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**Pengaruh Konsentrasi Berbeda Ekstrak Etanol Daun Sirsak (*Annona  
Muricata Lin*) Terhadap Daya Hambat Pertumbuhan *Salmonella Typhi* Studi  
In Vitro  
ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Demam tifoid merupakan penyakit infeksi sistemik akut yang masih menjadi masalah kesehatan masyarakat di dunia, termasuk Indonesia. Penyakit ini disebabkan oleh bakteri *Salmonella Typhi*. Saat ini, pengobatan demam tifoid menghadapi tantangan besar dengan munculnya strain bakteri yang resisten terhadap berbagai jenis antibiotik (MDR dan XDR). Oleh karena itu, diperlukan eksplorasi bahan alam sebagai alternatif pengobatan, salah satunya adalah daun sirsak (*Annona muricata Lin*) yang diketahui memiliki kandungan dengan potensi antibakteri. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri dan pengaruh perbedaan konsentrasi ekstrak etanol daun sirsak (*Annona muricata Lin*) terhadap daya hambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Salmonella Typhi* secara in vitro. **Metode:** Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian true experimental dengan rancangan *Post-test Only Control Group Design*. Uji aktivitas antibakteri dilakukan dengan metode difusi kertas cakram (*Kirby-Bauer*). Konsentrasi ekstrak yang digunakan yaitu 20%, 40%, 60%, 80% dan 100%. Kontrol positif menggunakan *Chloramphenicol* dan kontrol negatif yaitu aquades steril. **Hasil:** Hasil difusi kertas cakram dengan rata-rata diameter daya hambat pada konsentrasi 20% sebesar 11,89 mm, konsentrasi 40% sebesar 13,48mm, konsentrasi 60% sebesar 14,36 mm, konsentrasi 80% sebesar 14,94 mm, konsentrasi 100% sebesar 24,10 mm, kontrol positif sebesar 23,27 mm, dan kontrol negatif sebesar 0 mm. **Kesimpulan:** Berdasarkan hasil penelitian tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak daun sirsak memiliki aktivitas antibakteri terhadap *Salmonella typhi*.

**Kata Kunci:** Daun Sirsak (*Annona muricata Lin*), *Salmonella Typhi*, Antibakteri.

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*The Effect Of Different Concentrations Of Ethanol Extract Of Soursop  
(Annona Muricata Lin) On The Inhibition Of Salmonella Typhi Growth: An  
In Vitro Study*

ABSTRACT

**Background:** Typhoid fever is an acute systemic infectious disease that remains a significant public health problem worldwide, including in Indonesia. This disease is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella Typhi*. Currently, the treatment of typhoid fever faces major challenges due to the emergence of bacterial strains resistant to various types of antibiotics (MDR and XDR). Therefore, it is necessary to explore natural materials as alternative treatments, one of which is soursop leaves (*Annona muricata Lin*), known to contain compounds with antibacterial potential. **Objective:** To determine the antibacterial activity and the effect of different concentrations of soursop leaf (*Annona muricata Lin*) ethanol extract on the growth inhibition of *Salmonella Typhi* bacteria *in vitro*. **Methods:** This study is a true experimental research using a Post-test Only Control Group Design. The antibacterial activity test was conducted using the disc diffusion method (Kirby-Bauer). The extract concentrations used were 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%. Chloramphenicol was used as the positive control, while sterile distilled water served as the negative control. **Results:** The results of the disc diffusion test showed average inhibition zone diameters of 11.89 mm at a 20% concentration, 13.48 mm at 40%, 14.36 mm at 60%, 14.94 mm at 80%, and 24.10 mm at 100%. The positive control measured 23.27 mm, while the negative control was 0 mm. **Conclusion:** Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that soursop leaf extract possesses antibacterial activity against *Salmonella Typhi*. **Keywords:** Soursop Leaf (*Annona muricata Lin*), *Salmonella Typhi*, Antibacterial.