaminaceae | 33% ethanol extract of aerial parts | The bisnaphthoquinone derivative                   | K <sub>50</sub> is 52.9 µg/ml for extract and 99.4 µg/ml for impatiinol              | Testosterone 5alpha-reductase                 | [57] |

Hasil dari jurnal : *A review of phytotherapy of acne vulgaris: Perspective of new pharmacological treatments* (Azimi *et al.* 2012)

**Table 1** Antibacterial and antifungal activity of plant extracts

| Extract tested<br>(µg/disk) | Microorganisms tested |                 |      |    |      |    |      |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|----|------|----|------|
|                             | St                    |                 | Bc   |    | Tm   |    |      |
|                             | IZ*                   | AI <sup>†</sup> | IZ   | AI | IZ   | AI |      |
| ML                          | 40                    | 12              | 1.0  | 13 | 0.50 | 11 | 0.34 |
|                             | 60                    | 12              | 1.0  | 13 | 0.50 | 12 | 0.38 |
|                             | 80                    | 15              | 1.25 | 12 | 0.46 | 12 | 0.38 |
| MT                          | 40                    | 9               | 0.75 | 11 | 0.42 | 8  | 0.25 |
|                             | 60                    | 10              | 0.83 | 12 | 0.46 | 9  | 0.28 |
|                             | 80                    | 11              | 0.92 | 12 | 0.46 | 8  | 0.25 |
| SRF                         | 40                    | 10              | 0.83 | 5  | 0.19 | 6  | 0.19 |
|                             | 60                    | 11              | 0.92 | 8  | 0.31 | 11 | 0.34 |
|                             | 80                    | 12              | 1.00 | 8  | 0.31 | 12 | 0.34 |
| SUF                         | 40                    | 7               | 0.58 | 12 | 0.46 | 10 | 0.31 |
|                             | 60                    | 8               | 0.67 | 13 | 0.50 | 11 | 0.34 |
|                             | 80                    | 7               | 0.58 | 16 | 0.62 | 13 | 0.41 |
| SL                          | 40                    | 6               | 0.50 | 5  | 0.19 | 8  | 0.25 |
|                             | 60                    | 9               | 0.75 | 9  | 0.35 | 8  | 0.25 |
|                             | 80                    | 11              | 0.92 | 11 | 0.42 | 9  | 0.28 |
| ZR                          | 40                    | 8               | 0.67 | 6  | 0.23 | 8  | 0.25 |
|                             | 60                    | 8               | 0.67 | 9  | 0.35 | 8  | 0.25 |
|                             | 80                    | 10              | 0.83 | 9  | 0.35 | 8  | 0.25 |
| ER                          |                       | 12              | 1.00 | 26 | 1.00 | NT |      |
| MZ                          |                       | NT              |      | NT |      | 32 | 1.00 |
| CH                          |                       | NT              |      | NT |      | NT |      |

\*IZ's are presented as mean of triplicates and include the disc diameter (7mm); <sup>†</sup>AI=IZ of test sample divided standard drug. IZ= inhibition zone; AI=activity index; ML=*M. koenigii* leaves; MT=*M. koenigii* twigs; SRF=*S. polyanthum* fruits; SUF=*S. polyanthum* unripe fruits; SL=*S. polyanthum* leaves; ZR=*Z. purpurea* rhizome; St=*S. thypi*; Bc=*B. subtilis*; Tm=*T. mentagrophytes*; Ca=*C. albicans*; ER=erythromycin; MZ=miconazole; CH=chloramphenicol; NT=not tested

Tabel hasil dari jurnal : *Biological activity and phytochemical analysis of three Indonesian Medicinal Plants, Murraya koenigii, Syzygium polyanthum and Zingiber purpurea* (Kusuma et al. 2011)

| S.No. | Microorganisms        | MIC (µg/mL)          |                      |
|-------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|       |                       | <i>S. polyanthum</i> | <i>S. aromaticum</i> |
| 1     | <i>B. subtilis</i>    | 31.25                | 31.25                |
| 2     | <i>E. coli</i>        | >1000                | >1000                |
| 3     | <i>S. aureus</i>      | >1000                | 250                  |
| 4     | <i>S. typhimurium</i> | >1000                | 250                  |
| 5     | <i>V. cholera</i>     | >1000                | 250                  |

Our results showed that both essential oils exhibited moderate antimicrobial activity against food-borne microorganisms. However, the antimicrobial activity of those essential oils can be enhanced by combining two essential oils to obtain the synergetic effect. Some successful synergetic effect of combination of essential oils have been reported and they are useful to maintain product safety and shelf-life, thereby minimizing the undesirable flavor and sensory changes associated with the addition of high concentrations of essential oils.<sup>35-38</sup>

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, both essential oils of *S. polyanthum* and *S. aromaticum* possessed antimicrobial activity against *B. subtilis*, *S. aureus*, *S. typhimurium* and *V. cholera*. Those activities was related to their major chemical constituents, aldehyde s and eugenol, respectively.

Tabel dan kesimpulan dari jurnal : *Chemical Constituen And Antimicrobial Activities Of Essential Oils OF Syzygium polyanthum And Syzygium aromaticum* (Hamad et al. 2017)

## 7. Antibacterial Assay of Essential oil.

Antibacterial activity of root-bark essential oil *Syzygium polyanthum* was determined against four pathogenic bacterial strains *Staphylococcus aureus*, (ATCC®25923) *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC®19155), *Salmonella typhi* (ATCC®14028) and *Escherichia coli* (ATCC®25922) using disk diffusion method as reported by various authors (Boyan et al., 2005; Prashanth et al., 2006). The oil was dissolved using methanol and sterilized by filtration and stored at 4 °C until use. Standard antibiotics (tetracycline) was used for comparison of the zone of inhibition of the pure strains of the bacteria. The oil was then screened for their antibacterial activity against the bacterial strains. Set of five dilutions for antibacterial activity (25, 50, 100, 250, 500 µg/mL) of the root-bark of *Syzygium polyanthum* and sterile plates containing Mueller-Hinton agar were seeded with indicator bacterial strains and control experiment using tetracycline as standard drug kept for 3 hrs. at 37 °C. They were then incubated for 18 to 24 hrs. at 37 °C, and the zones of growth inhibition around the disks were measured in mm. The antibacterial activity of the test organisms on the plant extracts were determined by measuring the diameter of the inhibitory zones on the surface of the agar around the disk, and the values < 9 mm were considered as not active against the microorganism for antibacterial activity (Prashanth et al., 2006). The experiment was carried out in triplicate and the mean values of the diameter of zones of inhibition was calculated using statistical software SPSS 22.

Kutipan hasil dari jurnal : *Phytochemical Screening, Isolation, Characterization of Bioactive and Biological Activity of Bungkal, (Syzygium polyanthum) Root bark Essential Oil* (Umaru et al 2020)

TABLE 1: Inhibition zone of *S. polyanthum* L. leaves extract against foodborne pathogens.

| Strains                    | Inhibition zone (mm)         |              |      |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------|
|                            | <i>S. polyanthum</i> extract | CHX          | DMSO |
| <i>E. coli</i> O157:H7     | 7.00 ± 0.28                  | 9.00 ± 0.00  | n.a  |
| <i>K. pneumoniae</i>       | 9.33 ± 0.50                  | 11.50 ± 0.50 | n.a  |
| <i>L. monocytogenes</i>    | 9.67 ± 0.58                  | 12.00 ± 0.00 | n.a  |
| <i>P. aeruginosa</i>       | 7.00 ± 0.32                  | 10.00 ± 0.51 | n.a  |
| <i>P. mirabilis</i>        | 6.67 ± 0.40                  | 10.00 ± 0.70 | n.a  |
| <i>S. aureus</i>           | 9.33 ± 0.52                  | 10.00 ± 0.23 | n.a  |
| <i>S. typhimurium</i>      | 6.67 ± 0.50                  | 8.00 ± 0.00  | n.a  |
| <i>V. cholerae</i>         | 8.33 ± 0.30                  | 8.80 ± 0.58  | n.a  |
| <i>V. parahaemolyticus</i> | 6.67 ± 0.50                  | 9.00 ± 0.00  | n.a  |

n.a: no activity; diameter of inhibition zones in mm (including disc); positive control (chlorhexidine; CHX; 0.1%), negative control (DMSO; 10%); results were expressed as means ± standard deviation (SD); n = 3 × 3.

Tabel hasil dari jurnal : *Antibacterial Activity of Ethanolic Extract of Syzygium polyanthum L. (Salam) Leaves against Foodborne Pathogens and Application as Food Sanitizer* (Ramli et al. 2017)

Tabel 3. Presentase golongan senyawa pada minyak atsiri daun *S. polyanthum*

| Golongan senyawa | Kandungan total (%) |         |            |           |       |
|------------------|---------------------|---------|------------|-----------|-------|
|                  | Bekasi              | Lembang | Purwokerto | Baturaden | Curup |
| Aldehida         | 75,51               | 33,87   | 67,46      | 66,88     | 79,54 |
| Terpenoid        | 4,8                 | 7,59    | 5,18       | 6,45      | 7,90  |
| Asam lemak       | 0,55                | 0,81    | 0,53       | -         | 5,54  |
| Keton            | 0,46                | 0,41    | 1,27       | 0,10      | 1,65  |
| Ester            | -                   | -       | 0,14       | -         | -     |
| Alkohol          | -                   | -       | 0,24       | 0,29      | -     |
| Alkana           | 0,2                 | -       | 3,28       | -         | -     |

Tabel hasil dari jurnal : *Perbandingan Kandungan Senyawa Kimia dan Aktivitas Antibakteri terhadap MRSA (Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus) Beberapa Minyak Atsiri Daun Salam (Syzygium polyanthum)* (Feresa et al. 2019)

**Lampiran 10. Hasil literature review pengaruh bentuk sediaan terhadap aktivitas menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus***

**Formula :**

| Bahan              | Formula Kontrol | F1(%)    | F2(%)    | F3(%)    |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Ekstrak Daun Salam | -               | 2,0      | 4,0      | 6,0      |
| Zink oksidum       | 3,0             | 3,0      | 3,0      | 3,0      |
| Menthol            | 0,5             | 0,5      | 0,5      | 0,5      |
| Ol. Rosae          | 1 tetes         | 1 tetes  | 1 tetes  | 1 tetes  |
| Talk ad            | 100 gram        | 100 gram | 100 gram | 100 gram |

**HASIL**

Pengukuran aktifitas Bedak Tabur antiseptik ekstrak Daun Salam (*Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight.) Walp.) terhadap pertumbuhan *Staphylococcus aureus* dalam berbagai konsentrasi.

| Bakteri uji                  | Diameter Zona Hambatan (mm) |    |      |      |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|----|------|------|
|                              | Formula kontrol             | 2% | 4%   | 6%   |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> | 0                           | 13 | 24   | 31   |
|                              | 0                           | 12 | 21   | 34   |
|                              | 0                           | 11 | 22   | 33   |
| Rata-rata                    | 0                           | 12 | 22,3 | 32,6 |

Formula dan hasil dari jurnal : Formulasi Bedak Tabur Antiseptik Ekstrak Daun Salam (*Syzygium polyanthum* (Wight.) Walp.) Terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* (Asfi 2018)

**Pembuatan Salep Ekstrak Daun Salam**

1. **Penyiapan bahan salep**  
Bahan salep yang digunakan adalah ekstrak daun Salam yang ditimbang sesuai dengan takaran pada timbangan analitik.
2. **Basis salep**  
Basis yang digunakan adalah vaselin album dan adeps lanae. Basis salep yang telah ditimbang sesuai formulasi masing – masing dipanaskan kedalam *hot plate* pada suhu 60°C sambil diaduk sampai bahan – bahan tersebut melebur sempurna hingga terbentuk basis.
3. **Salep ekstrak daun salam**  
Basis salep yang telah dibuat, ditambahkan dengan ekstrak daun Salam dan diaduk hingga homogen dengan menggunakan lumpang dan alu disesuaikan dengan masing-masing konsentrasi.

Formulasi salep ekstrak daun salam *Syzygium polyanthum* memiliki aktivitas antibakteri terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* dengan diameter zona hambat yang dihasilkan pada salep konsentrasi 10% yaitu 2,4 mm, 20% yaitu 3,9 mm dan 40% yaitu 7,4 mm. Salep konsentrasi 40% memiliki aktivitas antibakteri yang lebih besar.

Pembuatan dan hasil dari jurnal : Formulasi Sediaan Salep Ekstrak Daun Salam *Syzygium polyanthum* Sebagai Antibakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* (Kilis *et al.* 2020)

Lampiran 11. Hasil literature review formulasi ekstrak daun salam dalam bentuk sediaan gel

**Pembuatan Gel Ekstrak Etanol Daun Salam**

Pembuatan gel ekstrak etanol daun salam (*Syzygium polyanthum* W) dilakukan dengan HPMC dilarutkan pada air menggunakan mixer kecepatan rendah ad homogen, nipagin dilarutkan dengan air panas. Setelah HPMC busanya hilang ditambahkan nipagin yang sudah dicampur dengan air panas aduk dengan batang pengaduk sampai terbentuk masa gel. Ekstrak etanol daun salam ditambahkan propilenglikol dan air, aduk sampai homogen, kemudian dicampurkan pada masa gel dan diaduk dengan kecepatan rendah sampai homogen.

Pembuatan gel dari jurnal : Variasi konsentrasi hpmc terhadap stabilitas fisik gel ekstrak etanol daun salam (Unchitii *et al.* 2015)

**Tabel 1. Formulasi gel *hand sanitizer***

| Bahan              | F1     | F2     | F3     |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Aquadest ad        | 100 ml | 100 ml | 100 ml |
| Karbopol           | 0,2 %  | 0,5 %  | 0,8 %  |
| Ekstrak Daun Salam | 12,5 % | 12,5 % | 12,5 % |
| Gliserin           | 1,83 % | 1,83 % | 1,83 % |
| Trietanolamin      | 9,15 % | 9,15 % | 9,15 % |
| Metil Paraben      | 0,09 % | 0,09 % | 0,09 % |

Keterangan:

F1 : Formula 1; F2 : Formula 2; F3 : Formula 3

Formulasi gel *hand sanitizer* dari jurnal : Formulasi Dan Uji Sifat Fisik gel, *Hand Sanitizer* Dari Ekstrak Daun Salam (*Syzygium polyanthum*) (Wasiaturrahmah & Jannah 2018)

Lampiran 12. Hasil Literature review pengaruh pemilihan basis dalam formulasi gel terhadap aktivitas anti bakteri penyebab jerawat

Table 7: (Formulation trials with different concentration of Propylene Glycol and Tween 80)

| Formulation                    | F1                           | F2    | F3    | F4    | F5    | F6    |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <i>Curcuma longa</i> (gm)      | 0.75                         | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  | 0.75  |
| <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (gm) | 1                            | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     | 1     |
| Carbopol 934                   | 2%                           | 2%    | 2%    | 2%    | 2%    | 2%    |
| Propylene glycol               | 20%                          | 15%   | 10%   | 20%   | 15%   | 10%   |
| Tween 80                       | 1%                           | 1%    | 1%    | 1.5%  | 1.5%  | 1.5%  |
| Propyl paraben                 | 0.2%                         | 0.2%  | 0.2%  | 0.2%  | 0.2%  | 0.2%  |
| Methyl paraben                 | 0.08%                        | 0.08% | 0.08% | 0.08% | 0.08% | 0.08% |
| Triethanolamine                | Quantity sufficient to pH5.5 |       |       |       |       |       |
| Lavender oil                   | 0.1%                         |       |       |       |       |       |
| Water                          | q.s. to 20ml                 |       |       |       |       |       |

Tabel formula dari jurnal : *Development of polyherbal anti acne gel formulation* (Bhatia & joyasar 2020)

Table 8: (Evaluation of Formulation trial batches)

| Runs | Colour      | Appearance  | pH  | Viscosity (cp) | Spreadability (gm.cm/min) |
|------|-------------|-------------|-----|----------------|---------------------------|
| F1.  | Orange      | Translucent | 5.8 | 18.452         | 24.21                     |
| F2.  | Orange      | Translucent | 5.5 | 19.26          | 24.01                     |
| F3.  | Dark orange | Translucent | 6.2 | 24.123         | 24.69                     |
| F4.  | Dark orange | Translucent | 6.3 | 18.43          | 24.56                     |
| F5   | orange      | Translucent | 5.3 | 20.17          | 23.74                     |
| F6   | Orange      | Opaque      | 5.0 | 14.32          | 21.24                     |

Table 9: Zone of Inhibition of Final Formulation and Standard

| Sample     | Zone | Observation |
|------------|------|-------------|
| Standard   | 56mm | Sensitive   |
| Gel sample | 32mm | Resistant   |

Tabel hasil evaluasi mutu fisik dan zona hambat yang terbentuk dari jurnal : *Development of polyherbal anti acne gel formulation* (Bhatia & joyasar 2020)

Table 1: Composition of developed Formulations

| Ingredients      | Quantity taken per 100 gm gel ( in grams) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                  | F 1                                       | F 2  | F 3  | F 4  | F 5  | F 6  | F 7  | F 8  | F 9  | F 10 | F 11 | F 12 | F 13 | F 14 | F 15 | F 16 | F 17 | F 18 | F 19 |
| Neem             | 5.0                                       | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 2.5  |
| Nutmeg           | -   | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 2.5  |
| Carbopol (934)   | 0.5                                       | 1.0  | 1.5  | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 0.5  | 1.0  | 1.5  | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| Carbopol (940)   | -   | -    | -    | 0.5  | 1.0  | 1.5  | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 0.5  | 1.0  | 1.5  | -    | -    | -    | 0.5  |
| HPMC (K4M)       | -   | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 3.0  | 3.5  | 4.0  | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | 3.0  | 3.5  | 4.0  | -    |
| PEG 4000         | 5.0                                       | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.0  |
| Propylene glycol | 15.0                                      | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 | 15.0 |
| Methyl paraben   | 0.2                                       | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  |
| TEA              | Q.S                                       | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  |
| Purified water   | Q.S                                       | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  | Q.S  |

Tabel formula dari jurnal : *Development and Evaluation of Herbal Anti-Acne Formulation* (Patel *et al.* 2012)

| Formulation/ Batch (Code) | Colour    | Consistency | Washability | pH   | Spreadability (gm-cm/sec) | Zone Of Inhibition (mm) |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Marketed                  | Colorless | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.05 | 27.71619                  | 10                      |
| Neem extract              | Green     | -           | -           | -    | -                         | 8                       |
| Nutmeg extract            | Orange    | -           | -           | -    | -                         | 5                       |
| F1                        | Green     | Fluid       | Good        | 7.38 | 186.5672                  | 7                       |
| F2                        | Green     | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.43 | 11.31563                  | 5                       |
| F3                        | Green     | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.01 | 3.74925                   | 4                       |
| F4                        | Green     | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.98 | 62.5                      | 6                       |
| F5                        | Green     | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.05 | 3.949447                  | 5                       |
| F6                        | Green     | Stiff       | Good        | 7.05 | 3.022975                  | 5                       |
| F7                        | Green     | Fluid       | Good        | 7.15 | 50.81301                  | 5                       |
| F8                        | Green     | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.90 | 13.01631                  | 3                       |
| F9                        | Green     | Stiff       | Good        | 7.11 | 2.345803                  | 2                       |
| F10                       | Orange    | Fluid       | Good        | 7.13 | 168.1614                  | 3                       |
| F11                       | Orange    | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.15 | 10.71123                  | 2                       |
| F12                       | Orange    | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.05 | 3.640423                  | 2                       |
| F13                       | Orange    | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.93 | 51.86722                  | 3                       |
| F14                       | Orange    | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.89 | 4.032692                  | 3                       |
| F15                       | Orange    | Stiff       | Good        | 7.10 | 2.907878                  | 2                       |
| F16                       | Orange    | Fluid       | Good        | 7.12 | 53.87931                  | 3                       |
| F17                       | Orange    | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.48 | 12.36807                  | 2                       |
| F18                       | Orange    | Stiff       | Good        | 7.64 | 2.458372                  | 1                       |
| F19                       | Green     | Semi-solid  | Good        | 7.30 | 62.5                      | 5                       |

Tabel hasil evaluasi mutu fisik dan zona hambat yang terbentuk dari jurnal : *Development and Evaluation of Herbal Anti-Acne Formulation* (Patel *et al.* 2012)

| Component           | Formula I | Formula II | Formula III |
|---------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Fruit juice         | 25 ml     | 50 ml      | 75 ml       |
| Carbopol            | 1 g       | 1 g        | 1 g         |
| TEA                 | 3.2 ml    | 4.2 ml     | 5.3 ml      |
| Propylenglycolm     | 10 ml     | 10 ml      | 10 ml       |
| Ethyl paraben       | 500 mg    | 500 mg     | 500 mg      |
| demineralized water | Ad 100 ml | Ad 100 ml  | Ad 100 ml   |

Tabel formula dari jurnal : *Formulation And Evaluation Of Anti Acne Gel Containing Citrus Aurantifolia Fruit Juice Using carbopol As Gelling Agent* (Kusuma et al. 2018)

Table 5: Evaluation of base gel preformulation

| Day | Formula   |        |             |           |        |             |           |        |             |
|-----|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
|     | 1         |        |             | 2         |        |             | 3         |        |             |
|     | Viscosity | pH     | Color       | Viscosity | pH     | Color       | Viscosity | pH     | Color       |
| 1   | 121±0.50  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 145±0.50  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 163±0.50  | 9±0.00 | transparent |
| 7   | 126±0.57  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 148±0.00  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 152±0.57  | 9±0.00 | transparent |
| 14  | 134±0.57  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 148±0.50  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 145±0.00  | 9±0.00 | transparent |
| 21  | 142±0.50  | 8±0.00 | transparent | 152±0.57  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 142±0.50  | 9±0.00 | turbid      |
| 28  | 140±0.00  | 8±0.00 | turbid      | 145±0.50  | 9±0.00 | transparent | 150±0.50  | 9±0.00 | turbid      |

Table 7: Anti-acne activity result

| Concentration                         | Inhibitory diameter (mm) |                 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
|                                       | <i>S. epidermidis</i>    | <i>P. acnes</i> |
| Fruit juice not formulated (100%pure) | 10.46±0.01               | 14.32±0.02      |
| Formula 1                             | 18.21±0.05               | 17.53±0.04      |
| Formula 2                             | 20.26±0.01               | 23.54±0.04      |
| Formula 3                             | 24.76±0.01               | 25.42±0.01      |

Tabel hasil evaluasi mutu fisik dan zona hambat yang terbentuk dari jurnal : *Formulation And Evaluation Of Anti Acne Gel Containing Citrus Aurantifolia Fruit Juice Using carbopol As Gelling Agent* (Kusuma et al. 2018).

Tabel 1. Formula *Simplex Lattice Design*

| Bahan          | F1   | F2   | F3   |
|----------------|------|------|------|
| Ekstrak        | 20   | 20   | 20   |
| HPMC           | 3,5  | 2    | 2,75 |
| Karbopol       | 0,5  | 2    | 1,25 |
| TEA            | 0,5  | 2    | 1,25 |
| Propilenglikol | 15   | 15   | 15   |
| Metil Paraben  | 0,18 | 0,18 | 0,18 |
| Akuades ad     | 100  | 100  | 100  |

Keterangan :

F1: Formula dengan perbandingan basis

HPMC:Karbopol (100:0)

F2: Formula dengan perbandingan basis

HPMC:Karbopol (0:100)

F3: Formula dengan perbandingan basis

HPMC:Karbopol (50:50)

Tabel formula dari jurnal : Efektivitas Gel Antijerawat Ekstrak Metanol Daun Pacar Air (*Impatiens balsamina L.*) Terhadap Bakteri *Propionibacterium acnes* dan *Staphylococcus epidermidis* Secara In Vitro (Murtiningsih *et al.* 2014)

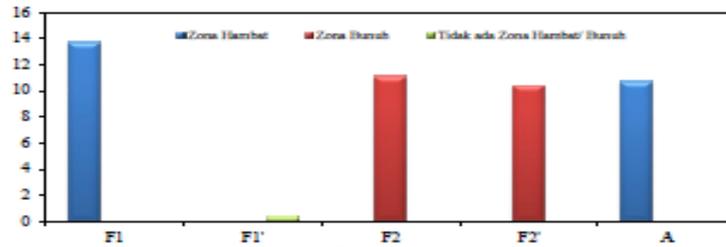
Formula optimum hasil prediksi terdiri dari HPMC 21% dan karbopol 79% dengan nilai desirability sebesar 0,722. Respon yang paling optimum diperoleh jika nilai desirability mendekati 1. Formula yang diprediksi tersebut dapat menghasilkan gel dengan perkiraan diameter zona hambat pada *P.acnes* sebesar  $17,61 \pm 0,93$  mm dan diameter zona hambat pada *S.epidermidis* sebesar  $16,01 \pm 1,01$  mm.

Komposisi optimum dari Karbopol dan HPMC dalam gel ekstrak metanol daun pacar air (*Impatiens balsamina L.*) yang memberikan efek antibakteri terbaik adalah HPMC 21% dan carbopol 79%. Hasil evaluasi gel optimum yaitu gel berwarna coklat tua, berbau khas ekstrak dengan nilai daya lekat 3,17 menit, daya sebar  $32,69 \text{ cm}^2$ , viskositas sebesar 426,66 cP dan pH 5,23.

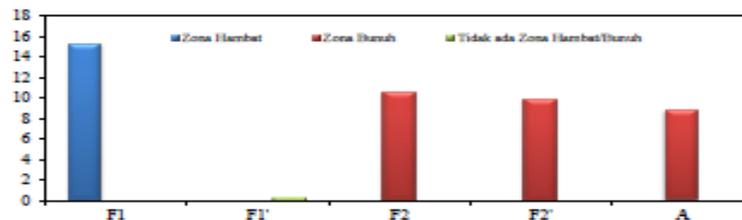
Hasil evaluasi mutu fisik dan zona hambat yang terbentuk dari jurnal : Efektivitas Gel Antijerawat Ekstrak Metanol Daun Pacar Air (*Impatiens balsamina L.*) Terhadap Bakteri *Propionibacterium acnes* dan *Staphylococcus epidermidis* Secara In Vitro (Murtiningsih *et al.* 2014)

**Tabel 1. Komposisi formula gel ekstrak buah libo**

| Komposisi         | F1     | F2     |
|-------------------|--------|--------|
| Ekstrak buah Libo | 4,5%   | 4,5%   |
| HPMC              | 3,5%   | -      |
| Carbopol          | -      | 2%     |
| TEA               | -      | 0,1 mL |
| Tween 20          | 10%    | 10%    |
| Aquadest ad       | 100 mL | 100 mL |



**Gambar 2. Zona yang terbentuk pada Bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus***



**Gambar 3. Zona yang terbentuk pada Bakteri *Propionibacterium acnes***

Keterangan : F1 = Formula dengan basis HPMC dengan ekstrak  
 F1' = Formula dengan basis HPMC tanpa ekstrak  
 F2 = Formula dengan basis Carbopol dengan ekstrak  
 F2' = Formula dengan basis Carbopol tanpa ekstrak  
 A = Ekstrak Etanol Buah Libo

Tabel formula dan hasil zona hambat dari jurnal : Pengaruh Jenis Gelling Agent Terhadap Aktivitas Antibakteri Ekstrak Buah Libo (*Ficus Variegata, Blume*) (Heryan *et al.* 2018)