

ABSTRAK

Bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* menyebabkan penyakit infeksi terhadap kulit. Pada daun jambang diketahui mengandung senyawa bioaktif potensial sebagai antibakteri seperti alkaloid, flavonoid, saponin, steroid, dan tannin. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak dan sediaan sabun padat dari ekstrak etanol daun jambang yang berpotensi sebagai antibakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Metode : serbuk simplisia daun jambang di maserasi dengan pelarut etanol 70%, ekstrak kental daun jambang dilakukan pengujian daya hambat aktivitas antibakteri dengan menggunakan metode difusi cakram. Sediaan sabun padat dibuat dengan tiga konsentrasi penambahan ekstrak daun jambang yaitu F1 (5%), F2 (6,25%) dan F3 (7,5%). Hasil menunjukkan bahwa sabun padat ekstrak etanol 70% daun jambang dapat menghambat terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* yaitu pada ketiga konsentrasi. Sabun padat Formulasi 1 (5%) memiliki zona hambat $6,93 \text{ mm} \pm 0,85$, Formulasi 2 (6,25%) memiliki zona hambat $8,61 \text{ mm} \pm 0,99$ dan Formulasi 3 (7,5%) memiliki zona hambat $11,2 \text{ mm} \pm 1,90$. Dari penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ketiga formulasi tersebut dapat menghambat bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Kata kunci : *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels, sabun padat, antibakteri, *Staphylococcus aureus*

ABSTRACT

Staphylococcus aureus bacteria cause skin infections. Jamblang leaves are known to contain potential antibacterial bioactive compounds such as alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, steroids, and tannins. The purpose of this study was to analyze the antibacterial activity of the extract and solid soap preparations from the ethanol extract of jamblang leaves which have the potential as an antibacterial for *Staphylococcus aureus*. Method: jamblang leaf simplicia powder was macerated with 70% ethanol solvent, jamblang leaf viscous extract was tested for inhibition of antibacterial activity using the disc diffusion method. Solid soap preparations were made with three concentrations of the addition of jamblang leaf extract, namely F1 (5%), F2 (6.25%) and F3 (7.5%). The results showed that the solid soap of 70% ethanol extract of jamblang leaves could inhibit *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria at all three concentrations. Solid soap Formulation 1 (5%) had an inhibition zone of $6.93 \text{ mm} \pm 0.85$, Formulation 2 (6.25%) had an inhibition zone of $8.61 \text{ mm} \pm 0.99$ and Formulation 3 (7.5%) had a resistance $11.2 \text{ mm} \pm 1.90$. From this study, it can be concluded that the three formulations can inhibit *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria.

Keywords : *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels, solid soap, antibacterial, *Staphylococcus aureus*