

ABSTRAK

Pramita, Imalia. 2021. Pengaruh Variasi Konsentrasi Karbopol Terhadap Efektivitas Antibakteri Gel Ekstrak Daun Beluntas (*Pluchea indica (L.) Less.*) Terhadap Bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Karya Tulis Ilmiah. Akademi Farmasi Putra Indonesia Malang. Pembimbing: Tri Danang Kurniawan

Kata Kunci : *Staphylococcus aureus*; gel; ekstrak daun beluntas; karbopol; daya hambat bakteri.

Ekstrak Daun beluntas memiliki kandungan flavonoid sebagai antibakteri. terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Ekstrak daun beluntas dibuat menjadi sediaan gel dengan variasi konsentrasi 1% (FI) dan 1,5% (FII) untuk membuktikan adanya efek antibakteri dari sediaan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh variasi konsentrasi karbopol terhadap efektivitas antibakteri gel ekstrak daun beluntas terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* menggunakan metode difusi sumuran. Pada penelitian didapatkan hasil daya hambat FI sebesar 14,17 mm dan FII sebesar 14,13 mm dengan kekuatan daya hambat kuat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara hasil rata-rata FI (1%) dan FII (1,5%) pada variasi konsentrasi gel ekstrak daun beluntas (*Pluchea indica (L.) Less.*). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa FI menunjukkan formula yang optimal.

ABSTRACT

Pramita, Imalia. 2021. *Effect of Variations in Carbopol Concentration on Antibacterial Effectiveness of Beluntas Leaf Extract Gel (Pluchea indica (L.) Less.) Against Staphylococcus aureus. Scientific papers. Indonesian Men's Pharmacy Academy Malang. Supervisor: Tri Danang Kurniawan*

Keywords: Staphylococcus aureus; gel; beluntas leaf extract; carbopol; bacteria inhibition.

Beluntas leaf extract contains flavonoids as antibacterial. against Staphylococcus aureus bacteria. Beluntas leaf extract was made into a gel preparation with varying concentrations of 1% (FI) and 1.5% (FII) to prove the antibacterial effect of the preparation. This study aims to determine the effect of variations in carbopol concentration on the antibacterial effectiveness of the beluntas leaf extract gel against Staphylococcus aureus bacteria using the well diffusion method. In this study, the results showed that the FI inhibition was 14.17 mm and the FII was 14.13 mm with a strong inhibitory power. The results showed that there was no significant difference between the average results of FI (1%) and FII (1.5%) in the variation of the gel concentration of the beluntas leaf extract (Pluchea indica (L.) Less.). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the FI shows the optimal formula.