

## INTISARI

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Jerawat adalah reaksi peradangan kelenjar folikel *sebaceous*, salah satu penyebabnya karena infeksi bakteri. Daun jeruk purut salah satu alternatif tanaman yang dapat dimanfaatkan sebagai antibakteri karena mengandung minyak atsiri, alkaloid, flavonoid, saponin, tanin, dan terpenoid. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri fraksi n-heksana, etil asetat dan air ekstrak etanol daun jeruk purut terhadap bakteri *Propionibacterium acnes*. Penyiapan ekstrak dilakukan dengan metode maserasi, sedangkan penyiapan fraksi dilakukan dengan metode Kromatografi Cair Vacum (KCV). Aktivitas antibakteri ditentukan dengan metode difusi. Hasil analisa data dengan uji statistik *One Way ANOVA* menggunakan SPSS 25. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa zona hambat rata-rata aktivitas antibakteri pada kontrol positif klindamisin 0,2 % sebesar ( $27,78 \pm 0,59$ ) dan kontrol negatif DMSO 10 % (0) mm ; fraksi etil asetat sebesar 10 % ( $18,8 \pm 0,15$ ) mm, 5 % ( $13,23 \pm 0,28$ ) mm, 2,5 % ( $9,2 \pm 0,36$ ) mm ; n-heksana 10 % sebesar ( $11,93 \pm 0,33$ ) mm, 5 % ( $7,3 \pm 0,28$ ) mm, 2,5 % ( $5,3 \pm 0,42$ ) mm ; dan fraksi air 10 % sebesar ( $10,2 \pm 0,34$ ) mm, 5 % ( $7,8 \pm 0,54$ ) mm, 2,5 % ( $4,6 \pm 0,45$ ) mm. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa fraksi ekstrak etanol daun jeruk purut mempunyai aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Propionibacterium acnes* dengan hasil uji statistik *One Way ANOVA* berbeda secara signifikan ( $0,000 < 0,05$ )

**Kata kunci :** Antibakteri ; Daun Jeruk Purut; Fraksi ;  
*Propionibacterium Acnes*

## ***ABSTRACT***

Acne is an inflammatory reaction of the sebaceous follicle glands, one of the causes is a bacterial infection. Kaffir lime leaf is an alternative plant that can be used as an antibacterial because it contains essential oils, alkaloids, flavonoids, saponins, tannins, and terpenoids. This study aims to determine the antibacterial activity of the n-hexane, ethyl acetate and aqueous ethanol extract of kaffir lime leaves against *Propionibacterium acnes* bacteria. Extract preparation was carried out using the maceration method, while the fraction preparation was carried out using the Vacuum Liquid Chromatography (KCV) method. The antibacterial activity was determined by the diffusion method. The results of data analysis with One Way ANOVA statistical test using SPSS 25. The results showed that the average inhibition zone of antibacterial activity in the positive control of clindamycin 0.2% was ( $27.78 \pm 0.59$ ) and the negative control DMSO 10% (0) mm ; the ethyl acetate fraction was 10% ( $18.8 \pm 0.15$ ) mm, 5% ( $13.23 \pm 0.28$ ) mm, 2.5% ( $9.2 \pm 0.36$ ) mm; n-hexane 10% ( $11.93 \pm 0.33$ ) mm, 5% ( $7.3 \pm 0.28$ ) mm, 2.5% ( $5.3 \pm 0.42$ ) mm ; and 10% water fraction ( $10.2 \pm 0.34$ ) mm, 5% ( $7.8 \pm 0.54$ ) mm, 2.5% ( $4.6 \pm 0.45$ ) mm. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the ethanol extract fraction of kaffir lime leaves has antibacterial activity against *Propionibacterium acnes* with the results of the One Way ANOVA statistical test significantly different ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ).

**Keywords:** Antibacterial; Lime leaves; Fraction ; *Propionibacterium Acnes*

