

Antibacterial Effect Of *Kaempferia Galanga L* Extract On *Lactobacillus Acidophilus* –In Vitro

Josi Saraswati, Annisa Septalita, Arini Bovita. N
Faculty of Dentistry, Prof. Dr. Moestopo University, Jakarta

Introduction: *Lactobacillus acidophilus* is one of the bacteria causes dental caries. The previous study has shown that *Kaempferia galanga* extract has a potential to inhibit the growth of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*.

Objective: To determine the antibacterial effect of *Kaempferia galanga* extract to *Lactobacillus acidophilus*.

Methods: *Kaempferia galanga* is extracted in 3 different solvents: dichlormethane, ethanol, and aquades. For each solvent, 0.2 µl *Kaempferia galanga* extract dropped into 6 mm steril paper discs. 0.1 ml *Lactobacillus acidophilus* inoculated on MRS agar. Each disc contains extract were impragnated into the agar media, then incubated at 37°C for 24 hours, and inhibition zone measured.

Results: Mean scores of *Kaempferia galanga* extract in 3 different solvents are: *Kaempferia galanga* (dichlormethane) is 1.6400; *Kaempferia galanga* (ethanol) is 1.7440; *Kaempferia galanga* extract is 1.6600; boiled *Kaempferia galanga* is 1.7000. Using Mann-Whitney Test, the results are: negative controls have no inhibition effect on *Lactobacillus acidophilus* compaired to *Kaempferia galanga* extract, comparison of those 4 *Kaempferia galanga* treatments shows no significant difference, those 4 *Kaempferia galanga* treatments compaired to erythromycin antibacterial effect shows significant difference, otherwise 4 *Kaempferia galanga* treatments compaired to penicillin shows no significant difference except *Kaempferia galanga* (ethanol).

Conclusions: *Kaempferia galanga* extract can kill *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. Inhibition effect of *Kaempferia galanga* extract has no significant difference to penicillin but lower inhibition effect than erythromycin. The *Kaempferia galanga* extracts showed better antibacterial activity than penicillin.

Key Words : Antibacterial, *Kaempferia galanga L*, Bacteria, Dental caries.

Korespondensi : drg. Josi Saraswati, Faculty of Dentistry, Prof. Dr. Moestopo University, Jl. Bintaro Permai Raya no 3, South Jakarta, Indonesia 12330
email : jossie_bochie@hotmail.com

PREFACE

Dental caries is one of many types of caries. Dental caries affects different parts of the teeth: enamel, dentin or cementum; in the crown or the root of the tooth. Nearly all contain bacteria such as *streptococcus mutans* and *lactobacillus*.^[1] Tooth decay is caused by certain types of acid-producing bacteria (specifically *Lactobacillus species*, *Streptococcus mutans*, and *Actinomyces species*) which cause damage in the presence of fermentable carbohydrates such as sucrose, fructose, and glucose. The resulting high levels of acidity from lactic

acid in the mouth affect teeth because a tooth's special mineral content causes it to be sensitive to low pH^[2]. In recent study, the researcher found a number of *Lactobacillus* in oral mucosa that made these bacteria as the causing factor specific microbial in dental caries^[3]. If the development of *Lactobacillus* can be inhibited, the forming process of caries can be prevented

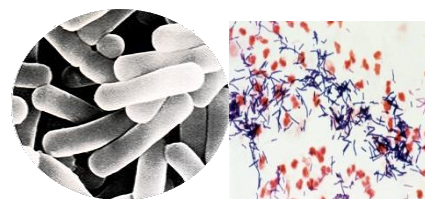


Figure 1. *Lactobacillus acidophilus* ^{[4] [5]}

There are so many ways can be used by people to prevent the development of *Lactobacillus* in oral, such as using

penicillin, erythromycin, ethanol and dichlormethane. But due to the negative side effect of these substance, the alternative to prevent the development of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* was found using herbal extract, in this case we choose *Kaempferia galanga*. According to some studies, *Kaempferia galanga* contains atsiri oil which has antibacterial effect.^{[6],[7]}

Kaempferia galanga is a herbal perennial plant with a collection of roset shaped leaves close to the soil surface, which roots have rhizome shape (Sudarsono et al.,1996). *Kaempferia galanga* is included in the Family of kingdom : Plantae, Division : Spermatophyta, Sub Division : Angiospermae, Class : Monocotyledoneae, Ordo : Zingiberales, Family : Zingiberaceae, Genus : Kaempferia.^[6]

Kaempferia galanga has often used as traditional medicine, fitofarmaka, cosmetic industry, foods and drinks seasoning, spices and also the mixture ingredients in cigarettes and *kretek* cigarettes industry. Empirically, this *Kaempferia galanga* is also use to boost appetite, elixir, eliminate phlegm, warm the body, prevent free radical as one of the cause of early aging, relief cough infection and stomachache, cure disenteri, for making tonicum, slimming medicine, helping chase away gas from the stomach and expectorant, last but not least commonly used as the concoction to stay young and also as one of the ingredients of healthy drinks^{[8],[9]}



Figure 2. *Kaempferia galanga*^[10]

Kusmaningati (1994) reported that *Kaempferia galanga* contain kaempferol a

kind of flavonoid, kaempferid (kaempferol-4-metil eter) has the function as antibacterial and antioxidant, eucalyptol, borneol which has also function as antibacterial as well as aromatic, etilester p methoxycinnamid acid, sinamil aldehyd and pentadekana. *Kaempferia galanga* has the characteristic of easing the pain to toothache, headache, rheumatic, carminativum, to warm the body and stimulant (Sudarsono et al.,1996).^[6]

Kaempferia galanga contains atsiri oil (Dirjen Pengawasan Obat dan Makanan, 1981; Dharma, 1987), that the main component is etilester p-methoxycinnamic acid 3% (Chairul et al., 1994) . This etilester p-methoxycinnamic acid 3% has antioxidant function (Windono et al., 1994). *Kaempferia galanga* contains atsiri oil which is form of monoterpenoid, sesquiterpenoid, borneol, camphene, p-methoxy sterene, sineol, etilalkohol. (Sudarsono et al., 1996). According to Harris (1990) atsiri oil is various kind of a vegetables oil which contains a lot of aroma and evaporate easily. These elements unite with glucose in chloroplast create glucoside which distributed to all parts of the plant. In that place specially flowers, plants produce a kind of enzyme which attack glucoside so at the end atsiri oil has been created.^[6] This atsiri oil has a wide spectrum which is active toward bacteri and fungus with a strong activity.^[11]

The above empirically and laboratories studies indicates that *Kaempferia galanga* might be useful for preventing dental cavities. Based on the character of selective toxicity, here is antibacterial which can kill the bacteria known as "bacteriosid". In this study, we will discover whether *Kaempferia galanga* extract affects the growth of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, in the IN VITRO method.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Microorganisms

Lactobacillus acidophilus was mainly used in the assay of the antibacterial activity of *Kaempferiagalanga* extracts.

The Study Design

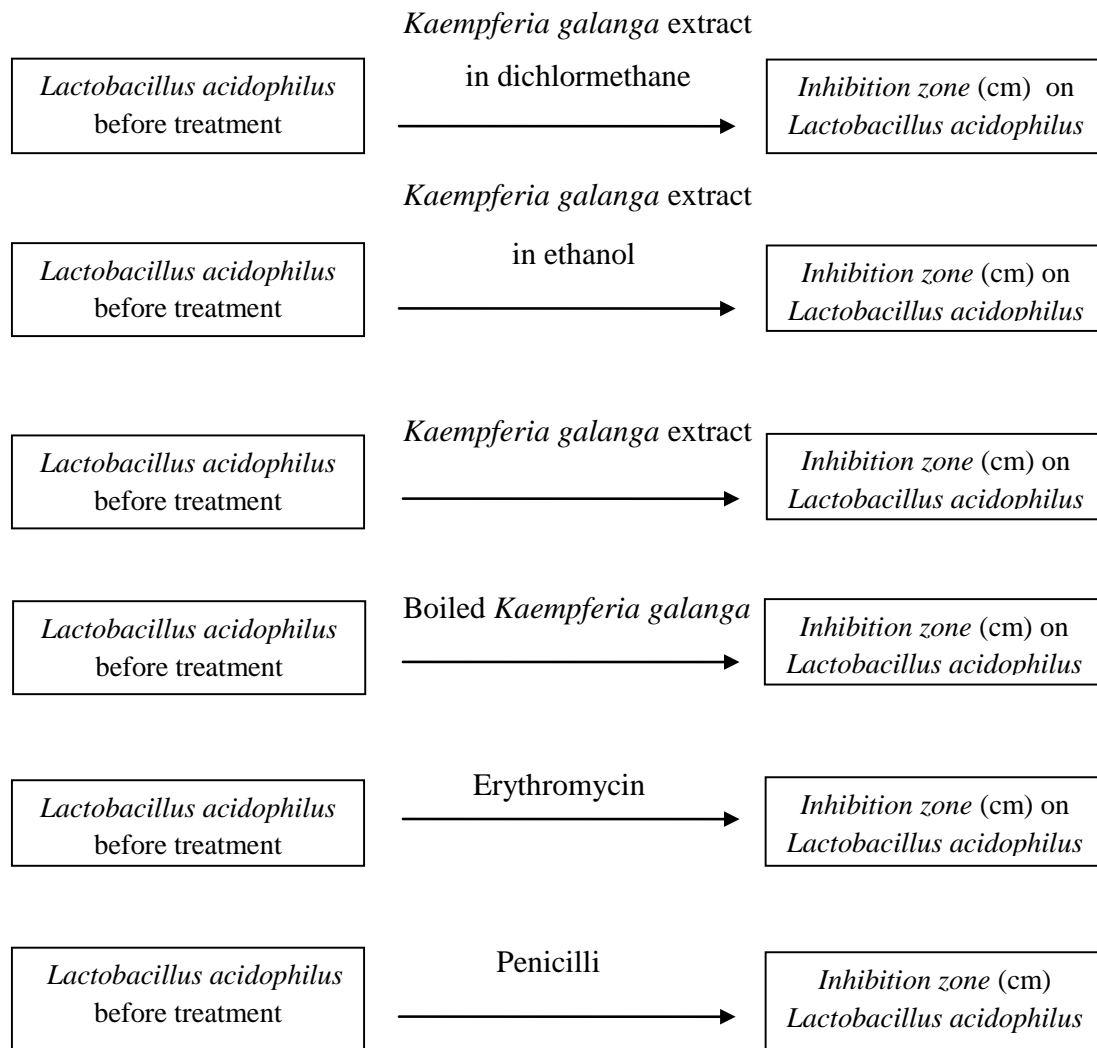


Figure 3. The Study Design

Preparation of *Kaempferiagalanga* extract in Dichlormethane

50 gr *Kaempferia galangal* extract placed in Erlenmeyer 300 ml and added 150 ml dichlormethane for 24 hours. Then, siped with the Whatman filter paper to get precipitate. This precipitate can be dried using rotary evaporator, then diluted with 1 ml dichlormethane.

Preparation of *Kaempferia galanga* Extract in Ethanol

50 gr *Kaempferia galangal* extract placed in Erlenmeyer 300 ml and added 150 ml ethanol for 24 hours. Then, siped with the Whatman filter paper to get precipitate. This precipitate can be dried using rotary evaporator, then diluted with 1 ml ethanol.

Preparation of *Kaempferia galanga* Extract

Rasped 100 gr *Kaempferia galanga* to small pieces and press it, after that siped with the Whatman filter paper till we get 10 ml extract and dregs.

Preparation of Boiled *Kaempferia galanga*

100 gr *Kaempferia galanga* added with 250 ml aquades then boiled it. Then, siped with the Whatman filter paper till we get 15 ml extract and dregs.

Preparation of Media Culture

Disolved each media of MRS broth and agar (54.2 g each) in 1000ml distilled water in erlenmeyer and then it is heated in 100 °C and stirred on AM4 Multipositioning Magnetic Hotplate Stirer until perfectly dissolved. Then, sterillized it using autoclave (121 °C;1.5 atm) for 20 minutes.

Preparation of Inoculum Bacteria

Lactobacillus acidophilus in slanted agar MRS be inoculated in the media of 9 ml MRS broth in the experiment tube. And then, it is incubated in the temperature of 37 °C for 24 hours to determine the number of cell amounting 10⁸ by finding the absorbance number amounting 0,5 with the length of the wave 650 (Mc Farland Standard) using spectrophotometer (Thermo Spectonic Helios α).

The Experimental Method

Kaempferia galanga is extracted in 3 different solvents:dichlormethane, ethanol, and aquades. For each solvent, 0.2 µl *Kaempferia galanga* extractdropped into 6 mm steril paper discs. 0.1 ml *Lactobacillus acidophilus* inoculated on MRS agar. Each disc contains extract were impregnated

into the agar media, then incubated at 37⁰C for 24 hours, and inhibition zone measured.

Statistical Analysis

The inhibition zone of *Kaempferia galanga* extracts and boiled, *Kaempferia galanga* extracts in dichlormethane and in etanolwere statistically analyzed by calculating means and standard deviation. Differences between means of the treatment and control groups were evaluated by Mann-Whitney Test.The data in our research is interval. Interval data should be analyzed by parametric test. The requirement of paramatric test, firstly interval data, secondly normal distribution. But, in our research, the data didn't need the criteria of normality. So, we use Mann-Whitney Test as a non parametric test.^[12]

RESULTS

Mean scores of *Kaempferia galanga* extract in 3 different solvents are: *Kaempferia galanga* (dichlormethane) is 1.6400; *Kaempferia galanga* (ethanol) is 1.7440; *Kaempferia galanga* extract is 1.6600; boiled *Kaempferia galanga* is 1.7000. Using Mann-Whitney Test as shown in the table 1, the results are: negative controls have no inhibition effect on *Lactobacillus acidophilus* compaired to *Kaempferia galanga*, comparison of those 4 *Kaempferia galanga* treatments shows no significant difference, those 4 *Kaempferia galanga* treatments compaired to erythromycin antibacterial effect shows significant difference, otherwise 4 *Kaempferia galanga* treatments compaired to penicillin shows no significant difference except *Kaempferia galanga* (ethanol).

Table 1. Experimental result of *Kaempferia galanga* toward *Lactobacillus acidophilus*

<i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	Inhibition zone (cm)				
	Repeated test 1	Repeated test 2	Repeated test 3	Repeated test 4	Repeated test 5
<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> extract (dichlormethane)	1,52	1,6	1,8	1,48	1,8
<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> extract (etanol)	1,7	1,6	1,8	1,82	1,8
<i>Kaempferia galanga</i> extract	1,6	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6
Boiled <i>Kaempferia galanga</i>	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,5
Penicillin	1,5	1,62	1,5	1,62	1,64
Erythromycine	3,4	3,5	3,5	3,52	3,4
Dichlormethane blanco	0	0	0	0	0
Ethanol blanco	0	0	0	0	0
Aquades blanco	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2. Statistical Experimental Result

	N	Mean	St.Deviasi	95% CI	
				Lower	Upper
KGL Dichlormethane	5	1.6400	0.1523	1.4509	1.8291
KGL ethanol	5	1.7440	0.0932	1.6283	1.8597
KGL extract	5	1.6600	0.0894	1.5489	1.7711
KGL boiled	5	1.7000	0.1225	1.5479	1.8521
Penicillin	5	1.5760	0.0699	1.4893	1.6627
Erythromicyn	5	3.4640	0.0590	3.3908	3.5372
Dichlormethane	5	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Etanol	5	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	40	1.4730	1.0471	1.1381	1.8079

According to Mann-Whitney Test : $p < 0,005$ indicates significant difference, $p > 0,005$ indicates no significant difference. The results are :

- Kaempferia galanga* dichlormethane : penicillinis 0,752, indicates no significant difference
- Kaempferia galanga* ethanol : penicillinis 0,045, indicates significant difference
- Kaempferia galanga* extract : penicillin is 0,456, indicates no significant difference
- Kaempferia galanga* boiled : penicillinis 0,070, indicates no significant difference

- Kaempferia galanga* dichlormethane : erithromicyn is 0,008, indicates significant difference
- Kaempferia galanga* ethanol : erithromicyn is 0,008, indicates significant difference
- Kaempferia galanga* extract : erithromicyn is 0,008, indicates significant difference
- Kaempferia galanga* boiled : erithromicyn is 0,008, indicates significant difference

DISCUSSION

From the above empirically and laboratories studies indicates that *Kaempferia galanga* might be useful for preventing dental cavities. In this research there are three kinds of antibacterial substances were extracted by dichlormethane, ethanol, and aquades. These substances possess efficient antibacterial activities against *Streptococcus spp.*, *Actinomyces spp.*, and *Lactobacillus spp.*^[13].

Dichlormethane and ethanol can draw lenthionine substance in *Kaempferia galanga* extract, while distilled water can draw lentinan substance.^[13] As a medium of inoculum bacteri *Lactobacillus acidophilus* this research used MRS agar (de Man, Rogosa, Sharpe), because the MRS formulation can provide a medium which would support good growth of lactobacilli in general, even those strains which showed poor growth in existing media. MRS Agar and Broth were designed to encourage the growth of the "lactic acid bacteria" which includes species of the following genera *Lactobacillus*. All these species can produce lactic acid in considerable amounts. Generally the "lactic acid bacteria" show delayed growth and smaller colony size than other micro-organisms. They may be overgrown in non-selective media, especially if incubation is required for 2-4 days. Selection can be made by pH adjustment, thus lactobacilli will tolerate lower pH levels than streptococci (pH 5.0-6.5). An evaluation of media for selective enumeration of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. In the prescence of other lactic acid bacteria which are present in yoghurt. The *Lactobacilli* are micro aerophillic and generally require layer plates for aerobics cultivation on solid media. Submerged or surface colonies may be compact or feathery, and are small, opaque and white. In this research penicillin and erythromycin

as a control positive, because penicillin has broad spectrum which effective against gram positive organism such as *Lactobacillus acidophilus* and some gram negative cocci.^{[14],[15],[2]} Mann-Whitney test is used to know the mean differences between treatment and control group in this research. *Kaempferia galanga* has the antibacterial effect which can kill the bacteria known as "bacteriosid". It was shown that in a view days later after the experiments the inhibition zone was not overgrown by the *Lactobacillus acidophilus*.

CONCLUSIONS

This research shows that *Kaempferia galanga* extract has antibacterial effect toward *Lactobacillus acidophilus* (shown in table 2 and figure 4) and it can kill the bacteria. Therefore *Kaempferia galanga* extract in ethanol has the strongest factor to kill *Lactobacillus acidophilus*. But we should take our consideration that ethanol has a toxic nature, therefore we can use only the *Kaempferia galanga* extract in a larger dose. And the *Kaempferia galanga* extracts showed better antibacterial activity than penicillin (shown in table 2).

REFERENCE

1. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Caries>
2. Macmillan, C. *The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics*. 4th Ed. The Macmillan Company. London. 1209
3. Schuster, George S. (tahun). *Oral Microbiology and Infectious Disease*, 2nd Ed. Williams & Wilkins. Baltimore, London. 202-209. 2—1
4. <http://www.yourreturn.org/Treatments/Teeth/Lactobacillusacidophilus.gif>
5. <http://images.encarta.msn.com/xrefmedia/sharemed/targets/images/pho/t242/T242281A.jpg>
6. [http://oegeng.blogspot.com/2008/01/Kaempferia galanga-untuk-kolesterol.html](http://oegeng.blogspot.com/2008/01/Kaempferia_galanga-untuk-kolesterol.html)

7. id-wikipedia.org
8. <http://www.litbang.deptan.go.id/tahukah-anda/?p=7>
9. <http://cybermed.cbn.net.id/cbprtl/cybermed/detail.aspx?x=Natural+Healing&y=cybershopping|8|0|3|147>
10. <http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/>
11. <http://bahan-alam.fa.itb.ac.id/detail.php?id=210#top>
12. Fallik Brown. (1983). *Statistics. The Dorsey Press. for Behavioral Sciences*
13. International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents II (1999) 151-157
14. Francis, L.E. (1961). *Dental Pharmacology and Therapeutics*. W.B. Saunders Company. Philadelphia. 117
15. Ciancio, S.G. *Clinical Pharmacology for Dental Professionals*. 2nd Ed. PSG Publishing Company, Inc. Massachusetts 52