

**Daya Hambat Ekstrak Etanol Daun Sirih Hijau (*Piper betle Linn*) Dan
Daun Sirih Merah (*Piper crocatum Ruiz & Pav*) Terhadap
Pertumbuhan *Salmonella typhi***

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ABSTRAK

Daun sirih hijau dan daun sirih merah memiliki kandungan antibakteri seperti flavonoid, tanin, minyak atsiri, dan alkaloid. Demam tifoid adalah salah satu penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan bakteri *Salmonella typhi*. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui daya hambat ekstrak etanol daun sirih hijau dan merah konsentrasi 5% b/v, 10% b/v, 15 % b/v, 20 % b/v, 25% b/v terhadap pertumbuhan *S.typhi*. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental dengan desain *Post Test Only Control Group*, menggunakan sampel daun sirih hijau, sirih merah dan bakteri *S.typhi* BA07.4. Tahapan penelitian diawali dengan kultifikasi (Peremajaan) bakteri *S.typhi* BA07.4, pembuatan ekstrak daun sirih hijau dan merah dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 96%. Pengujian antibakteri dilakukan dengan metode difusi sumuran. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan semua variasi konsentrasi pada sumuran dapat menghambat pertumbuhan *S.typhi* BA07.4 baik daun sirih hijau maupun merah dalam kategori lemah sampai kuat.

Kata Kunci : Daun Sirih Hijau dan Sirih Merah, *Salmonella typhi*

Inhibition of Ethanol Extract of Green Betel Leaves (*Piper betle Linn*) and Red Betel Leaves (*Piper crocatum Ruiz & Pav*) to the Growth of *Salmonella typhi*

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ABSTRACT

Green betel leaves and red betel leaves contain antibacterial such as flavonoid, tannins, essensial oils, and alkaloid. Typhoid fever is one of infections diseases caused by *Salmonella typhi* bacteria. This study aimed to know the inhibitory power of ethanol extract of green and red betel leaves concentrations of 5% b/v, 10% b/v, 15 % b/v, 20 % b/v, 25% b/v to the growth of *S.typhi*. The study was conducted experimentally with *Post Test Only Control Group*, using a sample of green betel leaves, red betel, and bacterium *S.typhi* BA07.4. The study phase begins with the certification (Rejuvenation) of bacteria *S.typhi* BA07.4, making of green and red betel leaves by maceration method using 96% ethanol solvent. Antibacterial testing method was conducted using draw well. The results showed that all variations of concentration at the well could inhibit the growth of *S.typhi* BA07.4 both green and red betel leaves in the weak to strong category.

Keywords : Green Betel Leaves and Red Betel, *Salmonella typhi*