

# Efek antibakteri Infusum daging aloe vera terhadap porphyromonas gingivalis in vitro (perbandingan metode ekstraksi maserasi dan infundasi)

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## Abstrak

Aloe vera memiliki sifat antibakteri karena kandungan senyawa fenolnya. Porphyromonas gingivalis merupakan agen penyebab dominan pada penyakit periodontal. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menguji efek antibakteri infusum daging Aloe vera terhadap Porphyromonas gingivalis (in vitro). Dilakukan ekstraksi dengan metode maserasi dan infundasi untuk menarik senyawa aktif antibakteri dalam Aloe vera. Uji antibakteri dilakukan melalui metode dilusi (KHM dan KBM) dan difusi (zona hambat). Infusum daging Aloe vera terbukti mengandung senyawa fenol dan tanin. Hasil metode dilusi menunjukkan nilai KHM sebesar 80% dan nilai KBM tidak dapat ditentukan. Hasil metode difusi menunjukkan zona hambat tertinggi sebesar 1,75 mm pada konsentrasi 50% dan 90%. Kesimpulan, infusum daging lidah buaya hanya memiliki sifat bakteriostatik terhadap Porphyromonas gingivalis strain standar ATCC 33277, in vitro.

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Aloe vera has been known to possess antibacterial properties because of its phenolic compound. Porphyromonas gingivalis is a dominant etiological agent of periodontal disease. The aim of this study was to examine the antibacterial effect of Aloe vera leaf pulp on rphyromonas gingivalis (in vitro). Extraction of Aloe vera was performed using maceration and infusion method to attract antibacterial active compounds in Aloe vera. The antibacterial test was carried out by applying dilution technique (MIC and MBC values) and diffusion technique (inhibitory zones). Aloe vera leaf pulp infuse revealed the presence of phenol and tannin. The result of dilution method showed that MIC value was at 80% concentration and MBC value could not be determined. The largest inhibitory zone resulting from diffusion method was 1,75 mm at 50% and 90% concentrations. Conclusion, Aloe vera leaf pulp infuse has only bacteriostatic effect on Porphyromonas gingivalis standard strain ATCC 33277, invitro.