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SIFAT ANTIMIKROBA KOMBINASI SENYAWA KIMIA ANTARA EKSTRAK DAUN LIDAH BUAYA (Aloe vera L) DENGAN DAUN SIRHI (Piper bettle L) TERHADAP BAKTERI STREPTOCOCUS MUTLAYS PENYEBAB DENTAL PLAK.
I Gusti Agung Ayu Patu Swastaini, I Gusti Agung Ayu Dharmawstif; I Gode Surya Kencami, Ni Made Sirai\*

\*\*Linda Distribution Denpasar Junson Koedutan Gigi
Kecepaden: I Gusti Agung Ayu Putu Swastini 1868 gmail.com

Abstract
Background: Plants that are medical and used for generations are aloe vera and betel leaf, which
contain natural chemical and have antimicrobial and antiseptic properties.

Objective: The purpose of this study was to calculate the growth inhibition zone of Streptococus
mutans by using the interaction of aloe vera extract and bettel leaf, with a concentration of 50%,
75%, 100%.

75%, 100%.

Method: This research was carried out at the Microbiology Laboratory of Udayana University using a pure experimental method of extracts of Aloe vera leaves and betel leaves with concentrations of 50%, 75%, 100%, seven repetitions, using Streptococcus mutans ATCC 35608, and isolation media for Mueller Hilton plus 5% goat blood.

Results: The verage inhibition anough and danteet in the incidence groups of also vera extract and Results: The verage inhibition and danteet in the intendence (p-4005), where the inhibity concentration with the highest 100% concentration was an average of 82.6 mm with very strong criteria.

Conclusion: The interaction of aloe vera leaf extract and betel leaf with a concentration of 100% has the highest inhibitory power of 82.6 mm, with very strong criteria.

Keywords: Aloe vera leaf extract, betel leaf extract, antibacterial, inhibitory zone.

Abstrak
Background: Tanaman yang bermanfaat sebagai obat dan digunakan secara turun temurun adalah
lidah buaya dan daun sirih, yang mengandung zat kimia alami dan mempunyai sifat antimikroba

dan antiseptik.
Tujuan: Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menghitung zona hambat pertumbuhan Streptokokus
mutans dengan menggunakan interaksi ekstrak lidah buaya dan daun sirih, dengan konsentrasi 50%,

ningst sonigen menggunakan internasi estaria, itani buaya da danai srin, dengan konsentrasi 39%, Methode Pacellian ini dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Mikroblodgi UNID menggunakan metode eksperimental murri ekstrak daun lidah buaya dan daun sirih dengan konsentris 50%, 75%, 100%, tujuk kali pengglangan, menggunakan bakteri Stroptococcus untuna STCC 35668, dan media isolasi agar Maeller Hinton ditambah 55% darah kambing.
Hasil: Rala-trad daimeter zona humbar pada group internksi ekstrak lidah buaya dan daun sirih tiap grup perbedasannya secara sattistic adalah signifikan, (p-0.05), dimana daya hambat dengan konsentrasi 100% punjung tungi sebesar tari-anta 2,6 m dengan konsentrasi 100% sangal kata.
Kestingulain: internak sistenak dain lidah buaya dan danai sirih dengan konsentrasi 100% memiliki daya hambat paling tinggi yain sebesar 32,6 mm, dengan criteria sangat hast.

Keywords: Ekstrak daun lidah buaya, ekstrak daun sirih, antibakteri, zona hambat.