

ABSTRAK

UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIBAKTERI FORMULASI SALEP EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN KOPASANDA (*Chromolaena odorata* L) TERHADAP BAKTERI *Staphylococcus epidermidis* MENGGUNAKAN METODE DIFUSI

Penulis: Veronika Todo

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi aktivitas antibakteri dari formulasi salep ekstrak etanol daun Kopasanda (*Chromolaena odorata* L.) terhadap bakteri *Staphylococcus epidermidis* menggunakan metode difusi. Daun Kopasanda diketahui memiliki senyawa aktif seperti flavonoid, tanin, saponin, dan alkaloid yang berpotensi sebagai agen antibakteri. Penelitian dilakukan dengan memformulasikan salep dalam tiga konsentrasi ekstrak, yaitu 10%, 15%, dan 20%. Evaluasi dilakukan terhadap mutu fisik sediaan salep serta aktivitas antibakterinya melalui uji zona hambat. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa semua formula salep memiliki sifat fisik yang memenuhi syarat, dan formula dengan konsentrasi 20% menghasilkan zona hambat paling besar terhadap *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, menunjukkan efektivitas antibakteri tertinggi. Penelitian ini mendukung pemanfaatan bahan alam sebagai alternatif antibakteri topikal yang lebih aman serta berpotensi mengurangi risiko resistensi antibiotik.

Kata Kunci : *Chromolaena odorata*, salep antibakteri, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*

ABSTRACT

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY TEST OF OINTMENT FORMULATION OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF KOPASANDA LEAVES (*CHROMOLAENA ODORATA* L.) AGAINST *STAPHYLOCOCCUS EPIDERMIDIS* USING THE WELL DIFFUSION METHOD

Writer : Veronika Todo

This study aims to evaluate the antibacterial activity of Kopasanda (*Chromolaena odorata* L.) leaf ethanol extract ointment formulation against *Staphylococcus epidermidis* bacteria using the diffusion method. Kopasanda leaves are known to have active compounds such as flavonoids, tannins, saponins, and alkaloids that have potential as antibacterial agents. The study was conducted by formulating the ointment in three extract concentrations, namely 10%, 15%, and 20%. Evaluation was conducted on the physical quality of the ointment preparation as well as its antibacterial activity through inhibition zone test. The results showed that all ointment formulas had qualified physical properties, and the formula with 20% concentration produced the largest inhibition zone against *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, showing the highest antibacterial effectiveness. This study supports the utilization of natural ingredients as a safer topical antibacterial alternative and has the potential to reduce the risk of antibiotic resistance.

Keyword : *Chromolaena odorata*, antibacterial ointment, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*