

INTISARI

Streptococcus sanguinis merupakan bakteri Gram positif dan berperan sebagai bakteri pionir dalam pembentukan biofilm. Daun karika (*Carica pubescens*) memiliki kandungan flavonoid, alkaloid, fenol, dan tanin yang bersifat antibakteri dan antibiofilm dengan berbagai mekanismenya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh ekstrak daun karika terhadap destruksi biofilm bakteri *S. sanguinis* ATCC 10556.

Penelitian diawali dengan uji *Minimum Inhibitory Concentration* (MIC) dan didapatkan konsentrasi 45,45% sebagai MIC. Biofilm dibentuk terlebih dahulu dengan menginkubasi suspensi *S. sanguinis* dan media BHI-B pada 96-well microplate selama 24 jam. Biofilm kemudian diberikan perlakuan dengan berbagai konsentrasi ekstrak daun karika (11,36%, 22,73%, 45,45%), klorheksidin glukonat 0,1% (kontrol positif), dan NaCl 0,9% (kontrol negatif). Pada penelitian ini dilakukan 5 kali pengulangan. Biofilm diinkubasi pada suhu 37°C selama 24 jam, kemudian diberi pewarnaan kristal violet 0,1%. Hasil *optical density* dilihat menggunakan *microplate reader* ($\lambda = 450 \text{ nm}$).

Hasil uji *One-Way ANOVA* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan persentase destruksi biofilm *S. sanguinis* antarkelompok ($p < 0,05$). Hasil uji *Least Significant Difference* (LSD) menunjukkan adanya perbedaan signifikan antara ekstrak daun karika konsentrasi 11,36% dengan ekstrak konsentrasi 22,73% dan 45,45% ($p < 0,05$), tetapi tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara ekstrak konsentrasi 22,73% dengan ekstrak konsentrasi 45,45% ($p > 0,05$). Ketiga variasi konsentrasi ekstrak menunjukkan adanya perbedaan signifikan dengan klorheksidin glukonat 0,1% ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah ekstrak daun karika mampu mendestruksi biofilm *S. sanguinis*. Ekstrak konsentrasi 22,73% dan 45,45% memiliki kemampuan yang setara dalam mendestruksi biofilm bakteri *S. sanguinis*, tetapi efektivitasnya lebih rendah daripada klorheksidin glukonat 0,1%.

Kata kunci : *Streptococcus sanguinis*, ekstrak daun karika, destruksi biofilm.

ABSTRACT

Streptococcus sanguinis is a Gram-positive and play role as a pioneer bacteria in the biofilm formation. Carica leaves (*Carica pubescens*) contain flavonoids, alkaloids, fenols, and tannins that may act as antibacterial and antibiofilm properties through various mechanisms. This study aimed to determine the effect of carica leaf extract on the destruction of *S. sanguinis* ATCC 10556 biofilm.

Research began with the Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) test and obtained a concentration of 45.45% as the MIC. Biofilm was made by incubating *S. sanguinis* suspension in BHI-B in a 96-wells microplate for 24 hours. The biofilms were then treated with various concentrations of carica leaf extract (11.36%, 22.73%, 45.45%), 0.1% chlorhexidine gluconate (positive control), and 0.9% NaCl (negative control). All the experiments were conducted in 5 replications. The biofilm was incubated at 37°C for 24 hours, then stained using 0.1% crystal violet. The optical density was measured using a microplate reader ($\lambda = 450 \text{ nm}$).

One-Way ANOVA showed a significant difference percentage of destruction of *S. sanguinis* biofilm among groups ($p < 0.05$). Least Significant Difference (LSD) test showed a significant difference between 11.36% carica leaf extract when compared to extract concentrations of 22.73% and 45.45% ($p < 0.05$), but there is no significant difference between 22.73% carica leaf extract when compared to 45.45% concentration ($p > 0.05$). All tested concentration of karika leaf extract showed less effectiveness compared to 0.1% chlorhexidine gluconate ($p < 0.05$). In conclusion, the carica leaf extract can destructs *S. sanguinis* biofilm. Extract concentrations of 22.73% and 45.45% have equivalent abilities in destructing *S. sanguinis* biofilm, however, their effectiveness are lower than 0.1% chlorhexidine gluconate.

Keyword : *Streptococcus sanguinis*, carica leaf extract, biofilm destruction.