**AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI EKSTRAK ETANOL**

**LIDAH BUAYA (*Aloe vera* L.) TERHADAP BAKTERI**

***Propionibacterium acnes***

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**ABSTRAK**

Tanaman Lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.) di Indonesia sudah lama ditanam oleh masyarakat sebagai tanaman obat keluarga sekaligus tanaman hias karena bentuknya cukup unik. Lidah buaya diketahui mengandung Antrakuinon, saponin, dan tanin sebagai antibakteri. Bagian kulit luar dan tengah banyak mengandung antrakuinon yang berifat antibakterial sedangkan bagian dalam kulit yang terbentuk jeli mengandung saponin yang juga berefek antibakteri. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui ekstrak etanol lidah buaya memiliki daya hambatdan daya bunuh terhadap bakteri *Propionibacterium acnes.*

Ekstrak etanol Lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.) dibuat secara maserasi dengan etanol 96%, selanjutnya dilakukan skrining fitokimia terhadap Ekstrak. Ekstrak etanol Lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.) dibuat didalam berbagai larutan uji konsentrasi yaitu 3,125%, 6,25%, 12,5% 25% dan 50%. Kontrol positif yang digunakan adalah Tetrasiklin dan kontrol negatif adalah DMSO.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa senyawa ekstrak etanol Lidah buaya mengandung golongan alkaloid, flavonoid, saponin, tanin, steroid/triterpenoid, dan Antrakuinon. Nilai konsentrasi hambat minimum (KHM) ditentukan dengan melihat kekeruhan pada tabung reaksi dan konsentrasi bunuh minimal (KBM) ditentukan dengan cara menghitung adanya koloni bakteri *Propionibacterium acnes*pada piring petri. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak etanol Lidah buaya memiliki kemampuan hambat minimum pertumbuhan *Propionibacterium acnes*(KHM) pada konsentrasi 12,5% sedangkan kemampuan untuk bunuh minimum *Propionibacterium acnes*(KBM) pada konsentrasi 25%.

**Kata kunci**:*Antibakteri, Lidah buaya, Propionibacterium acnes*

**ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF ALOE VERA (*Aloe vera* L.) Ethanol EXTRACT AGAINST *Propionibacterium acnes* BACTERIA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Aloe vera (Aloe vera L.) in Indonesia has long been planted by the community as a family medicinal plant as well as an ornamental plant because of its unique shape. However, not many people know about its benefits, so its utilization is still very low in the community. Aloe vera (Aloe vera L.) is known to contain anthraquinones,saponins, and tannins. The outer and middle skin contains a lot of anthraquinone which is antibacterial, while the inner skin that is formed by jelly contains saponins which also have an antibacterial effect. The purpose of this study was to determine the content of secondary metabolites, the inhibition of the growth of Propionibacterium acnes, and the killing power of Propionibacterium acnes.*

*The ethanol extract of Aloe vera (Aloe vera L.) was made by maceration with 96% ethanol, then phytochemical screening of secondary metabolites was carried out on the extract. Aloe vera (Aloe vera L.) ethanol extract was made in various concentrations, namely 3.125%, 6.25%, 12.5% ​​25% and 50%. The positive control used was Tetracycline and the negative control was DMSO.*

*The results showed that the ethanolic extract of aloe vera (Aloe vera L.) contained alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, steroids/triterpenoids, glycosides and anthraquinones. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined by looking at the turbidity in the test tube and the minimum killing concentration (MIC) was determined by counting the presence of Propionibacterium acnes bacteria colonies on a petri dish. Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the ethanolic extract of aloe vera (Aloe vera L.) has the minimum inhibitory ability of Propionibacterium acnes (MIC) growth at a concentration of 12.5% ​​while the minimum ability to kill Propionibacterium acnes (KBM) at a concentration of 25%.*

**Keywords**:*Antibacterial activity, Aloe vera,Propionibacterium acnes*