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**KAJIAN POTENSI ANTIBAKTERI EKSTRAK DAUN BINAHONG  
(*Anredera cordifolia* (TEN.) STEENIS TERHADAP BAKTERI *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. mutans*, *P. acnes* DAN *S. flexneri*)**

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang** : Tanaman Binahong diketahui mengandung saponin triterpenoid, flavonoid dan minyak atsiri. Ekstrak etil asetat dari batang binahong mengandung polifenol, flavonoid, dan saponin. Golongan senyawa-senyawa tersebut merupakan senyawa bioaktif dalam tanaman, sehingga diduga juga berpotensi sebagai antibakteri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengkaji pengaruh ekstrak daun binahong sebagai antibakteri.

**Metode** : Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode studi *literature review* dengan melihat data sekunder uji aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak daun binahong dengan metode dilusi cair dan metode cakram.

**Hasil** : Ekstrak daun binahong mengandung metabolit sekunder yaitu senyawa flavonoid, alkaloid dan saponin yang mempunyai aktivitas antibakteri dengan hasil kategori kuat. Nilai diameter zona hambat tertinggi pada *Staphylococcus aureus* berkisar pada 12,42 mm yang dikategorikan kuat dengan nilai KHM pada konsentrasi 50%-100% sedangkan *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* memiliki diameter zona hambat 11,45 mm, sedangkan *Propionibacterium acnes* memiliki diameter zona hambat tertinggi 22 mm. Pada KHM *Streptococcus mutans* memiliki daya hambat antibakteri pada konsentrasi 50-100%.

**Kesimpulan** : Metabolit sekunder pada ekstrak daun binahong adalah flavonoid, saponin dan alkaloid. Ekstrak daun binahong dapat menghambat bakteri meskipun dengan metode yang berbeda dan pelarut yang berbeda pula.

**Kata kunci** : ekstrak daun binahong, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Eschericia coli*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Propionibacterium acnes*

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**STUDY OF ANTIBACTERIAL POTENTIAL OF BINAHONG LEAF EXTRACT (*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis) AGAINST *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *P. aeruginosa*, *S. mutans*, *P. acnes* AND *S. flexneri***

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Binahong plant is known to contain triterpenoid saponins, flavonoids and essential oils. Ethyl acetate extract from binahong stems contains polyphenols, flavonoids and saponins. These groups of compounds are bioactive compounds in plants, so they are also thought to have potential as antibacterials. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of binahong leaf extract as an antibacterial.

**Method:** This research was conducted using a literature review study method by looking at the secondary data for the antibacterial activity test of binahong leaf extract with the liquid dilution method and the disc method.

**Results:** Binahong leaf extract contains secondary metabolites, namely flavonoid compounds, alkaloids and saponins which have antibacterial activity with strong category results. The highest inhibition zone diameter value for *Staphylococcus aureus* was 12,42 mm which was categorized as strong with a MIC value at a concentration of 50%-100% while *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* had an inhibition zone diameter of 11.45 mm, while *Propionibacterium acnes* had a diameter of 11,45 mm. the highest inhibition zone is 22 mm. In MIC *Streptococcus mutans* has antibacterial inhibition at a concentration of 50-100%.

**Conclusion:** Secondary metabolites in binahong leaf extract are flavonoids, saponins, phenol, triterpenoid, polyphenol, tannin and alkaloids. Binahong leaf extract can inhibit bacteria although with different methods and different solvents.

**Keyword:** Binahong leaf extract, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli*, *Shigella flexneri*, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Propionibacterium acnes*