ABSTRACT

Background. Candida spp. are the most common opportunistic fungal pathogens in the oral cavity, with Candida glabrata being the most prevalent pathogen amongs non-albicans species. Because of the widespread use of the immunosuppressive drugs and the emergence of the AIDS, the infection of Candida glabrata increased. Moreover, Candida glabrata is difficult to treat because of the resistance against antifungal agent (azole). Avocado seed contains phytochemical compounds that have antifungal effect. Purpose. The aim of this study was to determine Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) and Minimum Fungicidal Concentration (MFC) of avocado seed extract toward the growth of Candida glabrata. Method. The avocado seed was extracted with ethanol 96%. Serial dilution method was done with various concentration (100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, 6.25%, 3.125%, 1.56%, 0.78%). Results. The result showed that Candida glabrata was not found at concentration of 100% and 50%. The colony was found at concentration of 25%, 12.5%, 6.25%, 3.125%, 1.56%, and 0.78%. Conclusion. Avocado seed extract had an antifungal effect toward the growth of Candida glabrata. MIC of avocado seed extract was 25% while the MFC was 50%.

Keywords: Persea americana Mill., Candida glabrata, dilution method, MIC, MFC.