

ABSTRACT

Laili, Mufida. 2013. **Studies Ethnobotany and Potentially Plant Microbiology Skin Diseases Boils (*furuncles*) in Community District Jrengik Sampang Madura.** Thesis. Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Technology of the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Supervisor I: Dr. H. Eko Budi Minanrno, M.Pd. Supervisor II: Dr.H. Ahmad Barizi, M.A

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The use of plants as medicine for skin boils (*furuncles*) has long been known by the public Jrengik Sampang district of Madura. But its utilization is still limited to traditional treatment Jrengik District community. Therefore, it is done research potential medicinal plant ethnobotany boils on skin diseases Jrengik District community as conservation efforts and exploration of local knowledge (*indegenious knowledge*) community Jrengik Sampang Madura District. Besides ethnobotanical research, this study also extended the microbiological examination designed to test potential drug plant inhibitory zone skin diseases boils by societies District Jrengik against pathogenic bacteria namely *Staphylococcus aureus* causes boils.

Ethnobotany research conducted through observation and semi-structured interviews. Survey respondents totaled 26 respondents Kotah village, 23 respondents Jungkarang Villages and 25 respondents Jrengik Village. Villages in the district Jrengik has potential medicinal plant with many indications cultivators of medicinal plants found there are sellers and medicinal plants as well as simplisia. On microbiology research using dilution method in order to test *kirby-bauer* (paper disc). The design used was a completely randomized design (CRD) with 6 treatments and 3 replications. Plant extracts used are the leaves of sweet potato, the concentrations used are control (0)%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. Refers to determining the concentration of the antibacterial effect of ethanol extract studies purple eggplant (*Solanum melongena*) to *S.aureus* bacteria produce a significant difference to the number of colonies of *S. aureus* at a concentration of 5%. Data were analyzed using ANOVA test and if there is a path marked influence continued to DMRT.

Ethnobotany research results indicate that there are 20 species of plants from 16 families who used Jrengik district as skin boils. The most widely used plant is from the family Euphorbiaceae (anting-anting 61%), Zingiberaceae (ginger 55%, temuireng 46%) and Convolvaceae (sweet potatoes 31%). Microbiology research results in the form of inhibition zone test yam extract against *S.aureus* bacteria were highest at 7% concentration. At one point ANOVA showed a difference between treatment with sig (0,00) <p (0,05).