

**UJI AKTIVITAS ANTIJAMUR EKSTRAK ETANOL DAUN
GINSENG JAWA (*Talinum paniculatum*) TERHADAP JAMUR
*Trichophyton rubrum***

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ABSTRAK

Dermatofitosis merupakan infeksi kulit akibat jamur dermatofita yang menyerang jaringan berkeratin seperti kulit, rambut, dan kuku. *Trichophyton rubrum* adalah spesies yang paling sering menyebabkan dermatofitosis kronis dan memiliki potensi resistensi terhadap antijamur sintesis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antijamur ekstrak etanol daun ginseng jawa (*Talinum paniculatum*) terhadap *Trichophyton rubrum* serta menentukan konsentrasi yang paling efektif. Penelitian dilakukan secara eksperimental di laboratorium dengan metode difusi cakram. Ekstraksi dilakukan menggunakan metode maserasi dengan pelarut etanol 96%. Konsentrasi uji ekstrak yaitu 3000 µg/disk, 4000 µg/disk, 5000 µg/disk, dan 6000 µg/disk dengan kontrol positif ketokonazol 30 µg/disk dan kontrol negatif DMSO 10%. Hasil uji Rata-rata diameter zona yang dihasilkan dan efektivitas relatif terhadap kontrol (+) dari masing masing konsentrasi yaitu 9,5 mm (49,7%), 10,9 mm (57%), 13 mm (68%), dan 14,1 mm (73,8). Kontrol positif menghasilkan zona hambat 19,1 mm, sedangkan kontrol negatif tidak menunjukkan hambatan. Dari uji zona hambat untuk setiap konsentrasi menunjukkan konsentrasi 6000 µg/disk signifikan dengan kontrol (+) ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah ekstrak etanol daun ginseng jawa memiliki aktivitas antijamur terhadap *Trichophyton rubrum* dengan efektivitas terbaik pada konsentrasi 6000 µg/disk.

Kata kunci : *Talinum paniculatum*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, antijamur, difusi cakram

**ANTIFUNGAL ACTIVITY TEST OF ETHANOL EXTRACT FROM
JAVANESE GINSENG LEAVES (*Talinum paniculatum*) AGAINST
Trichophyton rubrum FUNGUS**

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ABSTRACT

Dermatophytosis is a skin infection caused by dermatophyte fungi that attack keratinized tissues such as skin, hair, and nails. *Trichophyton rubrum* is the species most commonly responsible for chronic dermatophytosis and has the potential for resistance to synthetic antifungal agents. This study aims to determine the antifungal activity of ethanol extract of Javanese ginseng leaves (*Talinum paniculatum*) against *Trichophyton rubrum* and determine the most effective concentration. The study was conducted experimentally in the laboratory using the disc diffusion method. Extraction was carried out using the maceration method with 96% ethanol solvent. The extract test concentrations were 3000 µg/disk, 4000 µg/disk, 5000 µg/disk, and 6000 µg/disk with a positive control of ketoconazole 30 µg/disk and a negative control of DMSO 10%. The test results The average diameter of the resulting zone and the relative effectiveness of the control (+) of each concentration were 9.5 mm (49.7%), 10.9 mm (57%), 13 mm (68%), and 14.1 mm (73.8). The positive control produced an inhibition zone of 19.1 mm, while the negative control showed no inhibition. From the inhibition zone test for each concentration, it showed that the concentration of 6000 µg/disk was significant compared to the control (+) ($p < 0.05$). The conclusion of this study is that the ethanol extract of Javanese ginseng leaves has antifungal activity against *Trichophyton rubrum* with the best effectiveness at a concentration of 6000 µg/disk.

Keywords: *Talinum paniculatum*, *Trichophyton rubrum*, antifungal, disc diffusion.