

ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Farmasi
Judul Skripsi : Uji Aktivitas Antibakteri Ekstrak Etanol Buah Pare (*Momordica charantia* Linn) Terhadap *Streptococcus mutans* dan *Escherichia coli*.

Buah pare (*Momordica charantia* Linn) merupakan salah satu tanaman yang mengandung senyawa-senyawa yang berkhasiat dalam pengobatan seperti alkaloid, saponin, flavonoid, triterpenoid, dan asam momordika. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas antibakteri dari beberapa konsentrasi ekstrak etanol buah pare terhadap bakteri *Streptococcus mutans* dan *Escherichia coli*. Pengujian antibakteri ekstrak etanol buah pare dilakukan dengan mengukur Diameter Daerah Hambat (DDH) melalui metode difusi kertas cakram dan Konsentrasi Hambat Minimum (KHM) melalui metode dilusi agar. Pengujian DDH dilakukan terhadap konsentrasi ekstrak buah pare 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, dan 30%. Sedangkan pengujian KHM dilakukan terhadap konsentrasi 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55% dan 60%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak etanol buah pare kurang efektif sebagai antibakteri terhadap *Streptococcus mutans* dan *Escherichia coli*, karena pada pengujian DDH zona hambat yang terbentuk tidak absolut atau tidak membentuk suatu lingkaran sempurna. Namun pada pengujian KHM yang berada pada konsentrasi 60% terlihat sudah tidak ada pertumbuhan bakteri, hal ini menunjukkan bahwa konsentrasi ekstrak etanol buah pare tersebut memiliki sifat bakteriosidal “*Complete Bactericidal*” sehingga dapat disimpulkan KHM berada dikonsentrasi 60%.

Kata Kunci :

Buah pare (*Momordica charantia* Linn), Diameter Daerah Hambat, *Escherichia coli*, Konsentrasi Hambat Minimum, *Streptococcus mutans*.

ABSTRACT

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Program Studi : Pharmacy
Judul Skripsi : Antibacterial Activity Test of Pare (*Momordica charantia* Linn) Ethanol Extract against *Streptococcus mutans* and *Escherichia coli*.

Pare (*Momordica charantia* Linn) is a plant that contains medicinal compounds such as alkaloids, saponins, flavonoids, triterpenoids, and momordic acid. This study aims to measure the antibacterial effectiveness of the ethanol extract of bitter melon against *Streptococcus mutans* and *Escherichia coli*. The antibacterial test of the ethanol extract of bitter melon was carried out by measuring the Diameter of the Inhibited Area (DDH) through the disc paper diffusion method and the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) through the agar dilution method. DDH testing was carried out on the concentration of bitter melon extract at 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, and 30%. While the MIC test was carried out on a concentration of 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55% and 60%. The results showed that the ethanol extract of bitter melon fruit was less effective as an antibacterial agent against *Streptococcus mutans* and *Escherichia coli*, because the inhibited DDH zone formed was not absolute or did not form a perfect circle. However, the MIC which is at a concentration of 60% shows that there is no bacterial growth, this shows that the tester of the ethanol extract of the bitter melon fruit has “*Complete Bactericidal*” bacteriocidal properties so that it can eliminate MIC at a concentration of 60%.

Keywords :

Pare fruit (*Momordica charantia* L), Diameter of Inhibited Area, *Escherichia coli*, Minimum Inhibitory Concentration, *Streptococcus mutans*.