

**Uji Aktivitas Antibakteri Daun Kirinyuh (*Chromolaena Odorata*) Terhadap Bakteri
(*Staphylococcus Aureus*)**

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ABSTRAK

Daun kirinyuh (*Chromolaena odorata*) dikenal sebagai tumbuhan obat tradisional untuk penyembuhan berbagai penyakit diantaranya yaitu sebagai antidiabetes, vertigo, maag, dan sebagai penyembuh luka terbuka. Salah satu kandungan kimia yang terdapat didalam daun kirinyuh yaitu flavonoid, senyawa flavonoid berpotensi sebagai antibakteri. Berdasarkan hasil ini dilakukan penelitian skrining fitokimia daun kirinyuh dan uji antibakteri menggunakan metode sumuran. Metode yang digunakan adalah maserasi bertingkat, skrining fitokimia, kromatografi lapis tipis dan uji antibakteri menggunakan metode sumuran dengan konsentrasi 40% 60% 80% dan 100%. Pada uji skrining fitokimia daun kirinyuh positif mengandung senyawa kimia saponin dan flavonoid. Pengujian antibakteri dilakukan terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* dengan perlakuan sebanyak tiga kali (*triplo*) didapat diameter zona hambat ekstrak methanol dan etil asetat dengan konsentrasi minimum 40% 16,8 mm diameter zona hambat methanol dan 13,3 mm diameter zona hambat etil asetat, sedangkan pada konsentrasi tertinggi 100% didapat nilai zona hambat ekstrak methanol dan etil asetat didapat nilai zona hambat metanol 19,5 mm dan etil asetat 17,4 mm. sedangkan ekstrak n heksan tidak menunjukkan adanya zona hambat hal ini dikarenakan ekstrak methanol dan etil asetat lebih banyak kandungan antibakteri yang terekstraksi.

Kata Kunci : Daun kirinyuh (*Chromolaena odorata*), skrining fitokimia, kromatografi lapis tipis, uji antibakteri

Antibacterial Activity Test Of Kirinyuh Leaf Ekstrak (*Chromolaena Odorata*)

Against (*Staphylococcus Aureus*) Bacteria

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ABSTRACT

Kirinyuh leaf (Chromolaena odorata) is known as a traditional medicinal plant for healing various diseases including as antidiabetic, vertigo, ulcers, and as a healer for open wounds. One of the chemical constituents contained in kirinyuh leaves is flavonoids, flavonoid compounds have the potential as antibacterial. Based on this, a phytochemical screening study of kirinyuh leaves and antibacterial tests using the pitting method was carried out. The methods used were graded maceration, phytochemical screening, thin layer chromatography and antibacterial test using the well method with concentrations of 40% 60% 80% and 100%. In the phytochemical screening test, kirinyuh leaves were positive for saponins and flavonoids. Antibacterial testing was carried out on Staphylococcus aureus bacteria with three treatments (triple) to obtain the diameter of the inhibition zone of methanol and ethyl acetate extracts with a minimum concentration of 40% 8.7 mm diameter of methanol inhibition zone and 8.2 mm diameter of ethyl acetate inhibition zone, while at the highest concentration 100% of the inhibition zone values of methanol and ethyl acetate extracts obtained values of 20.1mm and ethyl acetate inhibition zones of 20.1mm and 19.9mm. while the n-hexane extract had an inhibition zone value with an average of 2mm, the n-hexane extract did not show any inhibition zone sensitivity compared to methanol and ethyl acetate extracts.

KARAWANG

Keywords : Kirinyuh leaf (Chromolaena odorata), phytochemical screening, thin layer chromatography, antibacterial test