# Potensi Ekstrak Jinten Hitam (Nigella sativa Linn..) sebagai Agen Antibakteri Escherichia coli = The Potential of Black Cumin (Nigella sativa Linn.) Extract as Antibacterial Agent for Escherichia coli

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Abstrak

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Penyakit diare masih merupakan masalah serius di Indonesia, terutama pada anak-anak. Salah satu patogen tersering penyebab diare adalah Escherichia coli, terutama ETEC. Penggunaan Nigella sativa untuk berbagai penyakit sudah diteliti, namun hasil penelitian terhadap Escherichia coli belum konklusif. Oleh karena itu dilakukan percobaan untuk mengetahui potensi antibakteri Nigella sativa Linn. terhadap Escherichia coli. Penelitia dilakukan di Laboratorium Mikrobiologi FKUI secara in vitro, menggunakan metode sumuran. Konsentrasi ekstrak N. sativa yang digunakan ialah 1000 mg/ml, 500 mg/ml, 250 mg/ml, 125 mg/ml, dan 62,5 mg/ml, dengan siprofloksasin sebagai kontrol positif dan akuades sebagai kontrol negatif. Percobaan dilakukan tiga kali dengan pengulangan masing-masing empat kali. Pada penelitian ini tidak ditemukan adanya efek antibakteri Nigella sativa Linn. terhadap Escherichia coli. Hal ini dapat disebabkan oleh karakteristik Nigella sativa di Indonesia
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Diarrhea is still a serious problem in Indonesia, especially in children. One of the most common pathogen causing diarrhea is Escherichia coli, particularly ETEC. The use of Nigella sativa for various diseases have been studied, but the results of a study of Escherichia coli has not been conclusive. Therefore an experiment is conducted to determine the antibacterial activity of Nigella sativa Linn. against Escherichia coli. The experiment is conducted at the Laboratory of Microbiology Faculty of Medicine in vitro, using agar dilution method. N. sativa extract concentration used was 1000 mg / mL, 500 mg / mL, 250 mg / mL, 125 mg / ml, and 62.5 mg / ml, with ciprofloxacin as a positive control and distilled water as a negative control. Experiments were performed three times with each repetition of four times. The study results show no antibacterial effects of Nigella sativa Linn. against Escherichia coli. It can be caused by the characteristics of Nigella sativa in Indonesia;Diarrhea is still a serious problem in Indonesia, especially in children. One of the most common pathogen causing diarrhea is Escherichia coli, particularly ETEC. The use of Nigella sativa for various diseases have been studied, but the results of a study of Escherichia coli has not been conclusive. Therefore an experiment is conducted to determine the antibacterial activity of Nigella sativa Linn. against Escherichia coli. The experiment is conducted at the Laboratory of Microbiology Faculty of Medicine in vitro, using agar dilution method. N. sativa extract concentration used was 1000 mg / mL, 500 mg / mL, 250 mg / mL, 125 mg / ml, and 62.5 mg / ml, with ciprofloxacin as a positive control and distilled water as a negative control. Experiments were performed three times with each repetition of four times. The study results show no antibacterial effects of Nigella sativa Linn. against Escherichia coli. It can be caused by the characteristics of Nigella sativa in Indonesia;Diarrhea is still a serious problem in Indonesia, especially in children. One of the most common pathogen causing diarrhea is Escherichia coli, particularly ETEC. The use of Nigella sativa for various diseases have been studied, but the results of a study of Escherichia coli has

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