

INTISARI

Streptococcus mutans ATCC 25175 merupakan bakteri patogen yang menjadi agen penyebab utama karies. Salah satu sifat *S. mutans* yang berperan dalam perlekatan bakteri dan mengawali proses karies adalah hidrofobisitas. Ekstrak daun stevia (*Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni M.) memiliki kandungan aktif seperti flavonoid, alkaloid, dan tanin yang berpotensi menghambat perlekatan bakteri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh ekstrak daun stevia terhadap hidrofobisitas *S. mutans* ATCC 25175 *in vitro*.

Uji hidrofobisitas dilakukan menggunakan metode *drop-file analysis*. Suspensi bakteri *S. mutans* ATCC 25175 dicampur ke dalam ekstrak daun stevia konsentrasi 5,36%, 2,68%, 1,34%, dan 0,67% serta PBS sebagai kontrol negatif untuk kemudian diinkubasi selama 20 jam pada suhu 37°C. Bakteri yang telah diinkubasi kemudian didepositkan ke *culture dish* yang telah berisi membran filter selulosa asetat dan diinkubasi kembali selama 18 jam pada suhu 37°C. Membran filter selulosa asetat kemudian dikeluarkan untuk dikeringkan selama 60 menit. Selanjutnya, dilakukan *drop-file analysis* dan pengukuran sudut kontak menggunakan *software Image-J*. Data kemudian dilakukan analisis *One Way ANOVA* dan dilanjutkan dengan *Post-Hoc LSD*.

Hasil *One Way ANOVA* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan signifikan antar kelompok. Uji *Post-Hoc LSD* menunjukkan bahwa ekstrak daun stevia konsentrasi 5,36% dan 2,68% memiliki kemampuan yang setara dalam menurunkan hidrofobisitas *S. mutans* ATCC 25175. Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah ekstrak daun stevia dengan konsentrasi 5,36%, 2,68%, 1,34%, dan 0,67% memiliki kemampuan menurunkan hidrofobisitas *S. mutans* ATCC 25175. Selain itu, ekstrak daun stevia konsentrasi 5,36% dan 2,68% memiliki efektivitas yang sama dalam menurunkan hidrofobisitas *S. mutans* ATCC 25175.

Kata kunci: *Streptococcus mutans* ATCC 25175, ekstrak daun stevia, hidrofobisitas

ABSTRACT

Streptococcus mutans ATCC 25175 is a pathogenic bacterium that play a main role in caries initiation. Hydrophobicity is one of the properties of *S. mutans* that allows the attachment of the bacteria, thus lead to caries. Stevia leaves (*Stevia rebaudiana* Bertoni M.) has active elements such as flavonoids, alkaloids, and tannins which have the potential to inhibit bacterial attachment. This in vitro study aimed to determine the effect of stevia leaf extract on the hydrophobicity of *S. mutans* ATCC 25175.

The hydrophobicity test was carried out using a drop-file analysis method. The bacterial suspension of *S. mutans* ATCC 25175 was mixed with various concentration of stevia leaf extract (5.36%, 2.68%, 1.34%, and 0.67%) as well as PBS as negative control, then incubated for 20 hours at 37°C. The incubated bacteria were then deposited onto a culture dish containing a cellulose acetate filter membrane and incubated for 18 hours at 37°C. The cellulose acetate filter membrane was then removed to dry for 60 minutes. After drop-file analysis was carried out, contact angle measurements were performed using Image-J software. The data was then analyzed by One Way ANOVA and followed by Post-Hoc LSD.

The results of One Way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences among groups. The results of Post-Hoc LSD indicated that stevia leaf extract concentrations of 5.36% and 2.68% had equivalent capability to reduce the hydrophobicity of *S. mutans* ATCC 25175. In conclusion, stevia leaf extract reduce the hydrophobicity of *S. mutans* ATCC 25175. In addition, stevia leaf extract concentrations of 5.36% and 2.68% have the same effectiveness to reduce hydrophobicity of *S. mutans* ATCC 25175.

Key words: *Streptococcus mutans* ATCC 25175, stevia leaf extract, hydrophobicity