ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the effectiveness of guava leaf extract (*Psidium guajava* L.) in improving symptoms, survival rate, and healing time in Asian seabass (*Lates calcarifer*) infected with *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. The study employed an experimental method using a Completely Randomized Design (CRD) consisting of four treatments: control, 600 ppm, 700 ppm, and 800 ppm, with three replications. The observed parameters included clinical symptoms, survival rate, healing time, and water quality. The results showed that guava leaf extract improved the clinical symptoms of infected fish. The highest survival rate was recorded at 800 ppm (90%), followed by 700 ppm (60%), 600 ppm (40%), and the control (20%). One-way revealed a significant effect on survival rate ($P<0.05$). The shortest healing time was observed at 700 ppm and 800 ppm, with an average of 80 hours, whereas the 600 ppm required 136 hours and the control required 216 hours. The Kruskal-Wallis test showed a significant differences among treatments ($P<0.05$). The study concluded that guava leaf extract is effective in improving the survival and accelerating the healing of Asian seabass infected with P. aeruginosa, with 800 ppm being the best treatment.

Keywords: guava leaf, *Lates calcarifer*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, survival rate, healing time.