

**UJI DAYA ANTIMIKROBIAL EKSTRAK GETAH BATANG PISANG  
AMBON (*Musa paradisiaca var. sapientum*) TERHADAP AVAILABILITAS  
*Enterococcus Faecalis***

**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang:** Perawatan saluran akar sering mengalami kegagalan karena adanya bakteri yang tumbuh kembali setelah obturasi seperti *Enterococcus faecalis*. Bakteri fakultatif *anaerob* ini ditemukan sebanyak 32-70% pada kegagalan perawatan saluran akar karena sudah resisten terhadap medikamen serta memiliki kemampuan penetrasi ke dalam tubulus dentin. Bahan medikamen yang umum digunakan adalah kalsium hidoksida dan NaOCl. Pisang ambon merupakan salah satu tanaman herbal yang sudah banyak digunakan di dunia kesehatan karna hampir seluruh bagian dari tanaman pisang dapat dimanfaatkan, termasuk getah pada batangnya. Zat aktif dalam getah batang pisang ambon seperti flavonoid, saponin, dan tanin memiliki daya antimikrobia yang dapat membunuh *Enterococcus faecalis* yang sangat resisten. **Tujuan:** Mengetahui daya antibakteri ekstrak getah batang pisang ambon dalam menghambat pertumbuhan *E. faecalis*. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan adalah eksperimental laboratoris. Sampel penelitian adalah koloni *E. faecalis* ATCC 29212 yang dibiakkan pada media BHIB lalu dilakukan serial dilusi dan ditanam dalam media *Mueller-Hinton Agar*. **Hasil:** Konsentrasi Hambat Minimal (KHM) adalah 1,563% dengan persentase kematian bakteri sebesar 92,22% dan Konsentrasi Bunuh Minimal (KBM) adalah 3,125%. **Kesimpulan:** Ekstrak getah batang pohon pisang ambon efektif terhadap *Enterococcus faecalis*.

**Kata Kunci:** Ekstrak getah batang pisang ambon, *Enterococcus faecalis*, KHM, KBM.

**ANTIMICROBIAL EFFECT OF AMBONESE BANANA SAP (MUSA  
PARADISIACA VAR. SAPIENTUM) EXTRACT AGAINSTS THE  
AVAILABILITY OF *Enterococcus Faecalis***

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** Root canal treatment often fails due to bacteria that regrowth after obturation, such as *Enterococcus faecalis*. These anaerobic facultative bacteria are found as much as 32-70% in the failure of root canal treatment because they are resistant to medicaments and can penetrate the dentinal tubules. Medical materials commonly used are calcium hydroxide and NaOCl. Ambonese banana is one of the herbal plants that have been widely used in the world of health because almost all parts of the banana plant can be utilized, including the sap on the stem. The active substances in the sap of ambon banana such as flavonoids, saponins, and tannins have antimicrobial effects that can kill *Enterococcus faecalis* which is very resistant. **Purpose:** To determine the antibacterial effects of ambonese banana sap's extract in inhibiting the growth of *E. faecalis*. **Method:** This type of research is an experimental laboratory. The research sample was the *E. faecalis* ATCC 29212 colony that was bred on BHIB media and then serially diluted and planted in the Mueller-Hinton Agar medium. **Results:** Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) is 1,563% with a percentage of the death bacteria is 92,22% and Minimum Kill Concentration (MBC) is 3,125%. **Conclusion:** The extract of Ambon banana sap is effective against *Enterococcus faecalis*.

**Keywords:** Ambonese banana sap extract, *Enterococcus faecalis*, MIC, MBC.