***ABSTRACT***

Antiseptics are substances that can inhibit the growth and development of pathogenic microorganisms such as viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi. One of the pathogenic bacteria that cause health problems in humans is Staphylococcus aureus. Antiseptic is a preparation that can inhibit the growth of bacteria. Antiseptic gels are more widely used because they feel cool on the skin, dry easily, and are easy to wash. One of the plants that can be used as an antiseptic is aloe vera which contains saponins and tannins as antibacterial. This study aimed to test the antibacterial activity of the antiseptic preparations of aloe vera gel at concentrations of 25%, 50%, and 75% against Staphylococcus aureus bacteria. Bacterial testing method using disc diffusion. Disc diffusion is done by dripping antibacterial solution on the disc paper, then the disc paper is placed on the surface of the NA (Nutrient Agar) media which already contains bacteria. NA (Nutrient Agar) media containing bacteria were incubated for 48 hours at 37℃. Antibacterial activity was indicated by the formation of a clear zone around the paper disc called the inhibition zone. This study used 6 treatments, that is antiseptic aloe vera gel with a concentration of 25%, 50%, 75%, pure aloe vera, amoxicillin as a positive control, and blank disc paper as a negative control. Antiseptic preparation of aloe vera gel can reduce colonies of Staphylococcus aureus bacteria. The concentration of 75% antiseptic aloe vera gel can provide an optimum inhibition zone with 18 mm diameters, which means aloe vera has strong inhibitory power.

***Keywords:*** *antiseptic gel, Staphylococcus aureus, Aloe vera*

**ABSTRAK**

Antiseptik adalah zat yang dapat menghambat pertumbuhan dan perkembangan bakteri patogen. Tanaman yang dapat digunakan sebagai antiseptik salah satunya yaitu lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.). Lidah buaya memiliki kandungan saponin dan tannin sebagai antibakteri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji adanya aktivitas antibakteri dari sediaan antiseptik gel lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.) pada bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Metode pengujian bakteri menggunakan difusi cakram. Difusi cakram dilakukan dengan meneteskan larutan antibakteri pada kertas cakram, kemudian kertas cakram diletakkan di atas permukaan media NA (*Nutrient Agar*) yang telah berisi bakteri. Media NA (*Nutrient Agar*) yang berisi bakteri diinkubasi selama 48 jam pada suhu 37℃. Aktivitas antibakteri ditandai dengan terbentuknya zona bening di sekitar kertas cakram yang disebut zona hambat. Penelitian ini menggunakan 6 perlakuan yaitu antiseptik gel lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.) dengan konsentrasi 25%; 50%; 75%, lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.) murni, amoxicillin sebagai kontrol positif, dan kertas cakram kosong sebagai kontrol negatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa sediaan antiseptik gel lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.) dapat mengurangi jumlah koloni bakteri *Staphylococcus aureus*. Konsentrasi antiseptik gel lidah buaya 75% memberikan efektifitas optimum dalam membentuk zona hambat sebesar 18 mm.

**Kata kunci :** antiseptik gel, *Staphylococcus aureus*, lidah buaya (*Aloe vera* L.)