ABSTRAK

Bakteri asam laktat (BAL) diketahui menghasilkan berbagai senyawa metabolit bioaktif yang berpotensi memiliki aktivitas antijamur. Namun efektivitas BAL dari fermentasi sirup beras merah terhadap jamur patogen belum banyak diteliti. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antijamur isolate BAL dari fermentasi sirup beras merah terhadap *Candida albicans* dan *Pityrosporum ovale.* Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode difusi cakram. Sepuluh isolate BAL diuji aktivitasnya terhadap kedua jamur uji. Kontrol positif yang digunakan Adalah ketokonazol 2%, sedangkan kontrol negatif berupa akuades. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada isolate BAL yang mampu menghambat pertumbuhan *C. albicans*. Sebaliknya pada *P. ovale* ada empat isolate BAL (SBM 6, SBM 7, SBM 8, dan SBM 9) yang menunjukkan aktivitas penghambatan dan menghasilkan zona hambat. Aktivitas antijamur isolate BAL dari sirup beras merah bersifat selektif dan bergantug pada strain, sehingga isolate tertentu berpotensi dikembangkan sebagai agen antijamur alami, khususnya yang menimbulkan gangguan kulit yang disebabkan oleh *Pityrosporum ovale.*

Kata kunci : Bakteri Asam Laktat, fermentasi beras merah, *Candida albicans, Pityrosporum ovale,* antijamur.

ABSTRACT

Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) are known to produce various bioactive metabolites with potential antifungal activity. However, the effectiveness of LAB derived from red rice syrup fermentation against pathogenic fungi has not been extensively studied. This reseach aimed to investigate the antifungal activity of LAB isolates from red rice syrup fermentation against Candida albicans and Pityrosporum ovale. The assay was conducted using the disk diffusion method. Ten LAB isolates were tested for their antifungal activity. Ketocolazole 2% cream was used as the positive control, while distilled water served as the negative control. The results showed that none of LAB isolates were able to inhibit the growth of C. albicans. In contrast, four LAB isolates (SBM 6, SBM 7, SBM 8, and SBM 9) exhibited antifungal activity against P. ovale and produced inhibition zones. The antifungal activity of LAB isolates from red rice syrup appeared to be selective and strain-dependent, indicating their potential as natural antifungal agents, particularly for managing skin disorders caused by Pityrosporum ovale.

Keywords : Lactic acid Bacteria, red rice fermentation, Candida albicans, Pityrosporum ovale, antifungal