INTISARI

TIRAM, E.N., 2017, UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI EKSTRAK ETANOLIK, FRAKSI *n*-HEKSANA, ETIL ASETAT DAN AIR DARI DAUN SENTE (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* (L.) G. Don) TERHADAP *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361. SKRIPSI, FAKULTAS FARMASI, UNIVERSITAS SETIA BUDI, SURAKARTA.

Tanaman sente (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* (L.) G. Don) digunakan secara tradisional sebagai antidiare dan antibakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri fraksi *n*-heksana, etil asetat, dan air dari ekstrak etanolik daun sente terhadap *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361.

Serbuk daun sente diekstraksi menggunakan metode maserasi dengan pelarut etanol 70%, kemudian difraksinasi menggunakan pelarut *n*-heksana, etil asetat dan air. Uji aktivitas antibakteri dilakukan menggunakan metode difusi untuk ekstrak dan fraksi, dilusi untuk fraki teraktif. Konsentrasi yang digunakan dalam metode difusi adalah 40%, 20% dan 10% bertujuan untuk mengetahui fraksi teraktif. Uji dilusi digunakan untuk menentukan kadar bunuh minimum (KBM) dengan seri konsentrasi 40%, 20%, 10%, 5%, 2,5%, 1,25%, 0,625%, 0,3125%, 0,156%, 0,078%. Analisis statistik menggunakan ANOVA *oneway* guna mengetahui ada tidaknya perbedaan yang signifikan antar sediaan uji.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak dan fraksi daun sente mempunyai aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Shigella dysenteriae*. Fraksi etil asetat merupakan fraksi teraktif dengan KBM 10%.

Kata kunci : daun sente, fraksi *n*-heksana, fraksi etil asetat, fraksi air, *Shigella dysenteriae*.

ABSTRACT

TIRAM, E.N., 2017, ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST OF FRACTION N-HEXANE, ETHYL ACETATE AND WATER OF ETHANOL EXTRACT FROM SENTE (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* (L.) G. Don) LEAVES AGAINST *Shigella dysenteriae* ATCC 9361. THESIS, FACULTY OF PHARMACY, SETIA BUDI UNIVERSITY, SURAKARTA.

Alocasia plant (*Alocasia macrorrhiza* (L.) G. Don) is used as a traditional medicine among diarrhea and antibacterial. This study was aimed to determine the antibacterial activity of the fraction of *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate and water from sente leaves ethanolic extract against *Shigella dysenteria* ATCC 9361.

Alocasia leaves powder was macerated by ethanol 70%, and then it was fractionated by *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate, and water. Antibacterial activity test was performed using diffusion for extract and fraction and dilution method test for the most active fraction. The diffusion test used the concentration of 40%, 20% and 10% aimed to determine the most active fraction. The most active fraction was continued dilution test to determine the MBC with concentration of 40%; 20%; 10%; 5%; 2,5%; 1,25%; 0,625%; 0,3125%; 0,156%; 0,078%. Statistical analysis using oneway ANOVA to determine whether there is a significant difference between the test preparation.

The results showed that was the fractions and extracts had antibacterial activity against *Shigella dysenteriae*. Ethyl acetat fraction was most active fraction with dilution test results ethyl acetate fraction showed antibacterial activity with MBC 10%.

Keywords: Alocasia leaves, fraction of *n*-hexane, ethyl acetate fraction, fraction of water, *Shigella dyseteriae*.