ABSTRAK

Kulit buah manggis *(Garcinia Mangostana L)* diketahui oleh masyarakat memiliki manfaat sebagai obat antiketombe. Manggis *(Garcinia Mangostana L*) mengandung zat-zat antara lain: triterpenoid, mangostin, tannin, resin, kalsium, zat besi, dan vitamin B1. Tanaman lain yang telah banyak dikenal dan digunakan secara luas oleh masyarakat Indonesia adalah pare *(Momordica Charantia L*). Kandungan buah pare dikenal masyarakat mampu mengobati batuk, radang tenggorakan, demam, malaria, kencing manis, disentri, dan sariawan. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbandingan uji efektivitas ekstrak kulit manggis (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) dan buah pare (*Momordica Charantia L*) dalam menghambat pertumbuhan jamur *Malassezia furfur* secara in vitro dengan metode difusi cakram.

Rancangan penelitian eksperimental laboratorium dengan metode difusi cakram. Waktu penelitian pada September 2020. Sampel yang digunakan adalah ekstrak kulit manggis (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) dan buah pare (*Momordica Charantia L*) yang diperoleh dari pasar Sei Kambing.

Hasil ekstrak kulit manggis (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) dan buah pare (*Momordica Charantia L*) memiliki efektivitas antijamur terhadap pertumbuhan jamur *Malassezia furfur* ditunjukkan dengan terbentuknya zona hambat atau zona bening disekitar kertas cakram. Kemudian zona hambat diukur diameternya dengan menggunakan jangka sorong untuk mengetahui besar daya antijamur. Konsentrasi yang digunakan adalah 25%, 50% dan 75%.

Kesimpulan penelitian terhadap peningkatan zona hambat terhadap jamur *Malassezia Furfur* pada ekstrak kulit manggis (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) dari konsentrasi 25% (16,23 mm), 50% (20,06 mm), 75% (24,96 mm), K+ (18.36 mm), dan K-(0). Peningkatan zona hambat terhadap pertumbuhan jamur *Malassezia Furfur* dengan ekstrak buah pare (*Momordica Charantia L*) 25% (13,43 mm), 50% (14,5 mm), 75% (14,73 mm), K+ (15,3 mm), dan K-(0). Dimana pada kontrol positifnya dengan menggunakan salep komersil ketokonazole. Saran penelitian perlu dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut untuk melihat efektivitas kulit manggis dan buah pare dalam menghambat jamur lain dan disarankan pada penelitian berikutnya lebih berhati-hati dalam membiakan jamur.

Kata Kunci : Ekstrak Kulit Manggis (*Garcinia Mangostana L*), Buah Pare (*Momordica Charantia L),* Pertumbuhan Jamur *Malassezia Furfur*

ABSTRACT

The rind of the mangosteen fruit (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) is known by the public to have benefits as an anti-dandruff drug. Mangosteen (Garcinia mangostana L) contains substances including: triterpenoids, mangostin, tannins, resin, calcium, iron, and vitamin B1. Another plant that is widely known and widely used by Indonesians is bitter melon fruit (*Momordica Charantia L*). The content of bitter melon is known to the public to be able to treat coughs, sore throat, fever, malaria, diabetes, dysentery and canker sores. The aim of this research was to compare the effectiveness test of mangosteen peel extract (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) and bitter melon (*Momordica Charantia L*) in inhibiting the growth of Malassezia furfur fungus in vitro with the disc diffusion method.

A laboratory experimental research design using the disc diffusion method. Research time was in September 2020. The samples used were mangosteen peel extract (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) and bitter melon extract (*Momordica Charantia L*) which were obtained from the Sei Kambing market.

The results of mangosteen peel extract (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) and bitter melon (*Momordica Charantia L*) have antifungal effectiveness against the growth of Malassezia furfur fungus, indicated by the formation of an inhibitory zone or clear zone around the disc paper. Then the diameter of the zone of inhibition is measured using a caliper to determine the amount of antifungal power. The concentrations used were 25%, 50% and 75%.

The conclusion of this study on the increase of the inhibition zone against Malassezia Furfur fungus on mangosteen peel extract (*Garcinia Mangostana L*) from a concentration of 25% (16.23 mm), 50% (20.06 mm), 75% (24.96 mm), K + (18.36 mm), and K- (0). Increased inhibition zone against the growth of Malassezia Furfur fungus with bitter melon (*Momordica Charantia L*) extract 25% (13.43 mm), 50% (14.5 mm), 75% (14.73 mm), X (15.3 mm)), and K- (0). Where in positive control using ketoconazole commercial ointment. Suggestions for further research need to be carried out to see the effectiveness of mangosteen peel and bitter melon in inhibiting other fungi and it is suggested that in future studies be more careful in fungi breeding.

Keywords: Mangosteen Peel Extract (*Garcinia Mangostana L*), Bitter Melon Fruit Extract (*Momordica Charantia L*), Growth of *Malassezia Furfur* Fungi