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MUHAMMADIYAH MAKASSAR

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Dwi Kurnia<sup>1</sup>, Rosdiana Sahabuddin<sup>2</sup>, Bramantyas Kusuma Hapsari<sup>3</sup>, Ainun Jariah<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar Angkatan 2022/email [dwikurnia200407@med.unismuh.ac.id](mailto:dwikurnia200407@med.unismuh.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>Dosen Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, <sup>3</sup>Dosen Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, <sup>4</sup>Dosen Departemen Al-Islam Kemuhammadiyah Fakultas Kedokteran dan Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar

**Perbandingan Uji Efektivitas Daun Pandan Wangi (*Pandanus amaryllifolius* Roxb.) dan Daun Kelor (*Moringa oleifera*) sebagai Antibakteri terhadap Pertumbuhan *Salmonella typhi***

ABSTRAK

**Latar Belakang:** Resistensi *Salmonella typhi* terhadap antibiotik sintetis memicu perlunya alternatif alami dari daun kelor dan pandan wangi yang potensinya belum banyak dibandingkan. **Tujuan:** Membandingkan efektivitas antibakteri ekstrak daun pandan wangi dan daun kelor (30%, 60%, 100%) terhadap *S. typhi* guna menentukan dosis optimal. **Metode Penelitian:** Penelitian *true experimental* ini menggunakan metode difusi sumuran. Ekstrak diperoleh melalui maserasi etanol 96%. Kontrol positif menggunakan *Chloramphenicol* dan kontrol negatif DMSO 10%. **Hasil:** Kedua ekstrak memiliki efektivitas kategori sedang dengan peningkatan daya hambat linear terhadap konsentrasi. Pada konsentrasi 100%, daun kelor menghasilkan zona hambat lebih tinggi (17,00 mm) dibandingkan pandan wangi (15,39 mm). **Kesimpulan:** Ekstrak daun kelor secara konsisten lebih unggul dibanding pandan wangi, dengan konsentrasi 100% sebagai dosis paling optimal bagi kedua tanaman. Meski efektif, daya hambat keduanya masih dibawah kontrol positif *Chloramphenicol*.

**Kata Kunci:** *Salmonella typhi*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Pandanus amaryllifolius*, Antibakteri, Efektivitas.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES UNIVERSITAS  
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Dwi Kurnia<sup>1</sup>, Rosdiana Sahabuddin<sup>2</sup>, Bramantyas Kusuma Hapsari<sup>3</sup>, Ainun Jariah<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Student of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Class of 2022/email [dwikurnia200407med.unismuh.ac.id](mailto:dwikurnia200407med.unismuh.ac.id), <sup>2</sup>Lecturers of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, <sup>3</sup>Lecturers of the Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Makassar, <sup>4</sup>Lecturers of the Al-Islam Department of Muhammadiyah Faculty Medicine and Health Sciences Muhammadiyah University of Makassar

*Comparative Effectiveness of Pandan Wangi (Pandanus amaryllifolius Roxb.) and Moringa (Moringa oleifera) Leaf Extracts as Antibacterials against the Growth of Salmonella typhi*

ABSTRACT

**Background:** The resistance of *Salmonella typhi* to synthetic antibiotics has triggered the need for natural alternatives, such as Moringa and Pandan Wangi leaves, whose comparative potentials have not been widely studied. **Objective:** To compare the antibacterial effectiveness of Pandan Wangi and Moringa leaf extracts at various concentrations (30%, 60%, 100%) against *S. typhi* to determine the optimal dosage. **Methods:** This true experimental study utilized the well-diffusion method. Extracts were obtained through maceration using 96% ethanol. Chloramphenicol was used as a positive control and 10% DMSO as a negative control. **Results:** Both extracts exhibited moderate antibacterial effectiveness, showing a linear increase in inhibition zones relative to concentration. At a 100% concentration, Moringa leaves produced a higher inhibition zone (17.00 mm) compared to Pandan Wangi leaves (15.39 mm). **Conclusion:** Moringa leaf extract is consistently superior to Pandan Wangi, with a 100% concentration being the most optimal dosage for both plants. Although effective, the inhibitory power of both natural extracts remains lower than the positive control, Chloramphenicol.

**Keywords:** *Salmonella typhi*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Pandanus amaryllifolius*, Antibacterial, Effectiveness.