

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berdasarkan meningkatnya resistensi bakteri terhadap antibiotik sehingga diperlukan alternatif pengobatan dengan bahan herbal. Ekstrak bunga rosella mengandung senyawa bioaktif seperti flavonoid, tanin, dan saponin yang berpotensi sebagai antibakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan daya hambat ekstrak bunga rosella (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC BAA-1026 yang merupakan penyebab infeksi kulit.

Metode yang digunakan adalah uji aktivitas antibakteri secara in vitro dengan metode difusi sumuran. Ekstrak bunga rosella diuji dengan konsentrasi 20%, 40%, 60%, dan 80%, kemudian diukur zona hambat yang terbentuk setelah inkubasi selama 18–24 jam pada suhu 37°C. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak bunga rosella mampu menghambat pertumbuhan *Staphylococcus aureus* dengan zona hambat terbesar pada konsentrasi 80% yaitu rata-rata 30,6 mm, sedangkan konsentrasi 60%, 40%, dan 20% masing-masing menghasilkan zona hambat 27,9 mm, 25,1 mm, dan 19,9 mm. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji One Way ANOVA dan Post Hoc LSD menunjukkan perbedaan signifikan antara konsentrasi ekstrak dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri.

Kesimpulan penelitian menyatakan ekstrak bunga rosella efektif sebagai antibakteri terhadap *Staphylococcus aureus* dengan efektivitas yang meningkat seiring dengan peningkatan konsentrasi ekstrak.

Kata kunci : Bunga rosella, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Difusi sumuran, ANOVA
Kepustakaan : 25
Tahun : 2016 - 2024

ABSTRACT

*This research was motivated by increasing bacterial resistance to antibiotics, which necessitates alternative treatments using herbal ingredients. Roselle flower extract contains bioactive compounds such as flavonoids, tannins, and saponins, which have potential antibacterial properties. This study aimed to determine the inhibitory effect of roselle flower (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) extract on the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC BAA-1026, a bacterium that causes skin infections.*

*The method used was an in vitro antibacterial activity test with the well diffusion method. Roselle flower extract was tested at concentrations of 20%, 40%, 60%, and 80%. The inhibition zones were measured after 18–24 hours of incubation at 37°C. The results showed that roselle flower extract was able to inhibit the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*, with the largest inhibition zone found at an 80% concentration, which had an average of 30.6 mm. The 60%, 40%, and 20% concentrations produced inhibition zones of 27.9 mm, 25.1 mm, and 19.9 mm, respectively. Statistical analysis using One-Way ANOVA and Post Hoc LSD tests showed a significant difference in the ability of the extract concentrations to inhibit bacterial growth.*

*This study concludes that roselle flower extract is effective as an antibacterial agent against *Staphylococcus aureus*, with its effectiveness increasing as the concentration of the extract increases.*

Keyword : Rosella flower, Staphylococcus aureus, Well diffusion, ANOVA
Reference : 25
Year : 2016 – 2024