

ABSTRAK

Jamur *Candida albicans* telah mengalami resistensi yang mengakibatkan peningkatan kasus infeksi Kandidiasis sehingga diperlukan alternatif antijamur. Minyak atsiri biji pala (*Myristica fragrans* Hout.) mengandung metabolit sekunder yang berpotensi sebagai alternatif antijamur. Minyak atsiri biji pala bersifat volatil dan kurang stabil terhadap pengaruh suhu maupun waktu penyimpanan. Salah satunya dengan membuat sistem nanoemulsi menggunakan surfaktan MES minyak biji ketapang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui komponen senyawa dengan aktivitas antijamur tertinggi dan menentukan formula nanoemulsi. Metode penelitian terdiri atas destilasi fraksinasi pengurangan tekanan minyak atsiri biji pala, uji aktivitas antijamur fraksi, sintesis MES dari minyak biji ketapang, formulasi dan karakterisasi nanoemulsi, dan uji aktivitas antijamur nanoemulsi. Hasil destilasi fraksinasi pengurangan tekanan diperoleh 4 fraksi. Fraksi FR1 merupakan fraksi teraktif dengan komponen utama sabinene, α -pinene, dan β -pinene. Sintesis MES minyak biji ketapang menunjukkan hasil uji positif surfaktan MES. Formula terbaik dibuat dengan dengan PG 0%. Karakteristik FN berwarna putih, nilai pH 7,5–8,5, viskositas 0,89–1,2 mPa.s, dan tergolong tipe o/w. Nilai %T berturut 92,65; 88,97; 72,35; 56,65; dan 53,09%. Sebanyak 40-60% FN memiliki ukuran < 204,5 nm. Formula FN0, FN1, dan FN2 memiliki stabilitas nanoemulsi yang baik secara kinetik dan termodinamika. Hasil uji antijamur menunjukkan bahwa FN memiliki aktivitas penghambat lebih tinggi dibanding fraksinya. Nilai penghambat FN1, FN2, FN3, dan FN4 berturut adalah 11,229 $\pm$ 0,097; 14,567 $\pm$ 0,789; 20,946 $\pm$ 0,594; dan 25,658 $\pm$ 0,319 mm.

Kata kunci: Destilasi fraksinasi pengurangan tekanan, minyak atsiri, Metil Ester Sulfonat, nanoemulsi, antijamur.

ABSTRACT

The fungus Candida albicans has experienced resistance resulting in an increase in cases of Candidiasis infection. Nutmeg seed essential oil (Myristica fragrans Hout.) contains secondary metabolites that have the potential to be an antifungal alternative. Nutmeg essential oil is volatile and less stable to the influence of temperature and storage time. One of them is by making a nanoemulsion system using MES surfactant ketapang seed oil. This study aims to determine the components of compounds with the highest antifungal activity and determine the nanoemulsion formula. The research method consisted of fractional distillation to reduce the pressure of nutmeg essential oil, fractional antifungal activity test, MES synthesis from nutmeg seed oil, nanoemulsion formulation and characterization, and nanoemulsion antifungal activity test. The results of the distillation of the pressure reduction fractionation were obtained by 4 fractions. The FR1 fraction is the most active fraction with the main components of sabinene, α -pinene, and β -pinene. The synthesis of MES of tacumberland seed oil showed positive test results of MES surfactants. The best formula is made with 0% PG. The characteristics of FN are white, pH 7.5–8.5, viscosity 0.89 – 1.2 mPa.s, and classified as type o/w. Consecutive %T values of 92.65; 88.97; 72.35; 56.65; and 53.09%. As many as 40–60% of FN has a size less than 204.5 nm. The formulas FN0, FN1, and FN2 have good nanoemulsion stability kinetically and thermodynamically. The results of the antifungal test showed that FN had higher inhibitory activity than its fraction. The inhibitory values of FN1, FN2, FN3, and FN4 were 11.229 ± 0.097 ; 14.567 ± 0.789 ; 20.946 ± 0.594 ; and 25.658 ± 0.319 mm.

Keywords: *Pressure reduction fractional distillation, essential oils, Methyl ester sulfonate, nanoemulsions, antifungal.*