

INTISARI

Alang-alang (*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv.) merupakan salah satu tumbuhan yang digunakan sebagai obat infeksi saluran kemih. Rimpang alang-alang mengandung triterpenoid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji potensi antibakteri ekstrak etanol rimpang alang-alang terhadap *Escherichia coli* dan *Staphylococcus aureus* serta menentukan kadar hambat minimal (KHM) dan kadar bunuh minimal (KBM) ekstrak etanol rimpang alang-alang terhadap *E. coli* dan *S. aureus*.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni rancangan acak lengkap pola searah. Penentuan potensi antibakteri dilakukan dengan metode difusi *paper disk*. Penentuan KHM dan KBM dilakukan dengan metode dilusi padat. Cara analisis statistik menggunakan *Kolmogorov Smirnov Test*, ANOVA satu arah, dan uji *Least Significant Defferential* (LSD) taraf kepercayaan 95%.

Hasil identifikasi dengan kromatografi lapis tipis (KLT) menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol rimpang alang-alang diduga mengandung senyawa golongan triterpenoid. Hasil penelitian potensi antibakteri secara difusi *paper disk* menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol rimpang alang-alang tidak mempunyai potensi antibakteri terhadap *E. coli*, sedangkan terhadap *S. aureus* memiliki potensi antibakteri dengan KHM sebesar 12%^{b/v} dan KBM sebesar 15%^{b/v}.

Kata kunci : potensi antibakteri, *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv., *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, triterpenoid

ABSTRACT

Sedgegrass (*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv.) is one of medicinal plant used as antiinfection of urinary tract. Sedgegrass Rhizomes contains triterpenoid. The purpose of the research were to test antibacterial potency of the ethanol extract of Sedgegrass Rhizome against *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* and to identify minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC) of the ethanol extract.

This research was a pure experimental research with one way complete randomized design. The paper disk diffusion method was used to test the antibacterial potency. The solid dilution method was used to determine MIC and MBC. The result of the research were analysed with Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, one way ANOVA, and Least Significant Defferential (LSD) test with 95% confidence level.

The result of Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) showed that ethanol extract of Sedgegrass Rhizomes were supposed contain triterpenoid. Antibacterial susceptibility test showed that the extract have antibacterial potency against *S. aureus* with the MIC and MBC of 12% ^{b/v} and 15% ^{b/v}, respectively, but *E. coli*.

Key words : antibacterial potention, *Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv., *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, triterpenoid