

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kejadian resistensi bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* pada beberapa antibiotik sangatlah besar. Kejadian resistensi tersebut dapat diatasi dengan alternatif mengganti antibiotik dengan ekstrak bahan alam. Daun sirih dan daun sirih merah diketahui memiliki aktivitas antibakteri. Dalam penelitian ini, dilakukan pengujian efek kombinasi dari ekstrak metanol daun sirih (EMDS) dengan ekstrak metanol daun sirih merah (EMDSM) terhadap pertumbuhan *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Metode: Rancangan penelitian ini adalah *posttest only control group design*. Metode difusi sumuran digunakan untuk melihat diameter zona hambat (mm) yang dihasilkan dari perlakuan yakni EMDS 100mg/ml, EMDSM 200mg/ml, kombinasi EMDS:EMDSM dengan perbandingan 1:1; 2:1; dan 1:2. Data diameter zona hambat yang didapatkan diuji secara statistik dengan menggunakan uji *Kruskal-Wallis* dan perbedaan tiap kelompok diuji dengan uji *Mann-Whitney*.

Hasil: Pada metode difusi sumuran didapatkan rata-rata diameter zona hambat dan SD dari EMDS 100mg/ml; EMDSM 200mg/ml; kombinasi EMDS:EMDSM dengan perbandingan 1:1; 2:1; dan 1:2 secara berturut-turut adalah $2,8333 \pm 0,2886$ mm; $1,1667 \pm 0,2886$ mm; 2 ± 1 mm; $2 \pm 0,5$ mm; $1,1167 \pm 0,2886$ mm. Analisis statistik dengan uji *Kruskal-Wallis* didapatkan nilai $p=0,019$ sehingga terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada tiap perlakuan.

Kesimpulan: Diameter zona hambat yang didapat dalam kombinasi tidak menunjukkan pelebaran zona hambat pada pertumbuhan bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* jika dibandingkan dengan ekstrak tunggalnya.

Kata kunci: daun sirih, daun sirih merah, kombinasi bahan alam, difusi sumuran, *Staphylococcus aureus*

ABSTRACT

Background: The incidence of resistance of the *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria on some antibiotics is very large. The resistance event can be overcome by alternatively replacing antibiotics with extracts of natural products. Betel leaf and red betel leaf are known to have antibacterial activity. In this study, a combination effect of betel leaf methanol extract (EMDS) and red betel leaf methanol extract (EMDSM) was conducted on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Method: The design of this study was posttest only control group design. The well diffusion method is used to see the diameter of the inhibition zone (mm) that results from the treatment of EMDS 100mg/ml, EMDSM 200mg/ml, combination of EMDS:EMDSM with a ratio of 1:1; 2:1; and 1:2. Data obtained from the diameter of the inhibition zone were tested statistically using the Kruskal-Wallis test and the differences in each group were tested by Mann-Whitney test.

Results: In the well diffusion method obtained the average diameter of the inhibition zone and SD from EMDS 100mg/ml; EMDSM 200mg/ml; combination of EMDS:EMDSM with a ratio of 1:1; 2:1; and 1:2 in a row are 2.8333 ± 0.2886 mm; 1.1667 ± 0.2886 mm; 2 ± 1 mm; 2 ± 0.5 mm; 1.1167 ± 0.2886 mm. Statistical analysis with the Kruskal-Wallis test obtained a value of $p=0.019$ so that there were significant differences in each treatment.

Conclusion: The diameter of the inhibitory zone obtained in combination did not show a widening of the inhibitory zone in the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria when compared with its single extract.

Keywords: betel leaf, red betel leaf, combination of natural ingredients, well diffusion, *Staphylococcus aureus*