

**DAYA HAMBAT EKSTRAK BUAH ALPUKAT
(*Persea americana* Mill) METODE SOXHLETASI TERHADAP
PERTUMBUHAN BAKTERI *Staphylococcus epidermidis***

Nike Nur Ariyanti¹, Sri Darmawati², Wildiani Wilson³

1. Program Studi DIII Analis Kesehatan Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang
2. Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Fakultas Ilmu Keperawatan dan Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang

ABSTRAK

Bakteri *Staphylococcus epidermidis* merupakan jenis bakteri yang berbahaya karena tidak merespon dengan baik terhadap antibiotik seperti jenis penisilin, methicillin, dan amoksilin. Senyawa aktif tanaman yang dapat digunakan sebagai obat herbal yaitu tanaman alpukat (*Persea americana* Mill). Buah alpukat memiliki kandungan zat antibakteri yaitu flavonoid, saponin, alkaloid, dan tanin yang berfungsi sebagai antibakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur daya hambat ekstrak buah alpukat metode soxhletasi pada konsentrasi (b/v) 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, dan 90% terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimen. Hasil uji rata-rata zona hambat pada konsentrasi 10%, 20%, 30% tidak dapat menghambat, dan pada konsentrasi 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, dan 90% berturut-turut yaitu 8,3 mm, 10 mm, 12 mm, 13,7 mm, 16,3 mm, dan 18,7 mm. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi ekstrak buah alpukat semakin tinggi juga daya hambatnya.

Kata Kunci : Ekstrak buah alpukat, Soxhletasi, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.



**IMPORTANCE OF AVOCADO FRUIT EXTRACT
(*Persea americana* Mill) SOXHLETATION METHOD ON THE
STABILIZATION OF *Staphylococcus epidermidis***

Nike Nur Ariyanti¹, Sri Darmawati², Wildiani Wilson³

1. Study Program DIII Health Analyst, Faculty of Nursing and Health, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang
2. Microbiology Laboratory, Faculty of Nursing and Health, University of Muhammadiyah Semarang

ABSTRACT

The bacteria *Staphylococcus epidermidis* is a type of bacteria that is dangerous because it does not respond well to antibiotics such as types of penicillin, methicillin, and amoxicillin. Plant active compounds that can be used as herbal remedies namely avocado plants (*Persea americana* Mill). Avocado fruit contains antibacterial substances namely flavonoids, saponins, alkaloids, and tannins which function as antibacterials. This study aims to measure the inhibitory power of avocado extract soxhletasi method at a concentration (b/v) of 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, and 90% of the *Staphylococcus epidermidis* bacteria. This type of research is experimental. The results of the average inhibition zone test at a concentration of 10%, 20%, 30% can not inhibit, and at concentrations of 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, and 90% respectively which are 8.3 mm, 10 mm, 12 mm, 13.7 mm, 16.3 mm, and 18.7 mm. The higher the concentration of avocado extract the higher the inhibitory power.

Keywords: Avocado fruit extract, Soxhletasi, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*.