

INTISARI

Latar belakang: *Enterococcus faecalis* adalah bakteri yang berada di dalam saluran akar dan paling sering diidentifikasi mengalami kegagalan dalam perawatan endodontik. NaOCl merupakan bahan irigasi yang dapat membasmi bakteri didalam saluran akar namun memiliki efek toksisitas, sehingga dapat diminimalisir dengan bahan alternatif yaitu ekstrak buah salak (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) pondoh yang memiliki senyawa bersifat antibakteri. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aktivitas antibakteri ekstrak buah salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) dalam menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis*. **Metodologi:** Jenis penelitian ini adalah eksperimental laboratoris secara in vitro. Buah salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) diekstraksi dengan metode merasi menggunakan pelarut etanol 70%, ekstrak yang sudah siap dilakukan uji aktivitas antibakteri menggunakan metode difusi sumuran. Pengukuran dilakukan dengan melihat zona hambat yang terdapat disekeliling sumuran. **Hasil:** Semua konsentrsi ekstrak buah salak pondoh dapat menghambat pertumbuhan bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis*. Semakin tinggi konsentrasi ekstrak buah salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) semakin tinggi zona hambat yang dihasilkan. **Kesimpulan:** Ekstrak buah salak pondoh (*Salacca zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) memiliki aktifitas daya antibakteri dalam menghambat perumbuhan bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis*. Kadar hambat minimum pada pemberian ekstrak dengan konsentrasi 20%.

Kata Kunci: *Enterococcus faecalis*, irigasi saluran akar, Ekstrak buah salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss), difusi sumuran, Sodium hipoklorit

ABSTRACT

Background: *Enterococcus faecalis* is a bacterium inside the root canal and most often being identified to fail in endodontic treatment. NaOCl is an irrigation material that can eradicate bacteria in root canal but has toxicity effect, so it can be minimized with alternative material that is the extract of salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) which has antibacterial compound. **Objective:** This study was aimed to find out the antibacterial activity of the extract of salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) in inhibiting the growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria. **Methodology:** This study was laboratory experimental in vitro. Salak Pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) fruit is extracted by the method of maceration using 70% ethanol solvent. In the extract which is ready, the antibacterial activity is tested using the well diffusion method. The measurement is done by looking at the inhibition zone around the well. **Result:** All concentrations of the extract of salak pondoh can inhibit the growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria. The higher concentration of the extract of salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss), the higher the inhibition zone produced. **Conclusion:** The extract of salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss) has an antibacterial power activity in inhibiting the growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria. Minimum inhibitory level on administration of extracts is with a concentration of 20%.

Keywords: *Enterococcus faecalis*, root canal irrigation, the extract of salak pondoh (*Salacca Zalacca* (Gaerth.)Voss), well diffusion, Sodium hypochlorite