ABSTRAK

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Judul : Efektivitas ekstrak daun keji beling *(Strobilanthes Crispus BI)* terhadap kadar hambat minimum dan kadar bunuh minimum pada bakteri *Phophyromonas Gingivalis* dan bakteri *Prevotella intermedia* secara *in-vitro.*

Penelitian ini di lakukan untuk mengetahui efektivitas kadar hambat minimum dan kadar bunuh minimum bakteri *Phorphyromonas Gingivalis* dan *Prevotella Intermedia* pada ekstrak daun keji beling *(Strobilanthes Crispus BI)*. Jenis penelitian ini ialah eksperimental labolatorium dengan metode dilusi, sampel penelitian sebanyak 5 sampel pada masing-masing bakteri dengan konsentrasi 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% dan 100%.

Hasil analisi uji DMRT *(Ducan Multiple Range Test)* 5 %, dari hasil penelitian tersebut terdapat ekstrak daun keji beling 100% memberikan nilai absorbansi terendah terhadap kadar hambat minimum dan kadar bunuh minimum pada bakteri *Porphyromonas gingivalis* dan *Prevotella intermedia* berturut-turut 0,1332 dan 0,1220 yang menunjukkan bahwa larutan menjadi lebih jernih. Konsentrasi 40% mampu menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Porphyromonas gingivalis* sedangkan pada bakteri *Prevotella intermedia* 20%. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah Pengaruh ekstrak daun keji beling *(Strobilanthes Crispus BI)*mampu menghambat pertumbuhan pada bakteri *Porphyromonas gingivalis* dan bakteri *Prevotella intermedia*

Kata kunci : Periodontitis, *Porphyromonas gingivalis, Prevotella intermedia,* keji beling *(Strobilanthes Crispus BI),* kadar hambat minimum, kadar bunuh minimum.

ABSTRACT

Name *: Ade Syabila Tarigan*

Subject *: Dentistry*

Title *:Effectiveness of keji beling (Strobilanthes Crispus BI) leaves extract to minimum inhibitory level and minimum kill rate for Phophyromonas Gingivalis and Prevotella intermedia bacteria with in-vitro.*

The purpose of this research was to determine the effectiviness minimun inhibitory level and minimum kill rate on keji beling (Strobilanthes Crispus BI) leaves extract. Type of this research are laboratory experimental with delution methode, this research have 5 samples on each bacteria with 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% and 100% concentrates.

The result from DMRT (Duncan Multiple Range Test) test on 5% shows that 100% extract keji beling (Strobilanthes Crispus BI) leaves produced lowest absorbation value on minimum inhibitory level and minimum kill rate for Phophyromonas gingivalis and Prevotella intermedia bacteria are 0,1332 and 0,1220 which shows solvent become clear. 40% concentration keji beling leaves can inhibit Porphyromonas gingivalis bacterial growth and for Prevotella intermedia need 20% concentration keji beling leaves extract for inhibit bacterial growth. Conclution from this research were the effect from keji beling (Strobilanthes crispus BI) leaves extract able to inhibit bacterial growth on Porphyromonas gingivalis and Prevotella intermedia bacterials.

Keywords : Keji beling (Strobilanthes crispus BI), minimum inhibitory level, minimum kill rate, periodontitis, porphyromonas gingivalis, prevotella intermedia