

INTISARI

Bakteri *Streptococcus mutans* adalah bakteri kariogenik. Ekstrak daun suruhan (*Peperomia pellucida* L. kunth) mengandung senyawa aktif alkaloid, terpenoid, flavonoid, dan lainnya yang berperan sebagai antibakteri. *Time kill Assay* adalah uji aktivitas agen antimikroba berdasarkan konsentrasi dan waktu paparan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui efektivitas dan potensi antibakteri ekstrak daun suruhan dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *S. mutans* ATCC 25175 berdasarkan durasi paparan.

Penelitian dilakukan pada bakteri *S. mutans* ATCC 25175. Konsentrasi suruhan yang digunakan merupakan konsentrasi Hambat Minimum (KHM) sebesar 10%. *Time-kill assay* dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok, yaitu kelompok ekstrak daun suruhan konsentrasi 10%, kontrol negatif (metanol 1,2%), dan kontrol positif (klorheksidin glukonat 0,1%). Sub kelompok yang digunakan, yaitu waktu paparan 30 detik, 1 menit, dan 2 menit dengan 3 kali replikasi. Kelompok uji ditanam pada media *Brain Heart Infusion Agar* (BHI-A). Inkubasi dilakukan selama 24 jam dengan suhu 37°C, kemudian dilakukan perhitungan jumlah koloni bakteri yang tumbuh pada Agar BHI.

Hasil uji *Two-Ways ANOVA* menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$) pada rerata jumlah koloni *S. mutans* 25175 berdasarkan waktu paparan, kelompok uji, dan keduanya. Hasil uji *Post Hoc Tukey Honestly Significant Differences (HSD)* menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$) antar kelompok uji *time-kill assay*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak daun suruhan 10% bersifat bakteriostatik terhadap bakteri *S. mutans* ATCC 25175 yaitu menghambat pertumbuhan dengan waktu paparan 30 detik, 1 menit, dan 2 menit. Pengaruh yang paling besar adalah durasi paparan 2 menit.

Kata kunci: *Time-kill assay*, ekstrak daun suruhan, *Streptococcus mutans*

ABSTRACT

Streptococcus mutans bacteria are cariogenic bacteria. Pepper elder leaf extract (*Peperomia pellucida* L. kunth) contains active compounds of alkaloids, terpenoids, flavonoids and others which act as antibacterials. Time kill Assay is a test of antimicrobial agent activity based on concentration and exposure time. The aim of this research was to determine the effectiveness and antibacterial potential of pepper elder leaf extract in inhibiting the growth of *S. mutans* ATCC 25175 bacteria based on exposure duration.

The research was carried out on the bacteria *S. mutans* ATCC 25175. The recommended concentration used was a Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of 10%. The time-kill assay was divided into three groups, namely the 10% concentration of pepper elder leaf extract group, negative control (1.2% methanol), and positive control (0.1% chlorhexidine gluconate). The subgroups used were exposure times of 30 seconds, 1 minute and 2 minutes with 3 replications. The test group was grown in Brain Heart Infusion Agar (BHI-A) media. Incubation was carried out for 24 hours at a temperature of 37°C, then the number of bacterial colonies growing on BHI agar was calculated.

The results of the Two-Ways ANOVA test showed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) in the mean number of *S. mutans* 25175 colonies based on exposure time, test group, and both. Post Hoc Tukey Honestly Significant Differences (HSD) test results showed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between time-kill assay test groups. Based on the research results, it was concluded that 10% pepper elder leaf extract was bacteriostatic against the bacteria *S. mutans* ATCC 25175, namely inhibiting growth with exposure times of 30 seconds, 1 minute and 2 minutes. The greatest influence is the exposure duration of 2 minutes.

Key words: Time-kill assay, Pepper elder leaf extract, *Streptococcus mutans*