

**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN DAN ILMU KESEHATAN
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Uji Aktivitas Antijamur Kombinasi Ekstrak Etanol Daun Kersen (*Muntingia calabura* L.) dan Daun Sirsak (*Annona muricata* L.) Terhadap Jamur *Candida albicans* dan *Malassezia furfur*

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Infeksi jamur pada kulit masih menjadi masalah kesehatan dengan prevalensi tinggi di negara tropis seperti Indonesia. *Candida albicans* dan *Malassezia furfur* merupakan jamur patogen penyebab berbagai penyakit. Resistensi obat antijamur sintesis mendorong pencarian alternatif dari bahan alam, salah satunya daun kersen (*Muntingia calabura* L.) dan daun sirsak (*Annona muricata* L.) yang diketahui mengandung flavonoid, tanin, dan saponin dengan potensi antijamur.

Tujuan penelitian: Mengetahui aktivitas antijamur kombinasi ekstrak etanol daun kersen dan daun sirsak terhadap pertumbuhan *Candida albicans*, dan *Malassezia furfur*

Metode penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian eksperimental laboratorium. Ekstraksi sampel dilakukan dengan metode maserasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 96%. Uji aktivitas antijamur dilakukan dengan metode sumuran terhadap *Candida albicans*, dan *Malassezia furfur* dengan variasi kombinasi ekstrak yang digunakan adalah 1:1, 1:2, dan 2:1. Ketokonazol 2% digunakan sebagai kontrol positif, sedangkan akuades sebagai kontrol negatif. Aktivitas antijamur dinilai berdasarkan diameter zona hambat yang terbentuk, kemudian dianalisis secara statistik menggunakan uji ANOVA yang dilanjutkan dengan uji Post Hoc LSD.

Hasil penelitian: Kombinasi ekstrak daun kersen dan daun sirsak menunjukkan aktivitas antijamur terhadap ketiga jamur uji. Pada *Candida albicans*, kombinasi 2:1 menghasilkan zona hambat rata-rata terbesar yaitu 10,48 mm (kategori kuat). Pada *Malassezia furfur*, kombinasi 1:1 memberikan rata-rata zona hambat terbesar yaitu 12,10 mm (kategori kuat).

Kesimpulan: Kombinasi ekstrak etanol daun kersen dan daun sirsak memiliki aktivitas antijamur terhadap *Candida albicans* dan *Malassezia furfur* dengan efektivitas terbaik pada *Candida albicans* (rasio 2:1) dan *Malassezia furfur* (rasio 2:1).

Kata kunci: Daun kersen, daun sirsak, antijamur, uji aktivitas, jamur uji

Antifungal Activity of Combination of Ethanol Extracts of Jamaican Cherry Leaf (*Muntingia calabura* L.) and Soursop Leaf (*Annona muricata* L.) Against Fungi *Candida albicans* and *Malassezia furfur*

ABSTRACT

Background: Fungal infections of the skin remain a health problem with high prevalence in tropical countries such as Indonesia. *Candida albicans*, *Malassezia furfur*, and *Aspergillus niger* are pathogenic fungi that cause various diseases. Resistance to synthetic antifungal drugs has prompted the search for alternatives from natural sources, including cherry leaves (*Muntingia calabura* L.) and soursop leaves (*Annona muricata* L.), which are known to have antifungal properties. Resistance to synthetic antifungal drugs has driven the search for alternatives from natural sources, including cherry leaves (*Muntingia calabura* L.) and soursop leaves (*Annona muricata* L.), which are known to contain flavonoids, tannins, and saponins with antifungal potential.

Research objective: To determine the antifungal activity of a combination of ethanol extracts from cherry leaves and soursop leaves against the growth of *Candida albicans*, *Malassezia furfur*, and *Aspergillus niger*.

Research method: This study is a laboratory experimental study. Sample extraction was performed using the maceration method with 96% ethanol solvent. Antifungal activity testing was conducted using the well method against *Candida albicans*, *Malassezia furfur*, and *Aspergillus niger* with variations in the extract combinations used, namely 1:1, 1:2, and 2:1. Ketoconazol 2% was used as a positive control, while distilled water was used as a negative control. Antifungal activity was assessed based on the diameter of the inhibition zone formed, then analyzed statistically using the ANOVA test followed by the Post Hoc LSD test.

Research results: The combination of cherry leaf and soursop leaf extracts showed antifungal activity against all three test fungi. In *Candida albicans*, the 2:1 combination produced the largest average inhibition zone of 10.48 mm (strong category). In *Malassezia furfur*, the 1:1 combination produced the largest average inhibition zone of 12.10 mm (strong category).

Conclusion: The combination of ethanol extracts from cherry leaves and soursop leaves has antifungal activity against *Candida albicans* dan *Malassezia furfur* with the best effectiveness against *Candida albicans* (ratio 2:1) and *Malassezia furfur* (ratio 2:1).

Keywords: Cherry leaves, soursop leaves, antifungal, activity test, test fungi