

ABSTRAK

Kerai payung (*Filicium decipiens*) termasuk ke dalam famili *sapindaceae*, yaitu famili tanaman penghasil saponin sehingga diperkirakan kerai payung memiliki kandungan saponin dan toksisitas yang cukup tinggi. bakteri *propionibacterium acne* merupakan gram positif pleomorfik yang dapat tumbuh secara anaerob fakultatif (tanpa oksigen), bakteri ini cenderung lambat dalam proses pertumbuhannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak daun kerai payung dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *propionibacterium acne*. Ekstrak metanol daun kerai payung diperoleh melalui metode ekstraksi secara maserasi dengan pelarut metanol. Setelah itu dilanjutkan dengan proses partisi sehingga memperoleh fraksi etil asetat daun kerai payung. Fraksi etil asetat daun kerai payung dibuat dalam variasi konsentrasi (5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%) dan untuk pengujian aktivitas antibakteri dilakukan dengan metode difusi cakram. Berdasarkan hasil uji aktivitas antibakteri *propionibacterium acne* diperoleh masing-masing zona hambat tertinggi pada konsentrasi ekstrak 75% yaitu 23,88 mm yang tergolong sangat kuat dengan nilai >20 mm. Kemudian berturut-turut kelompok konsentrasi 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 100% adalah sebesar 7,25 mm, 8,88 mm, 9,00 mm, 9,63 mm, 13,00 mm. Kemudian kelompok K(+) yaitu *Cifrofloxacin* sebesar 41,38 mm.

Kata kunci: *Filicium decipiens*, *Propionibacterium acne*, Antibakteri, Ekstraksi

ABSTRACT

Kerai Payung (*Filicium decipiens*) belong to the sapindaceae family, which is a family of saponin-producing plants, so it is estimated that kerai payung have quite high saponin content and toxicity. *Propionibacterium acne* bacteria is a gram-positive pleomorphic bacteria that can grow facultatively anaerobically (without oxygen), this bacteria tends to be slow in its growth process. This study aims to determine the antibacterial activity of kerai payung leaf extract in inhibiting the growth of *propionibacterium acne* bacteria. Methanol extract of kerai payung leaves is obtained through a maceration extraction method with methanol solvent. After that, continue with the partition process to obtain the ethyl acetate fraction of sunshade leaves. The ethyl acetate fraction of sunshade leaves was made in varying concentrations (5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 100%) and the antibacterial activity was tested using the disc diffusion method. Based on the results of the *propionibacterium acne* antibacterial activity test, it was obtained that each of the highest inhibition zones was at an extract concentration of 75%, namely 23.88 mm, which was classified as very strong with a value of >20 mm. Then, respectively, the 5%, 10%, 25%, 50%, 100% concentration groups were 7.25 mm, 8.88 mm, 9.00 mm, 9.63 mm, 13.00 mm. Then the K(+) group, namely Cifrofloxacin, was 41.38 mm.

Key words: *Filicium decipiens*, *Propionibacterium acne*, Antibacterial, Extraction