



اَوْبُنُو سَيِّدِي تَيْكُونُو لَوِيكِي مَارَا  
UNIVERSITI  
TEKNOLOGI  
MARA

**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COMMERCIAL  
HOSPITAL DISINFECTANT (DETTOL) AND  
ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF ROSELLE (*Hibiscus  
sabdariffa*) CALYX AS SURFACE DISINFECTANT**

By

**HANIM BINTI MOHD YUSOF**

Thesis submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for  
**Bachelor of Medical Laboratory Technology (Hons.)**

**Faculty of Health Sciences, Universiti Teknologi MARA**

JULY 2019

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA and has not been submitted previously or currently for any other degree at UiTM or any other institutions

-----  
(Hanim Binti Mohd Yusof)

2016409396

950824-14-5608

Date: .....

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

*In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful.*

Alhamdulillah, all praise to Allah S.W.T for all the gifts, strength and His blessing in completing my study. Peace and blessing to Nabi Muhammad S.A.W., all prophets and their families. Blessing and thanks to my family for their love and support.

It is great pleasure to acknowledge my deepest thanks and gratitude to my supervisor, Pn.Azlin Sham Bt Rambely for her encouragement, helpful and comprehensive advices until this study came to existence.

I would like to express my deepest thanks and sincere appreciation to my classmates who have been helpful and comprehensives advices throughout this study.

I also would like to express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to all laboratory staffs, for their cooperation, endless help and support during this study.

My recognition also goes to Centre of Medical Laboratory Technology, Faculty of Health Sciences, UiTM Puncak Alam Campus for providing the necessary facilities for me to conduct this project.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

DECLARATION .....	iv
APPROVAL BY SUPERVISOR.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT .....	vii
LIST OF TABLES .....	x
LIST OF FIGURES .....	xi
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS .....	xiii
INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY.....	1
1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT .....	4
1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY .....	5
1.4 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	6
1.4.1 General Objective.....	6
1.4.2 Specific objective .....	6
1.5 HYPOTHESIS.....	6
1.5.1 Alternative Hypothesis (H1) .....	6
1.5.2 Null Hypothesis (H0) .....	7
LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
2.1 TRADITIONAL PLANT USED AS MEDICINE.....	8
2.2 INTRODUCTION OF <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> .....	9
2.2.1 Characteristics of <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> .....	10
2.2.2 <i>Hibiscus Sabdariffa</i> as traditional medicine .....	11
2.2.3 <i>Hibiscus Sabdariffa</i> as antimicrobial agent.....	12
2.3 DISINFECTANT .....	13
2.4 NOSOCOMIAL PATHOGEN.....	15
2.5 SURFACE DISINFECTANT ACTIVITY TEST .....	16
2.5.1 Agar Well Diffusion method.....	16

## ABSTRACT

*Hibiscus sabdariffa* is a plant belonging to the family of *Malvaceae* and commonly known as Roselle or Karkade. Its fleshy calyces (sepals) are appreciated for their use in production of beverages, juices, jams and syrup in food industry. Previous study reported that *H. sabdariffa* has the ability as antimicrobial agent to inhibit the growth of microorganisms. In this research, Dettol was chosen as commercial surface disinfectant because it is commonly used in healthcare setting. Chloroxyleneol is one of the active ingredients found in Dettol which able to gives skin irritation, excessive hair growth and burning. Therefore, many studies were done to find alternative sources of disinfectant that were safe and effective. This study was undertaken to determine the antimicrobial activity of *H. sabdariffa* calyx extract against microorganisms that are commonly found in hospital settings. The calyx powder of *H. sabdariffa* was extracted with 95% ethanol. Then, the ethanol extracts was concentrated using rotary evaporator. The crude ethanol extract of *H. sabdariffa* and Dettol were evaluated for effectiveness as surface disinfectant against four pathogenic bacteria which are *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 33591), *Staphylococcus epidermidis* (ATCC 12228), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 10145) and *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 25922) by agar well diffusion method. Commercially available 30 µg tetracycline, 30 µg vancomycin, 10 µg streptomycin and 10 µg gentamycin disk were used as positive control for different organisms while Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO) was used as negative control. The result showed that *H. sabdariffa* had antimicrobial activity against *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis*, *P. aeruginosa* and *E. coli* but with different effectiveness at different concentration. As for Dettol, it showed antimicrobial effect against 3 out of 4 tested organisms which are *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis*, and *E. coli*. Findings in this study also showed that *H. sabdariffa* calyx and Dettol had no significance difference in inhibiting most of the microorganism which are *S. aureus*, *S. epidermidis* and *E. coli* ( $p$ -value>0.05) but both had significant difference in effectiveness as surface disinfectant against *P. aeruginosa* ( $p$ -value<0.05). As a conclusion, this study proved that *H. sabdariffa* had antimicrobial activity against selected Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria which highlight the potentiality of this plant as a source of natural surface disinfectant.

Keywords: *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, Roselle calyx, Commercial Hospital Disinfectant, Dettol, Surface disinfectant