

ABSTRAK

Nama : Emily Fayme Azalia Saragih
Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul Skripsi : Uji Aktivitas Antibakteri Ekstrak Metanol Bunga Cengkeh (*Syzygium aromaticum*) Terhadap *Salmonella typhi* Dan *Shigella dysenteriae*.

Tanaman cengkeh (*Syzygium aromaticum*) merupakan tanaman rempah dalam family *Myrtaceae* yang sejak lama digunakan untuk makanan, minuman dan obat-obatan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak metanol bunga cengkeh terhadap *Salmonella typhi* dan *Shigella dysenteriae* yang merupakan bakteri penyebab infeksi demam tifoid dan disentri basiler. Bahan uji yang digunakan adalah bunga cengkeh segar yang masih kuncup dari perkebunan cengkeh di Brastagi, Sumatera Utara. Ekstrak dibuat secara maserasi serbuk bunga cengkeh menggunakan pelarut metanol. Uji aktivitas antibakteri dilakukan dengan metode difusi cakram pada media *Nutrient Agar* (NA) dengan konsentrasi ekstrak 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% dan 25%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak metanol bunga cengkeh mempunyai aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Salmonella typhi* pada konsentrasi 15%, 20% dan 25% dengan diameter daya hambat berturut-turut 6.51 mm, 6.68 mm dan 7.83 mm dan terhadap *Shigella dysenteriae* pada konsentrasi 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% dan 25% dengan diameter daya hambat berturut-turut 7.36 mm, 8.19 mm, 10.00 mm, 12.92 mm dan 12.69 mm.

Kata Kunci : Antibakteri, *Syzygium aromaticum*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, metanol.

ABSTRACT

Name : Emily Fayme Azalia Saragih
Study Program : Pharmacy
Thesis Title : Antibacterial Activity Test of Clove Flower Methanol Extract (*Syzygium aromaticum*) To *Salmonella typhi* and *Shigella dysenteriae*.

Clove (*Syzygium aromaticum*) is a spice plant in the *Myrtaceae* family which has long been used for food, drink and medicine. The purpose of this study was to determine the antibacterial activity of clove flower methanol extract against *Salmonella typhi* and *Shigella dysenteriae* which are bacteria that cause typhoid fever and bacillary dysentery. The test material used was fresh clove flowers that were still buds from a clove plantation in Brastagi, North Sumatra. The extract was made by maceration of clove flower powder using methanol as a solvent. Antibacterial activity test was carried out by disc diffusion method on Nutrient Agar (NA) media with extract concentrations of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25%. The results showed that the clove flower methanol extract had antibacterial activity against *Salmonella typhi* at concentrations of 15%, 20% and 25% with inhibitory diameters of 6.51 mm, 6.68 mm and 7.83 mm respectively and against *Shigella dysenteriae* at concentrations of 5%, 10%, 15%, 20% and 25% with inhibitory diameters of 7.36 mm, 8.19 mm, 10.00 mm, 12.92 mm and 12.69 mm, respectively.

Keywords: Antibacterial, *Syzygium aromaticum*, *Salmonella typhi*, *Shigella dysenteriae*, methanol.