

**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN FREKUENSI *Ultrasound Assisted Extraction*
(UAE) TERHADAP EFEKTIVITAS DAUN UNGU (*Graptophyllum pictum* (L.)
Griff) DALAM MENGHAMBAT PERTUMBUHAN BAKTERI *Escherichia*
*coli***

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ABSTRAK

Escherichia coli termasuk bakteri Gram negatif dan merupakan suspek utama infeksi saluran kemih dan gastroenteritis. Peningkatan kasus resistensi antibiotik terhadap *E. coli* terus meningkat karena ketidakpatuhan masyarakat dalam mengonsumsi antibiotik. Daun ungu (*Graptophyllum pictum* (L.) *Griff*) merupakan salah satu tanaman yang banyak tumbuh di Indonesia yang umumnya digunakan sebagai herbal. Tumbuhan ini memiliki kandungan alkaloid, flavonoid, tanin, dan steroid yang mampu menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri. Kandungan tersebut didapatkan melalui proses ekstraksi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan efektivitas daun ungu yang diekstraksikan menggunakan metode *Ultrasound Assisted Extraction* pada frekuensi 30 kHz, 40 kHz, dan 50 kHz terhadap pertumbuhan *E. coli*. Uji aktivitas antibakteri menggunakan metode difusi sumuran, kemudian dilakukan pengukuran diameter zona hambatnya. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Kruskal-Wallis* dan uji *Mann-Whitney* yang menghasilkan adanya perbedaan antarkelompok perlakuan yang signifikan. Rata-rata diameter zona hambat yang dihasilkan pada frekuensi 30 kHz, 40 kHz, dan 50 kHz masing-masing adalah 3,40 mm; 6,22 mm; 4,37 mm. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa frekuensi yang paling optimal, yaitu frekuensi 40 kHz dimana frekuensi tersebut mampu membentuk kavitas pada sel daun ungu sehingga menghasilkan zat fitokimia yang memiliki kemampuan merusak struktur sel bakteri *E. coli*.

Kata Kunci: Antibakteri, Daun ungu, *Escherichia coli*, *Ultrasound Assisted Extraction*.

**THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT Ultrasound Assisted Extraction (UAE)'s
FREQUENCIES ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PURPLE LEAVES
(*Graptophyllum pictum* (L.) Griff) IN INHIBITING GROWTH OF *Escherichia
coli***

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ABSTRACT

Escherichia coli is a Gram-negative bacteria and is the main suspect for urinary tract infections and gastroenteritis. The cases of antibiotic resistance against *E. coli* continues to increase due to public non-compliance with taking antibiotics. Purple leaf (*Graptophyllum pictum* (L.) Griff) is a plant that grows widely in Indonesia and is generally used as a herbal medicine. This plant contains alkaloids, flavonoids, tannins and steroids which can inhibit bacterial growth. This content is obtained through an extraction process. The aim of this study was to determine the difference in effectiveness of purple leaves extracted using the Ultrasound Assisted Extraction method at a frequencies of 30 kHz, 40 kHz, and 50 kHz against the growth of *E. coli*. The antibacterial activity test used the well diffusion method, then the diameter of the inhibition zone was measured. This data was analyzed using the Kruskal-Wallis test and the Mann-Whitney test which resulted in significant differences between treatment groups. The average diameter of the inhibition zone produced at frequencies of 30 kHz, 40 kHz, and 50 kHz is respectively 3,40 mm; 6,22mm; 4,37mm. The results of this research show that the most optimal frequency is 40 kHz, this frequency is able to form cavitation in purple leaf cells, thereby producing phytochemical substances which have the ability to damage the cell structure of *E. coli*.

Keywords: Antibacteria, *Escherichia coli*, Purple leaves, Ultrasound Assisted Extraction.