

Efek antibakteri infusum kulit anggur (*Vitis Vinifera*) Varietas Probolinggo Biru terhadap *Streptococcus mutans* asal saliva, in vitro

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Abstrak

Streptococcus mutans merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab karies. Anggur (*Vitis vinifera*) mengandung senyawa fenol, diantaranya flavonoid, tannin, antosianin dan resveratrol. Senyawa fenol memiliki efek antibakteri terhadap *Streptococcus mutans* asal saliva. Tujuan : Mengetahui besar efek antibakteri infusum kulit anggur (*Vitis vinifera*) varietas Probolinggo Biru terhadap *Streptococcus mutans* asal saliva secara invitro. Metode : Kulit anggur dijadikan infusum, yaitu hasil proses pemanasan kulit anggur. Senyawa fenol dalam infusum kulit anggur diidentifikasi dengan uji fitokimia. Infusum kulit anggur dibuat menjadi 8 konsentrasi, yaitu konsentrasi 20% hingga 90%. Penelitian ini menggunakan dua macam tes sensitivitas, yaitu metode difusi dan metode dilusi, yang ditujukan untuk menentukan diameter zona hambat, Kadar Hambat Minimum (KHM) dan Kadar Bunuh Minimum (KBM). Analisa statistik dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif. Hasil : Zona hambatan meningkat dari 0,50 mm pada konsentrasi 20% hingga 6,70 mm pada konsentrasi 90%. Kadar Hambat Minimal (KHM) berada pada konsentrasi 50% dan Kadar Bunuh Minimal (KBM) berada pada konsentrasi 60%. Kesimpulan : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian in vitro yang dilakukan, terbukti bahwa infusum kulit anggur (*Vitis vinifera*) varietas Probolinggo Biru memiliki efek antibakteri yang potensial terhadap *Streptococcus mutans* asal saliva. Saran : Dilakukan penelitian lebih lanjut tentang kemungkinan efek lain selain efek antibakteri dari infusum kulit anggur (*Vitis vinifera*).

Caries was caused by *Streptococcus mutans*. Grape (*Vitis vinifera*) variety Blue Probolinggo has active substance named phenolic compounds such as flavonoid, tannin, anthocyanin, and resveratrol. Phenolic compounds have antibacterial effect against salivary *Streptococcus mutans*. Objectives : The aim of this research is to determine the antibacterial effect of grape's skin (*Vitis vinifera*) infusa variety Blue Probolinggo to salivary *Streptococcus mutans*, in vitro. Methods : The grape's skin is made to be infusa, product of the process of steeping grape's skin. Phenolic compounds in grape's skin infusa were identified by phytochemical test. After divided to eight concentrations, from 20% till 90%, the grape's skin infusa was tested against salivary *Streptococcus mutans*. This research used two kinds of sensitivity test, diffusion method and dilution method. That was aimed to determined an inhibitory zone, Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC). Statistical analysis was done in descriptive method. Result : Inhibitory zone was inclined from 0.50 mm in concentration 20% to 6.70 mm in concentration 90%. Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) was made at 50% and Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC) was made at 60%. Conclusion : Infusa of Grape's skin (*Vitis vinifera*) variety Blue Probolinggo has potential antibacterial effect against salivary *Streptococcus mutans*, in vitro. Suggestion : the future research can be done to know the possibility of another effect besides antibacterial effect of grape's skin infusa.