

ABSTRAK

Elsa Bella Wilujeng

PERBANDINGAN METODE DIFUSI CAKRAM DAN SUMURAN PADA UJI
DAYA HAMBAT PERASAN JERUK NIPIS (*Citrus aurantifolia*) TERHADAP
PERTUMBUHAN JAMUR *Candida albicans*

1x + 100 Halaman + 8 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

Pengujian daya hambat perasan jeruk nipis (*Citrus aurantifolia*) menggunakan metode difusi cakram dan sumuran. Metode difusi cakram melibatkan penggunaan piringan berisi senyawa uji ditempatkan pada media agar padat yang diinokulasi dengan mikroba uji, dan senyawa uji disebarkan ke dalam media agar padat. Metode sumur melibatkan pengeboran lubang vertikal pada agar padat yang diinokulasi jamur. Tujuan penelitian ialah mengetahui perbandingan metode difusi cakram dan sumuran pada uji daya hambat perasan jeruk nipis terhadap pertumbuhan jamur *C. albicans*. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan berjenis eksperimental laboratorium yang dilaksanakan di Laboratorium Mikologi Jurusan Teknologi Laboratorium Medis Poltekkes Kemenkes Surabaya bulan November 2023 – Mei 2024. Populasi penelitian ini adalah buah jeruk nipis varietas borneo dengan konsentrasi 35%, 45%, 55%, 65%, 75%, 85%. Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan rata-rata daerah hambat dengan metode sumuran sebesar 16,36 milimeter, sedangkan metode difusi cakram rata-rata daerah hambat sebesar 9,51 milimeter. Kesimpulan hasil penelitian ialah adanya perbedaan pemberian perasan jeruk nipis dan kontrol positif terhadap diameter daerah hambat perkembangan jamur *Candida albicans* metode difusi cakram dan sumur. Metode sumuran lebih unggul daripada metode difusi cakram disebabkan karena metode sumuran terbentuk daerah hambat yang lebih besar.

Kata Kunci : Metode Difusi Cakram, Metode Sumuran, *Candida albicans*, Daerah Hambat, Jeruk Nipis (*Citrus aurantifolia*)

ABSTRACT

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COMPARISON OF DISC AND SOLUTION DIFFUSE METHODS FOR TESTING THE INHIBITION OF LIME PEAS (*Citrus aurantifolia*) ON THE GROWTH OF THE FUNGI *Candida albicans*

1x + 100 Pages + 8 Tables + 11 Attachments

*Testing the inhibitory power of lime juice (*Citrus aurantifolia*) used the disk and well diffusion method. The disk diffusion method involves the use of a disk containing the test compound placed on a solid agar medium that is inoculated with the test microbe, and the test compound is dispersed into the solid agar medium. The well method involves drilling vertical holes in solid agar inoculated with the fungus. The aim of the research was to determine the comparison of the disc and well diffusion methods in testing the inhibitory power of lime juice on the growth of the fungus *C. albicans*. The type of research used was an experimental laboratory type carried out in the Mycology Laboratory, Technology Department, Medical Laboratory, Health Polytechnic, Ministry of Health, Surabaya in November 2023 – May 2024. The population of this research was Bornean lime varieties with concentrations of 35%, 45%, 55%, 65%, 75%, 85%. The research results show that the average inhibitory area using the well method is 16.36 millimeters, while the disk diffusion method has an average inhibitory area of 9.51 millimeters. The conclusion of the research results is that there is a difference in the administration of lime juice and positive control on the diameter of the area inhibiting the development of the fungus *Candida albicans* using the disk and well diffusion methods. The welling method is superior to the disc diffusion method because the welling method creates a larger resistance area. diffusion method because the welling method creates a larger resistance area.*

Keywords: *Disc Diffusion Method, Well Method, Candida albicans, Inhibited Areas, Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia*).*