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Uji Efektivitas Air Perasan Daun Pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) Dalam Menghambat Pertumbuhan Jamur *Malassezia furfur* Penyebab Panu Secara In Vitro

xiii+40 halaman, 5 tabel, 10 gambar, dan 18 lampiran

ABSTRAK

Pityriasis versikolor atau penyakit panu disebabkan oleh jamur *Malassezia furfur* yang sebenarnya merupakan flora normal kulit yang berubah menjadi pathogen. *Pityriasis versikolor* biasanya diobati menggunakan obat antijamur, yang paling sering digunakan adalah obat golongan azol salah satunya ketokonazol. Daun pepaya memiliki kandungan flavonoid, tanin, alkaloid dan saponin yang memiliki aktivitas antijamur. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui konsentrasi air perasan daun pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) yang kuat dalam menghambat pertumbuhan jamur *Malassezia furfur*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimental laboratorium. Variabel terikat yaitu *Malassezia furfur* serta variabel bebas berupa air perasan daun pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) dengan konsentrasi 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% dan 100%. 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 *Malassezia furfur* yakni sebesar 12,35 mm serta uji *Post Hoc LSD* didapatkan *P-value* <0,05 yang berarti terdapat perbedaan nyata rerata diameter zona hambat pada masing-masing konsentrasi air perasan daun pepaya (*Carica papaya* L.) terhadap pertumbuhan jamur *Malassezia furfur*.

Kata Kunci : *Malassezia furfur*, air perasan daun pepaya

Daftar bacaan : 72 (2000 – 2022)

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**Test the Effectiveness of Papaya Leaf Juice (*Carica papaya* L.) In Inhibiting the Growth of *Malassezia furfur* Fungus Causes Panu In Vitro
xiii+40 pages, 5 tables, 10 pictures and 18 attachments**

ABSTRACT

Pityriasis versicolor or tinea versicolor disease is caused by the fungus *Malassezia furfur* which is actually a normal skin flora that turns into a pathogen. Pityriasis versicolor is usually treated using antifungal drugs, the most commonly used are azole drugs, one of which is ketoconazole. Papaya leaves contain flavonoids, tannins, alkaloids and saponins which have antifungal activity. The purpose of this study was to determine the concentration of papaya leaf juice (*Carica papaya* L.) which was strong in inhibiting the growth of the fungus *Malassezia furfur*. This type of research is an experimental laboratory. The dependent variable is *Malassezia furfur* and the independent variable is papaya leaf juice (*Carica papaya* L.) with concentrations of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90% and 100%. 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 (BNT) test to determine which group had a significant effect. The results obtained that the concentration of 100% was the strongest concentration in inhibiting the growth of the *Malassezia furfur* fungus, which was 12.35 mm and the Post Hoc LSD test obtained P-value <0.05 which means that there was a significant difference in the average diameter of the inhibition zone at each water concentration. papaya leaf juice (*Carica papaya* L.) on the growth of the fungus *Malassezia furfur*.

Keywords : *Malassezia furfur*, papaya leaf juice

Reading list : 72 (2000 – 2022)