

**PENGARUH PERBEDAAN KONSENTRASI EKSTRAK BUAH  
MENGKUDU (*Morinda citrifolia L.*) TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN  
*Trichophyton rubrum* SECARA IN VITRO**

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**Abstrak**

Dermatofitosis adalah infeksi jamur yang menyerang epidermis dan keratin, dengan spesies yang menjadi penyebab salah satunya adalah *Trichophyton rubrum*. Penggunaan obat-obatan kimia dalam waktu lama dapat berpotensi memberikan efek samping berupa efek toksik dan resistensi. Buah mengkudu memiliki kandungan senyawa Flavonoid, Alkaloid, Tanin, Saponin dan Fenol yang telah diketahui dapat menghambat pertumbuhan jamur. Tujuan penelitian ini ialah untuk mengetahui pengaruh perbedaan konsentrasi ekstrak buah mengkudu (*Morinda citrifolia L.*) terhadap pertumbuhan jamur *T. rubrum* secara in vitro. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode eksperimental dengan desain post-test control group design only. Pada uji ini, ekstrak buah mengkudu didapatkan dengan metode maserasi etanol 96%. Pengujian aktivitas anti fungi dilakukan dengan metode difusi sumuran dengan variabel bebas yaitu ekstrak buah mengkudu konsentrasi 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, dan 12,5% serta ketokonazol (kontrol positif) dan aquadest (kontrol negatif). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya zona hambat yang dihasilkan setelah diberikan perlakuan ekstrak buah mengkudu. Pengamatan dilakukan pada waktu 24 jam dan 48 jam. Konsentrasi ekstrak dengan daya hambat tertinggi terdapat pada konsentrasi 8%, dengan rata-rata diameter zona hambat 8,095 mm pada pengamatan 48 jam. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah ekstrak buah mengkudu konsentrasi 4%, 6%, 8%, 10%, dan 12,5% efektif dalam menghambat pertumbuhan jamur *T. rubrum*.

**Kata Kunci:** Ekstrak buah mengkudu, *Trichophyton rubrum*, dermatofitosis.

**THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATIONS OF NORI FRUIT  
(*Morinda citrifolia* L.) EXTRACT ON THE IN VITRO GROWTH OF  
*Trichophyton rubrum***

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**Abstract**

*Dermatophytosis is a fungal infection that attacks the epidermis and keratin, with the species causing one of them being *Trichophyton rubrum*. Long-term use of chemical drugs can potentially cause side effects in the form of toxic effects and resistance. Noni fruit contains flavonoids, alkaloids, tannins, saponins and phenols which are known to inhibit fungal growth. The aim of this research was to determine the effect of different concentrations of noni fruit extract (*Morinda citrifolia* L.) on the growth of the fungus *T. rubrum* in vitro. This research was conducted using an experimental method with a post-test control group design only. In this test, noni fruit extract was obtained using the 96% ethanol maceration method. Testing for anti-fungal activity was carried out using the well diffusion method with the independent variables, namely noni fruit extract in concentrations of 4%, 6%, 8%, 10% and 12.5% as well as ketoconazole (positive control) and distilled water (negative control). The results of the research showed that there was an inhibitory zone that was produced after being treated with noni fruit extract. Observations were made at 24 hours and 48 hours. The extract concentration with the highest inhibitory power was found at a concentration of 8%, with an average inhibitory zone diameter of 8.095 mm in 48 hours observations. The conclusion of this research is that noni fruit extract in concentrations of 4%, 6%, 8%, 10% and 12.5% is effective in inhibiting the growth of the fungus *T. rubrum*.*

**Keywords:** *Dermatophytosis, Noni fruit extract, *Trichophyton rubrum*.*