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Uji Daya Hambat Ekstrak Etanol Akar Sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) Terhadap Pertumbuhan *Candida albicans*.

xv+37 halaman, 6 gambar, 6 tabel, dan 16 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Kandidiasis merupakan infeksi yang paling banyak disebabkan *Candida albicans*. Prevalensi kandidiasis di Indonesia adalah 20-25%. Data Riskesdas tahun 2010-2018 menyebutkan, masyarakat yang menggunakan upaya kesehatan tradisional semakin meningkat menjadi 44,3%. Salah satu tanaman tradisional yang dapat digunakan adalah sambiloto. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui konsentrasi ekstrak etanol akar sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) yang kuat menghambat pertumbuhan *Candida albicans*, dengan jenis penelitian berupa eksperimental dengan desain penelitian RAL. Subyek penelitian ini adalah akar sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness). Siplisia akar sambiloto di ekstrak menggunakan pelarut etanol 96%. Metode yang digunakan difusi cakram Kirby Bauer dengan menggunakan kontrol (+) ketokonazol dan kontrol (-) aquades steril dengan 3 kali pengulangan. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *One Way Anova*. Hasil penelitian didapatkan ekstrak etanol akar sambiloto (*Andrographispaniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) memiliki zona hambat terhadap pertumbuhan *Candida albicans*, pada konsentrasi 10%; 5,53 mm, 20%; 7,16 mm, 30%; 8,51 mm, 40%; 9,42 mm, 50%; 10,4 mm, 60%; 11,54 mm; 70%; 12,6 mm, 80%; 13,90 mm, 90%; 15,26 mm, 100%; 17,46 mm. Ekstrak etanol akar sambiloto (*Andrograpis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) dapat menghambat pertumbuhan *Candida albicans* dengan zona hambat17,46 mm kategori kuat pada konsentrasi 100%.

Kata kunci : Ekstrak etanol akar sambiloto, *Candida albicans*
DaftarBacaan : 52 (1999 – 2021)

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Inhibitory Test of Ethanol Extract of Sambiloto Root (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) Against the Growth of *Candida albicans*.

xv+37 pages, 6 pictures, 6 tables and 16 appendices

ABSTRACT

Candidiasis is the most common infection caused by *Candida albicans*. The prevalence of candidiasis in Indonesia is 20-25%. Riskesdas data for 2010-2018 states that the number of people using traditional health efforts has increased to 44.3%. One of the traditional plants that can be used is bitter. This study aims to determine the concentration of the ethanolic extract of the root of sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) which strongly inhibits the growth of *Candida albicans*, with the type of research being experimental with a RAL research design. The subject of this research is bitter root (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness). The simplicia of sambiloto root was extracted using 96% ethanol as solvent. The method used was Kirby Bauer disc diffusion using control (+) ketoconazole and control (-) sterile distilled water with 3 repetitions. Data were analyzed using One Way Anova test. The results showed that the ethanolic extract of the root of sambiloto (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) had an inhibitory zone on the growth of *Candida albicans*, at a concentration of 10%; 5.53 mm, 20%; 7.16 mm, 30%; 8.51 mm, 40%; 9.42 mm, 50%; 10.4 mm, 60%; 11.54 mm, 70%; 12.6 mm, 80%; 13.90 mm, 90%; 15.26 mm, 100%; 17.46 mm. The ethanol extract of sambiloto root (*Andrographis paniculata* (Burm.f) Ness) can inhibit the growth of *Candida albicans* with an inhibition zone of 17.46 mm strong category at 100% concentration.

Keywords : ethanol extract of sambiloto root, *Candida albicans*

Reading List : 52 (1999 – 2021)