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**Uji Daya Hambat Ekstrak Daun Singkong (*Manihot esculenta* C.) Terhadap
Pertumbuhan Jamur *Candida albicans***

xv+35 halaman, 5 tabel, 8 gambar, dan 16 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Kandidiasis merupakan kelompok penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh jamur genus *Candida*. Kandidiasis biasanya diobati menggunakan obat antijamur, yang paling sering digunakan adalah obat golongan azol seperti flukonazol, mikonazol, dan ketokonazol. Penggunaan obat antijamur secara terus-menerus memiliki efek samping dan dapat menyebabkan jamur menjadi resisten. Daun singkong memiliki kandungan flavonoid, tanin, dan saponin yang diketahui memiliki aktivitas antijamur. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui konsentrasi ekstrak daun singkong (*Manihot esculenta* C.) yang kuat dalam menghambat pertumbuhan jamur *Candida albicans*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimental laboratorium. Variabel terikat yaitu pertumbuhan *Candida albicans* serta variabel bebas berupa ekstrak daun singkong (*Manihot esculenta* C.) dengan konsentrasi 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, dan 100%. Pembuatan ekstrak dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 96%. Metode penelitian ini adalah difusi cakram *Kirby Bauer*. Analisa data menggunakan uji *One-Way ANOVA* untuk membandingkan seluruh kelompok perlakuan. Pengujian dilanjutkan dengan uji Beda Nyata Terkecil (BNT) untuk menentukan kelompok yang berpengaruh secara bermakna. Hasil didapatkan konsentrasi 100% merupakan konsentrasi yang paling kuat dalam menghambat pertumbuhan jamur *Candida albicans* yakni sebesar 15,11 mm serta uji *Post Hoc LSD* didapatkan *P-value* <0,05 yang berarti terdapat perbedaan nyata rerata diameter zona hambat pada masing-masing konsentrasi ekstrak daun singkong (*Manihot esculenta* C.) terhadap pertumbuhan jamur *Candida albicans*.

Kata Kunci : *Candida albicans*, ekstrak daun singkong

Daftar bacaan : 46 (2000 – 2019)

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The Inhibition Test Of Cassava Leaf Extract (*Manihot Esculenta C.*) Against *Candida Albicans* Fungal Growth

xv+35 pages, 5 tables, 8 pictures, and 16 attachments

ABSTRACT

Candidiasis is a group of infection diseases caused by a yeast fungus genus *Candida*. Candidiasis is usually treated using antifungal drugs, the most commonly used are azole drugs such as fluconazole, miconazole, and ketoconazole. Using antifungal drugs continuously has side effects and can cause the fungus become resistant. Cassava leaves contain flavonoids, tannins, and saponins which are known to have antifungal activity. The purpose of this study was to determine the concentration of cassava leaf extract (*Manihot esculenta C.*) which was strong in inhibiting the growth of *Candida albicans*. This type of research is experimental laboratory. The dependent variable was *Candida albicans* and the independent variable was cassava leaf extract (*Manihot esculenta C.*) with concentrations of 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, and 100%. Extracts were made by maceration method using 96% ethanol as solvent. The research method is Kirby Bauer disc diffusion. Data analysis used One-Way ANOVA to compare all treatment groups. The test was continued with the Least Significant Difference (LSD) test to determine which group had a significant effect. The results obtained that the concentration of 100% is the most powerful concentration in inhibiting the growth of *Candida albicans* which is 15.11 mm and the Post Hoc LSD test obtained P-value <0.05 which means that there is a significant difference in the mean diameter of the inhibition zone for each extract concentration cassava leaves (*Manihot esculenta C.*) against the growth of *Candida albicans*.

Keywords : *Candida albicans*, cassava leaf extract (*Manihot Esculenta C.*)
Reading list : 46 (2000 – 2019)