

ABSTRACT

Background: Red rose extract (*Rosa damascene Mill*) has substances such as tannin, geraniol, nerol, citronellol, flavonoid that can inhibit and destroy the bacteria, including *Enterococcus faecalis*. *Enterococcus faecalis* is able to survive in a high pH environment and survive in root canal that can invade dentinal tubules which cause *Enterococcus faecalis* to become pathogenic bacteria and cause failure of root canal treatment. The mechanism of bacterial inhibition is interferes with peptidoglycan transpeptidase activity so that the formation of cell walls is disrupted and cells undergo lysis.

Objective: To find out the effect of antibacterial power of red rose extract (*Rosa damascene Mill*) on the growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria.

Method: The design of the study was In Vitro experimental laboratory. The concentrations of red rose extract were 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%. Calcium hydroxide as a positive control and aquades as a negative control. Antibacterial activity test was using diffusion disc during 24 hours in 37°C incubation. Statistical test was using the Kruskal Wallis test to find out the effect of antibacterial power of red rose extract (*Rosa damascene Mill*) on the growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria.

Result: The average of radical zone formed in red rose extract (*Rosa damascene Mill*) with concentration of 25% was 4,048 mm, concentration of 50% was 5,165 mm, concentration of 75% was 6,185 mm, concentration of 100% was 8,895 mm, and positive control was 5,5 mm.

Conclusion: This study concluded that the extract of red rose (*Rosa damascene Mill*) had an antibacterial effect on the growth of *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria.

Keywords: Red rose extract (*Rosa damascene Mill*), *Enterococcus faecalis* bacteria, diffusion method.

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Ekstrak bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill) memiliki kandungan tannin, geraniol, nerol, citronellol, flavonoid yang dapat menghambat dan membunuh bakteri, termasuk bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis*. Bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis* mampu bertahan hidup pada lingkungan dengan pH tinggi dan bertahan dalam saluran akar yang bisa menginvasi tubuli dentin yang menyebabkan bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis* menjadi bakteri patogen dan menyebabkan kegagalan perawatan saluran akar. Mekanisme daya hambat bakteri pada senyawa yang terdapat pada bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill) yaitu mengganggu aktivitas transpeptidase peptidoglikan sehingga pembentukan dinding sel terganggu dan sel mengalami lisis.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui pengaruh daya antibakteri ekstrak bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill) terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis*.

Metode: Desain penelitian ini yaitu eksperimental laboratorium *In Vitro*. Konsentrasi ekstrak bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill) yaitu 25%, 50%, 75%, dan 100%. Kalsium hidroksida (Ca(OH)_2) digunakan sebagai kontrol positif dan aquades digunakan sebagai kontrol negatif. Uji daya antibakteri menggunakan metode difusi sumuran pada cawan petri selama 24 jam dengan suhu inkubasi 37°C. Uji statistik yang digunakan menggunakan uji *Kruskal Wallis* untuk mengetahui pengaruh daya antibakteri ekstrak bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill).

Hasil: Rata-rata zona radikal yang terbentuk pada ekstrak bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill) dengan konsentrasi 25% sebesar 4,048 mm, konsentrasi 50% sebesar 5,165 mm, konsentrasi 75% sebesar 6,185 mm, konsentrasi 100% sebesar 8,895 mm, dan pada kontrol positif sebesar 5,5 mm.

Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa ekstrak bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill) memiliki pengaruh daya antibakteri terhadap pertumbuhan bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis*.

Kata kunci: Ekstrak bunga mawar merah (*Rosa damascene* Mill), bakteri *Enterococcus faecalis*, metode difusi.