

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS SENYAWA MINYAK ATSIRI DAUN SALAM (*Syzygium polyanthum* Wight.) DARI BEKASI DAN LEMBANG DENGAN GC-MS SERTA AKTIVITAS ANTBakteri TERHADAP MRSA

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Latar belakang: Daun salam dari tempat tumbuh yang berbeda dilaporkan mengandung senyawa minyak atsiri yang berbeda. Minyak atsiri dengan senyawa mayor golongan aldehid, fenol, atau terpenoid dilaporkan memberikan aktivitas antibakteri. Daun salam secara tradisional telah digunakan sebagai antibakteri. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui senyawa mayor dalam minyak atsiri daun salam dari Bekasi dan Lembang, serta aktivitasnya terhadap MRSA.

Metodologi: Minyak atsiri daun salam kedua daerah diperoleh dengan metode destilasi uap dan air. Setiap minyak atsiri diidentifikasi senyawanya dengan GC-MS dan diuji aktivitasnya terhadap bakteri MRSA dengan metode difusi cakram pada rentang konsentrasi 12-200 $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$.

Hasil penelitian: Rendemen minyak atsiri daun salam dari Bekasi dan Lembang secara berurutan adalah 0,03% dan 0,06%. Prediksi senyawa, dengan SI $\geq 90\%$, minyak atsiri daun salam dari kedua daerah memiliki persentase area puncak terbesar, yaitu senyawa aldehid, diikuti senyawa terpenoid. Rentang diameter zona hambat minyak atsiri daun salam dari Bekasi adalah 9,2-15,8 mm, sedangkan dari Lembang adalah 0 mm.

Kesimpulan: Minyak atsiri daun salam dari Lembang memiliki 5 senyawa mayor dan 3 diantaranya sama dengan dari Bekasi, yaitu *n*-oktanal, *cis*-4-desenal, dan *n*-dekanal, namun dengan persentase area puncak yang berbeda. Minyak atsiri daun salam dari Bekasi dapat memberikan daya hambat terhadap MRSA, sedangkan yang dari Lembang tidak memberikan daya hambat.

Kata kunci: daun salam, minyak atsiri, senyawa, antibakteri, MRSA.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF ESSENTIAL OIL COMPOUNDS OF BAY LEAF (*Syzygium polyanthum* Wight.) FROM BEKASI AND LEMBANG BY GC-MS AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY AGAINST MRSA

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Background: Bay leaves from different growth living have been reported to contain different essential oils compounds. Essential oils that containing aldehydes, fenols, or terpenoids as major compounds have been reported give antibacterial activity. Bay leaf have used as antibacterial traditionally. The aim of this research is to determine the major compounds in essential oils of bay leaves from Bekasi and Lembang and their activity against MRSA.

Methods: Essential oils from both region were obtained by steam and water distillation method. Every essential oils were identified the compounds by GC-MS and examined the activity against MRSA by disk diffusion method in the concentration range of 12-200 μ L/mL.

Results: The yield of the bay leaves essential oils from Bekasi and Lembang were 0,03% and 0,06% respectively. Compounds prediction, with SI \geq 90%, bay leaves essential oils from both region was containing aldehydes as the highest peak area percentage, followed by terpenoids. Diameter zone inhibitory range of bay leaves essential oil from Bekasi was 9,2-15,8 mm, while which from Lembang was 0 mm.

Conclusion: Bay leaves essential oils from Lembang had 5 major compounds and 3 of them same with which from Bekasi, i.e. *n*-octanal, *cis*-4-decenal, dan *n*-decanal, however with different peak area percentage. Bay leaves essential oils from Bekasi had inhibitory activity against MRSA, while which from Lembang didn't have inhibitory activity.

Keyword: bay leaf, essential oils, compounds, antibacterial, MRSA