UJI EFEKTIVITAS EKSTRAK KULIT PISANG AMBON (*Musa paradisiaca var. Sapientum L.*) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN *Trichophyton rubrum* SECARA *In Vitro*

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Abstrak

Dermatofitosis merupakan kelompok penyakit yang disebabkan oleh jamur dermatofit salah satunya dari genus *Trichophyton*. *Trichophyton rubrum* adalah penyebab dermatofitosis tersering di seluruh dunia, terutama menginfeksi manusia. Saat ini banyak dikembangkan obat anti jamur sebagai alternatif terapi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menguji kepekaan ekstrak kulit pisang ambon *(Musa paradisiaca var. Sapientum L.)* terhadap pertumbuhan jamur *Trichophyton rubrum* yang dilakukan dengan metode sumuran menggunakan media *Sabouroud Dextrose Agar* dengan konsentrasi 10%, 20%, 40% dan 80% melalui empat kali perlakuan. Penelitian bertempat di Laboratorium Parasitologi Fakultas Kedokteran UPN Veteran Jakarta pada bulan November 2019. Berdasarkan hasil uji fitokimia, didapatkan bahwa senyawa yang terkandung dalam ekstrak adalah tannin, fenolik, flavonoid, triterpenoid dan glikosida. Tiap konsentrasi menunjukkan respon hambatan rata-rata yang berbeda, dimana konsentrasi tertinggi 80% memiliki diameter nilai hambat rata-rata 4,52 mm. Hasil daya hambat sebesar 4,52 mm ini termasuk dalam kategori lemah karena kurang dari 5 mm. Uji *Kruskal-Wallis* menunjukkan nilai 0,003 (< 0,05) yang berarti terdapat perbedaan hasil yang bermakna antar kelompok perlakuan. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi maka respon hambat semakin kuat. Penelitian ini menunjukkan ekstrak kulit pisang ambon mampu menghambat pertumbuhan jamur *T. rubrum*.

Kata kunci: Daya hambat, *Musa paradisiaca var. Sapientum L.*, Sumuran, *Trichophyton rubrum* (*T. rubrum*)

EFFECTIVENESS TEST OF AMBON BANANA SKIN EXTRACT (*Musa paradisiaca var. Sapientum L.*) ON THE GROWTH OF *Trichophyton rubrum In Vitro*

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Abstract

Dermatophytosis is a group of diseases caused by dermatophyte fungi, one of which is from the genus *Trichophyton*. *Trichophyton rubrum* is the most common cause of dermatophytosis worldwide, especially infecting humans. At this time many antifungal drugs are developed as an alternative therapy. This research was conducted to test the sensitivity of ambon banana peel extract (*Musa paradisiaca var. Sapientum L.*) on the growth of *Trichophyton rubrum* which was carried out using the method of wells using *Sabouroud Dextrose Agar* media with concentrations of 10%, 20%, 40% and 80% through four times treatment. The research took place at the Laboratory of Parasitology, Faculty of Medicine, UPN Veteran, Jakarta in November 2019. Based on the results of phytochemical tests, it was found that the compounds contained in the extract were tannin, phenolic, flavonoid, triterpenoid and glycoside. Each concentration showed a different average resistance response, where the highest concentration of 80% had an average inhibitory diameter of 4.52 mm. The inhibitory yield of 4.52 mm is included in the weak category because it is less than 5 mm. The *Kruskal-Wallis* test showed a value of 0.003 (<0.05) which meant that there were significant differences in results between treatment groups. The higher the concentration the stronger the inhibitory response. This research also shows that the banana peel extract can inhibit the growth of the fungus *T. rubrum*.

Keywords: Inhibitory yield, *Musa paradisiaca var. Sapientum L.*, *Trichophyton rubrum* (*T. rubrum*), Wells