

INTISARI

Akar ginseng merah merupakan tanaman obat yang berkhasiat mengatasi sakit kulit dan infeksi saluran pernafasan atas. *Staphylococcus aureus* adalah salah satu bakteri penyebab infeksi pada kulit dan saluran pernapasan atas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji potensi antibakteri infus akar ginseng merah terhadap *S. aureus* dan mengidentifikasi golongan senyawa yang terdapat dalam infus akar ginseng merah.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental murni dengan rancangan acak lengkap pola satu arah. Uji potensi antibakteri terhadap *S. aureus* dilakukan dengan metode difusi *paper disk*. Potensi antibakteri ditunjukkan dengan adanya zona hambat di sekitar *paper disk*. Metode Kromatografi Lapis Tipis digunakan untuk identifikasi golongan senyawa yang terdapat dalam infus akar ginseng merah dengan fase diam silika gel GF 254, fase gerak kloroform : metanol : air (64 : 50 : 10 v/v) dan dideteksi dengan pereaksi semprot vanillin H₂SO₄. Data diameter zona hambat dianalisa dengan Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, ANOVA satu arah, dilanjutkan dengan uji LSD ($p \geq 0,05$).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan infus akar ginseng merah memiliki potensi antibakteri terhadap *S. aureus* yang ditunjukkan dengan adanya zona hambat. Analisis kualitatif secara KLT menunjukkan infus akar ginseng merah mengandung senyawa saponin.

Kata kunci : potensi antibakteri, akar ginseng merah , *Staphylococcus aureus*, infus, zona hambat , saponin.

ABSTRACT

Poke root is a medicinal plant which is used to cure skin diseases and infection of the upper respiratory tract. *Staphylococcus aureus* is one of bacteria, which caused infection in the skin and the upper respiratory tract. This research was aimed to test the antibacterial potency of infuse from poke root against *S. aureus* and identify the compound inside infuse from poke root.

This research was a pure experiment with one way complete design. The antibacterial potency against *S. aureus* was done using the *paper disk* diffusion. The antibacterial potency was shown by the blocked zone. Thin Layer Chromatography (TLC) method was used to identificate infuse of poke root which eventually was determined using silica gel GF 254 as the stationary phase, chloroform : methanol : aqua (64 : 50 : 10 v/v) as the mobile phase and also spray reactant vanillin H₂SO₄ to identify the supposedly compound. Data of diffusion method were analysed by Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, one way ANOVA, and continued by LSD test ($p \geq 0,05$).

The result showed the infuse of poke root had the antibacterial potency against *Staphylococcus aureus* which was shown by the blocked zone. Qualitative analysis by using TLC it showed the infuse of poke root consist of saponin.

Keyword : antibacterial potency, poke root, *Staphylococcus aureus*, infuse, the blocked zone, saponin.