

ABSTRACT
(LITERATURE REVIEW)

**POTENSI DAUN KEMANGI (*Ocimum sanctum* L.) TERHADAP
BAKTERI *Bacillus cereus***

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Basil (*Ocimum sanctum* L.) is the main essential oil plant that is commercially cultivated in many countries. The purpose of the study was to determine the ability of basil leaf extract (*Ocimum sanctum* L.) in inhibiting the growth of *Bacillus cereus* bacteria. *Bacillus cereus* will grow well only when the substrate contains carbohydrates. Food poisoning occurs in general because it contains a high amount of *Bacillus cereus* cells. The research design used in this study is an analytical type based on an analytical review literature study. At this stage the search for literature uses online databases on several portals. Researchers use the Google Scholar database. The data used in this study comes from the results of research that has been carried out and published in national and international online journals. The data collection process is carried out by screening based on criteria determined by the authors of each journal taken.

Based on the results of the resume of the five articles, it is known that basil leaf extract (*Ocimum sanctum* L.) can inhibit the growth of *bacillus cereus* bacteria. Inhibition zones formed because basil leaves contain flavonoids, alkaloids, saponins and tannins which are antibacterial. The solvent used in the manufacture of extraction is ethanol because it is universal. diffusion inhibition power test method, Diameter of the formed inhibitory zone is classified in several categories. Basil leaf extract has an antibacterial influence on a concentration of 100% with a large inhibitory zone of 11 ± 1.73 mm belonging to the category of strong.

Keyword : *Ocimum sanctum*, *Bacillus cereus*, antibakteri, Daun Kemangi.