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ARTIKEL

**Analisis Fitokimia dan Uji Daya Hambat Ekstrak Daun Ceremai
(*Phyllanthus acidus* L) Terhadap *Salmonella typhi***

Oleh

Nilda Monoarfa

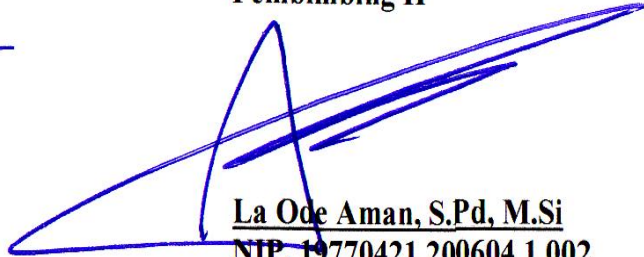
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Pembimbing I



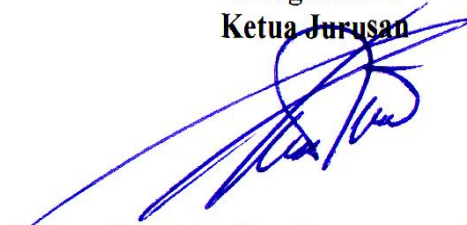
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(*Phyllanthus acidus* L) Terhadap *Salmonella typhi***

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui senyawa metabolit sekunder yang terkandung dalam daun ceremai dan mengetahui daya hambat ekstrak daun ceremai terhadap *Salmonella typhi* dengan menggunakan metode difusi sumur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak daun ceremai positif mengandung senyawa metabolit sekunder seperti senyawa alkaloid, flavonoid, steroid, fenol hidrokuinon dan tannin. Hasil uji daya hambat bakteri diperoleh bahwa fraksi air memiliki daya hambat lebih tinggi dengan diameter daya hambat rata-rata yaitu: 17,25 mm pada konsentrasi 25% dan 22,125 mm pada konsentrasi 50%. Fraksi etil asetat diameter daya hambat rata-rata: 15,375 mm pada konsentrasi 25% dan 18,875 mm pada konsentrasi 50%. Ekstrak metanol dan fraksi n-heksan tidak menunjukkan daya hambat terhadap *Salmonella typhi*. Hal ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa fraksi air dan etil asetat ekstrak daun ceremai mampu menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Salmonella typhi* pada konsentrasi 25% dan 50%.

Kata kunci: *fitokimia, daya hambat, daun ceremai, ekstrak dan salmonella typhi.*¹

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ABSTRACT

Monoarfa, Nilda 2014. *Phytochemical Analysis and Resistance Value Test on Malay Gooseberry (Phyllanthus Acidus L) Leaf Extract towards Salmonella typhi*". A department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, The principal supervisor was Dr. Yuszda K. Salimi, M.Si and co supervisor was La Ode Aman, S.Pd, M.Si.

The research had been conducted was concerning the phytochemical analysis and resistance value test on Malay Gooseberry (*Phyllanthus acidus L*) leaf extract towards *Salmonella typhi*. This research aimed at determining the secondary metabolite compounds contained in Malay Gooseberry and to determine resistance value of Malay gooseberry towards *Salmonella typhi* by using well diffusion method. The research findings showed that Malay Gooseberry extract was positively containing secondary metabolite compounds such as alkaloid, flavonoid, steroid, phenol hydroquinone, and tannin. The resistance value test showed water fraction had higher resistance value showing the average of resistance value diameter that were 17,25 mm on 25% of concentration and 22,125 mm on 50% of concentration. Ethyl acetate showed the average of resistance value diameter that was: 15,375 mm on 25% of concentration and 18,875 mm on 50% of concentration. Methanol extract and N-hexane fraction didn't show the resistance value towards *Salmonella typhi*. Therefore, it can be concluded that water fraction and ethyl acetate of Malay Gooseberry leaf extract was able to resist the growth of bacteria named *Salmonella typhi* on 25% and 50% concentration.

*Keywords: Phytochemical, Resistance Value, Malay Gooseberry Leaf, Extract and Salmonella typhi.*²

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