

ABSTRAK

STUDI PENDAHULUAN AKTIVITAS ANTIJAMUR EKSTRAK DAUN BIDARA (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN JAMUR *Pityrosporum ovale* PENYEBAB KETOMBE

Peningkatan koloni jamur *Pityrosporum ovale* pada kulit kepala akan menyebabkan peradangan yang membuat sel kulit cepat mati, lalu bertumpuk membentuk serpihan ketombe. Bidara (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) merupakan salah satu tumbuhan Indonesia yang mempunyai potensi sebagai tanaman obat-obatan. Pada penelitian ini telah dilakukan pengujian aktivitas antijamur dari ekstrak daun bidara terhadap jamur *Pityrosporum ovale* penyebab ketombe. Ekstrak diperoleh melalui metode maserasi menggunakan gradien pelarut, n-heksana, etilasetat, dan metanol. Berdasarkan hasil penapisan fitokimia ekstrak daun bidara mengandung senyawa metabolit sekunder golongan alkaloid, saponin, tanin, flavonoid, steroid, dan triterpene. Aktivitas antijamur diuji dengan metode difusi cakram menggunakan variasi konsentrasi 0,1%; 1% dan 10%. Aktivitas antijamur tertinggi terjadi pada konsentrasi 10%, dengan rata-rata diameter zona hambat pada ekstrak n-heksana sebesar 6,825 cm, ekstrak etilasetat sebesar 17,45 cm, dan ekstrak metanol sebesar 11,55 cm.

Kata-kata kunci: *Ziziphus mauritiana*; Antijamur; *Pityrosporum ovale*.



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ABSTRACT

PRELIMINARY STUDY ON ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY OF BIDARA LEAF EXTRACTS (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) AGAINST *Pityrosporum ovale* FUNGUS CAUSES DANDRUFF

*Increased fungal colonies Pityrosporum ovale on the scalp will cause inflammation which makes skin cells die quickly, then accumulate to form fragments of dandruff. Bidara (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) Is one of the Indonesian plants that has the potential as a medicinal plant. In this study, the antifungal activity of bidara leaf extract was tested on the fungus Pityrosporum ovale which causes dandruff. Extracts were obtained through maceration methods using gradient solvent, n-hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol. Based on the results of phytochemical screening, bidara leaf extract contains secondary metabolites compounds of alkaloids, saponins, tannins, flavonoids, steroids, and triterpene. Antifungal activity was tested by disc diffusion method using variations concentration of 0.1%; 1% and 10%. The highest antifungal activity occurred at a concentration of 10%, with an average diameter inhibition zone of n-hexane extract of 6.825 cm, ethylacetate extract of 17,45 cm, and methanol extract of 11.55 cm.*

*Keywords: *Ziziphus mauritiana*; Antifungi; Pityrosporum ovale.*

