

**KONSENTRASI BUNUH MINIMAL EKSTRAK KULIT BUAH DELIMA
PUTIH (*Punica granatum linn*) TERHADAP BAKTERI *Enterococcus
faecalis***

**MINIMUM BACTERICIDAL CONCENTRATION OF WHITE
POMEGRANATE (*Punica granatum linn*) EXTRACT AGAINST
*Enterococcus faecalis***

ABSTRACT

Background: The bacteria *Enterococcus faecalis* is the most resistant bacteria in root canals and is one of the causes of recurrence in post endodontic treatment. *Enterococcus faecalis* was found as many as 20 of 30 cases of persistent endodontic infection in teeth with root canal treatment. Root canal infection needs root canal treatment. Root canal irrigation will support the success of root canal treatment. *Punica granatum linn* are known to contain flavonoid and tannin that have anti-microbacterial effect. Antimicrobacterial effect is one of the conditions in a good irrigation material. **Purpose:** The aim of the study was to determine the minimum bactericidal concentration of *Punica granatum linn* against *Enterococcus faecalis*. **Method:** This research was a laboratory experimental study and then to determine minimum bactericidal concentration is done with colony counting bacteria in blood agar media. Growth of bacterial colonies in blood agar is calculated manually in colony forming unit (cfu). **Result:** At the concentration of 3,13%, 6.25%, 12.5% and 25% there are decreases in the number of *Enterococcus faecalis* bacterial colonies when compared with positive control group. There are significant differences in each study group ($p < 0.05$). At the concentration of 25% was not revealed any bacterial growth of *Streptococcus viridans*, it was because the antibacterial effect of *Punica granatum linn* has reached minimum bactericidal concentration. **Conclusion:** the minimum bactericidal concentration of *Punica granatum linn* against *Enterococcus faecalis* was at 25% concentration.

Key words: ekstrak kulit buah delima putih, *Punica granatum linn*, *Enterococcus faecalis*, Minimum Bactericidal Concentration (MBC).