

INTISARI

RAHAYU, ND., 2020, POTENSI AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI BEBERAPA SABUN MANDI CAIR TERHADAP BAKTERI *Staphylococcus aureus*, KARYA TULIS ILMIAH, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Sabun mandi cair merupakan salah satu produk kecantikan yang digunakan setiap hari untuk melindungi kulit dan mencegah penyakit infeksi kulit. Bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* bertanggung jawab atas 80% penyakit supuratif dengan permukaan kulit sebagai habitat alaminya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji aktivitas antibakteri sabun mandi herbal dan non-herbal dan membandingkan aktivitas antibakteri yang paling efektif pada sabun mandi cair herbal dan non-herbal terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Penelitian diawali dengan identifikasi bakteri uji secara mikroskopis, morfologi dan uji biokimia yang dilakukan di laboratorium. Metode yang digunakan untuk aktivitas antibakteri sabun mandi cair dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan literatur *review* berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dalam bentuk artikel dan jurnal melalui google scholar sebagai acuan penelitian.

Hasil studi literatur jurnal menunjukkan bahwa sabun mandi cair herbal dan non-herbal memiliki aktivitas antibakteri terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Sabun mandi cair herbal memiliki aktivitas antibakteri paling efektif terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* dengan zona hambat 18,05 mm daripada sabun mandi cair non-herbal.

Kata kunci: Sabun mandi cair, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Kualitatif, Literatur *review*.

ABSTRACT

NOVIA, D.R., 2020, THE POTENTIAL OF ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITIES OF SEVERAL LIQUID BATH SOAPS AGAINST *Staphylococcus aureus* BACTERIA, SCIENTIFIC PAPER, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, UNIVERSITY OF SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Liquid bath soap was one of the beauty products which was used daily to protect the skin and avoid skin infections. *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria were responsible for 80% of suppurative diseases with the skin surface as their natural habitat. This study aimed to test the antibacterial activity of herbal and non-herbal bath soaps and compared the most effective antibacterial activity of herbal and non-herbal liquid bath soaps against *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria.

The research began with bacterial identification through microscopic, morphological, and biochemical tests which were performed in the laboratory. The method used to test for the antibacterial activity of the liquid bath soaps in this study was a qualitative method of literature review based on the inclusion criteria in the form of articles and journals through Google Scholar as reference in the study.

The results showed that herbal and non-herbal liquid bath soaps had antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria. Herbal bath soap had the most effective antibacterial activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* with inhibitory zone 18,05 mm compounds compared to non-herbal bath soap.

Keywords: Liquid bath soap, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Qualitative, Literatur review.