

ABSTRACT

Periodontitis is a disease that causes periodontal tissue damage, loss of alveolar bone, and loss of teeth. Oleanolic acid belongs to a pentacyclic triterpenoid group, has an antibacterial activity to inhibit the growth of *Porphyromonas gingivalis* bacteria. The purpose of this research was to study the inhibition of oleanolic acid derived from raisins fraction (*Vitis vinifera*) with 85% concentration to the growth of *P. gingivalis* bacteria, which causes periodontitis, invitro.

Oleanolic acid was derived from raisins through the fractionation process, then diluted with polyethylene glycol 400 until the concentration of 85% was reached. *P. gingivalis* made into suspension in accordance with Mc Farland 0,5 standard from pure culture, which is available at the Oral Biology Laboratory Universitas Indonesia. Bacteria were cultured in MHA medium and examined with bacteria sensitivity test with sumuran method, using 85% concentrated oleanolic acid, chlorhexidine 0,12% as a positive control, and PEG 400 as a negative control. Bacteria were incubated at 37°C in 24 hours. The measurement of bacteria's sensitivity was known by the inhibition zone, which was formed around the hole and calculated using caliper with 0,05 mm accuracy.

The result of this research showed that oleanolic acid has the ability to inhibit the growth of *P. gingivalis* bacteria. The result of One-way ANOVA test showed the difference between inhibition zone's average diameters from the three treatment groups ($P < 0,05$). Post-Hoc Scheffe test, is known that the ability of oleanolic acid derived from raisins fraction with 85% concentration is not statistically different with the ability of chlorhexidine 0,12% to inhibit the growth of *P. gingivalis*. The conclusion of this research was oleanolic acid with 85% concentration is able to inhibit the growth of *P. gingivalis* bacteria.

Keywords : periodontitis, *P. gingivalis*, oleanolic acid.

INTISARI

Periodontitis merupakan penyakit yang menyebabkan kerusakan jaringan periodontal, hilangnya tulang alveolar, dan dapat menyebabkan kehilangan gigi. Penyebab utama periodontitis adalah bakteri gram negatif anaerob seperti *Porphyromonas gingivalis*. Asam oleanolat merupakan golongan triterpenoid pentasiklik yang memiliki aktivitas antibakteri untuk menghambat pertumbuhan *P. gingivalis*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui daya hambat asam oleanolat hasil fraksinasi kismis (*Vitis vinifera*) konsentrasi 85% terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri *P. Gingivalis* penyebab periodontitis.

Asam oleanolat diperoleh dari kismis melalui proses fraksinasi, kemudian diencerkan dengan pelarut polietilen glikol 400 hingga didapatkan konsentrasi 85%. Bakteri *P. gingivalis* dibuat suspensi sesuai standar *Mc Farland* 0,5 dari biakan murni yang tersedia di Laboratorium Biologi Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia. Bakteri dibiakkan dalam media MHA dan dilakukan uji sensitivitas bakteri menggunakan metode sumuran dengan tiga perlakuan yaitu asam oleanolat 85%, *chlorhexidine* 0,12% sebagai kontrol positif, dan polietilen glikol 400 sebagai kontrol negatif. Bakteri diinkubasi pada suhu 37°C selama 24 jam. Pengukuran sensitivitas bakteri dilakukan dengan mengukur zona hambat yang terbentuk disekitar sumuran dengan menggunakan jangka sorong ketelitian 0,05 mm.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya kemampuan asam oleanolat dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *P. gingivalis*. Hasil uji *One-way ANOVA* menunjukkan adanya perbedaan rerata diameter zona hambat pada ketiga kelompok perlakuan ($P < 0,05$). Hasil uji *Post-Hoc Scheffe* diketahui bahwa kemampuan asam oleanolat 85% dan *chlorhexidine* 0,12% tidak berbeda secara statistik dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *P. gingivalis*. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah asam oleanolat 85% dapat menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *P. gingivalis*.

Kata kunci : periodontitis, *P. gingivalis*, asam oleanolat