

## ABSTRAK

Henry, K.K. 2015. **Uji Antimikroba Ekstrak Etanol Daun Kemangi (*Ocimum sanctum*) terhadap Bakteri *Klebsiella pneumoniae* secara *In Vitro*.**

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*Klebsiella pneumoniae* merupakan bakteri batang Gram negatif dari famili *Enterobacteriaceae* yang dapat menyebabkan pneumonia, bakteremia, infeksi luka, maupun meningitis. Tanaman Kemangi (*Ocimum sanctum*) memiliki kandungan aktif yang diduga bermanfaat sebagai antibakteri, antara lain *eugenol*, *carvacrol*, *saponin*, *flavonoid* dan *tannin*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membuktikan efek antibakteri ekstrak daun Kemangi terhadap bakteri *Klebsiella pneumoniae* secara *in vitro*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental laboratorik dengan menggunakan dilusi agar untuk menentukan Kadar Hambat Minimum (KHM). Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Isolat bakteri *Klebsiella pneumoniae* yang didapatkan dari Laboratorium Mikrobiologi Rumah Sakit Saiful Anwar, Malang, Jawa Timur. Konsentrasi ekstrak yang digunakan dalam penelitian yaitu 0%, 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, 12%, 14% dan 16% v/v dengan empat kali pengulangan, sedangkan konsentrasi *Klebsiella pneumoniae* adalah  $10^6$ CFU/ml. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol daun Kemangi, secara signifikan dapat menghambat pertumbuhan *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (Kruskal Wallis,  $p=0.000$ ) dan terdapat hubungan antara peningkatan konsentrasi ekstrak etanol daun Kemangi dengan penurunan jumlah pertumbuhan koloni *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (Spearman,  $r=-0.988$ ). KHM ekstrak etanol daun Kemangi terhadap *Klebsiella pneumoniae* adalah 14%. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak etanol daun Kemangi memiliki efek antibakteri terhadap *Klebsiella pneumoniae* secara *in vitro*.

Kata kunci : daun Kemangi (*Ocimum sanctum*), antibakteri, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*.



## ABSTRACT

Henry, K.K. 2015. **The Antimicrobial effect of Ethanol Extract of Kemangi Leaves (*Ocimum sanctum*) Againts *Klebsiella pneumoniae* in Vitro.** Final Assignment, Medical Program, Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University. Supervisors: (1) Dr. Dra. Sri Winarsih, Apt, M.Si. (2) dr. Dian Nugrahenny, M.Biomed.

*Klebsiella pneumoniae* is Gram-negative bacilli of the *Enterobacteriaceae* family that causes pneumonia, bacteremia, wound infection and meningitis. The active substance suspected in the *Ocimum sanctum* leaves having antibacterial effect are, *eugenol*, *carvacrol*, *saponin*, *flavonoid* and *tannin*. The experiment aimed to understanding the antibacterial effect of ethanolic extract of *Ocimum sanctum* leaves againts *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. This research is a laboratoric experimental study which use agar dilution test as a method to determine the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC). The sample used in this experiment was *Klebsiella pneumoniae* isolates obtained from the laboratory of Microbiology, Saiful Anwar Hospital, Malang, East Java. The extract concentration used were 0%, 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, 12%, 14% and 16% v/v with four repetition, while the concentration of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was  $10^6$ CFU/ml. The statistic analysis showed that ethanolic extract of *Ocimum sanctum* leaves can inhibit the growth of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* significantly (Kruskal Wallis,  $p=0.000$ ) and there was a relationship between the increasing of ethanolic extract of *Ocimum sanctum* leaves with the decreasing of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* colony count (Spearman,  $r=-0,988$ ). MIC of ethanolic extract of *Ocimum sanctum* leaves againts *Klebsiella pneumoniae* was 14%. In conclusion, that the ethanolic extract of *Ocimum sanctum* leaves has an antibacterial effect againts *Klebsiella pneumoniae* *in vitro*.

*Keywords : Ocimum sanctum* leaves, antibacterial, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

