Differences in Effectiveness of Antibacterial Power Between Cocoa Peel Extract (Theobroma cacao L.) and Benzalkonium Chloride 0.1% Against Staphylococcus aureus (In Vitro)

Tamara Yuanita,1 Mohammed Afaqsha Brysoul Ceson,2 Agus Subiyanto1
1 Staff Department of Conservative Dentistry, Faculty of Dental Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia
2 Undergraduate Student of Dental Medicine Faculty, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background: Staphylococcus aureus is a gram-positive bacteria play a role in the formation of dental biofilm which is causing dental caries. During tooth preparation, to stop the growth of bacteria, a cavity cleaning agent is given using a chemical, namely Benzalkonium Chloride (BAC) 0.1%, but BAC has disadvantages including allergic reactions, tolerant microbes, and resistance. Therefore, it is hoped that there will be herbal ingredients that can be used as an alternative. Cocoa peel extract has active compounds of tannins, flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, and saponins which have antibacterial concentration 6% according to safe concentrations.

Purpose: To explain the difference in the effectiveness of the antibacterial power of 6% cocoa peel extract and 0.1% BAC against Staphylococcus aureus (in vitro).

Methods: This study was a laboratory experimental in vitro with the posttest only control group design. Using the diffusion method for Staphylococcus aureus that divided into two parts, 6% cocoa peel extract and 0.1% BAC. Each petri dish was given disc paper dripped with 0.01 ml of each test material, then incubated for two days and observed the diameter of the inhibition zone.

Results: The average diameter of the inhibition zone formed in the 6% cacao peel extract was 11.5288 mm and BAC 0.1% was 18.2925 mm against Staphylococcus aureus.

Conclusion: There was a significant difference in the effectiveness of antibacterial power (p <0.05) between 6% cacao peel extract (Theobroma cacao L.) and 0.1% BAC against Staphylococcus aureus (In Vitro).

Keywords: Cocoa peel extract; Benzalkonium chloride; Staphylococcus aureus

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of dental caries (tooth decay and tooth ache) according to Basic Health Research (Risksdas) in Indonesia reaches 45.3%.1 Bacteria that can cause dental caries include Streptococcus mutans, Lactobacilli, Streptococcus gordonii, Streptococcus sanguinis, dan Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus).2-4 S. aureus is a gram-positive bacteria that is aerobic and facultative anaerobic. The presence of S. aureus in the oral cavity is very easy to find and varies with a caries rate of 24-84% in the oral cavity of healthy adults.2,5 S. aureus can cause oral mucositis, periodontitis, peri-implantitis, and endodontic infection.6 S. aureus plays a role in the formation of dental biofilms which are one of the factors causing dental caries.7

Cavity cleanser is a material that can clean, wet, and simultaneously disinfect microorganisms in tooth preparation procedures. The requirements needed as a cavity cleansing agent are to have a low level of toxicity or no toxicity to pulp cells and do not interfere with or inhibit the adhesion of the restoration material used as a fill.8 The presence of residual bacteria in the smear layer after deep tooth preparation long time can result in secondary caries.9 Cavity cleansers commonly used in dentistry are chlorhexidine (CHX), NaOCl, Benzalkonium chloride (BAC), and iodine.10,11 Benzalkonium chloride (BAC) is a mixture of alkyl benzyldimethyl ammonium chloride and is a cationic agent nitrogen containing quaternary ammonium groups with broad antimicrobial activity. BAC-based cavity cleanser are easy to obtain and are often used in foreign countries such as the United States because they are considered safe, but the use of BAC in Indonesia is still rarely used. The most common BAC-based cavity cleanser is Tubulicid Red which contains 1.0% sodium fluoride, 0.1% benzalkonium chloride, and 0.2% EDTA.10,11 BAC in high concentrations causes allergic reactions and toxic effects. The use of BAC as an antimicrobial can cause tolerant and resistant microbes to several types of bacteria including Campylobacter coli,
Theobroma cacao

Percentage

Cocoa was obtained from

Dentistry, Airlangga University, Surabaya Indonesia.

Stocks obtained from the Research Center of the Faculty of

Study with the research design of The Post Test Only Control

The purpose of this study was to determine and explain

Results

The research began with the manufacture of extracts of
cocoa peel and phytochemical tests at the Balai Penelitian
dan Konsultasi Industri (BPKI) Surabaya. The following is
a Table 1 of compounds from the phytochemical test results
do not utilize optimally or are left
to rot in the plantation area which ultimately pollutes the
surrounding environment such as causing an unpleasant odor.
Cocoa peel contains phenolic compounds and flavonoid.
Polyphenol compounds contain cinnamic acid,
tannins, pyrogallol, quercetin, resorcinol, and epicatecin-3
which contain antibacterial substances. In addition, the
skin of cocoa peel contains active compounds such as
anthocyanidins, catechins, and leukoanthocyanidins. These
bioactive compounds are known to have antibacterial
properties.

Mulyatni et al., 2016 proved that the peel extract of the
Hybrid type (Upper Hibrida Amazon) has the potential as
an antibacterial agent against Escherichia coli, Bacillus
subtilis, and S. aureus with concentrations of 0% (control),
1% respectively; 2%; 4%; 8%; 16%; 32%; and 64%.
Growth of S. aureus can be inhibited most effectively at 8%
Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC).

From the results of this study, the researchers used
Forastero pod skin extract with three concentrations below
6.25%, namely 6%, 5%, and 4% as a preliminary study and
then the most effective concentration was taken, namely 6%
for comparison with the cleanser. cavity BAC concentration
0.1%.

Materials and Methods

This type of research is an in vitro laboratory experimental
study with the research design of The Post Test Only Control
Group Design and using a sample of S. aureus bacteria
stocks obtained from the Research Center of the Faculty of
Dentistry, Airlangga University, Surabaya Indonesia.

In this study, Forastero cocoa was obtained from
Sumedang, West Java, Indonesia. 1 kg of cacao peel are
washed, drained, and cut into 1-2 mm pieces. The pieces of
cocoa peel were dried by aerating for three days at room
temperature and followed by drying in an oven at 40°C for
six hours. Dry cocoa peel are made into powder by crushing
them in a blender. 40 grams of cocoa peel powder is put into
a maceration extractor and 400 ml of 70% ethanol solvent
is added and stirred several times, let stand for 24 hours
in the erlenmeyer jar. Then stir until homogeneous using
a shaker for 24 hours. Furthermore, the maceration results
were filtered using Whatman filter paper no. 41, so that the
maserate results are obtained.

S. aureus cultures were taken from S. aureus bacteria
stocks using sterile osse and planted on BHIB (Brain Heart
Infusion Agar) media. Subsequently incubated for
16-18 hours at 37°C. Culture matching with McFarland
standards, then thinning it to reach McFarland standard of
0.5 or equivalent to 1.5 x 108 CFU/ml to obtain bacteria
with a certain concentration. Taking S. aureus bacteria from
BHIB which had equalized its turbidity with McFarland
0.5 solution.

S. aureus cultures were grown on nutrient media to use
a cotton swab using the swab method. Drop 6% cocoa peel
extract and 0.1% Benzalkonium chloride as much as 10μl
disc paper. Place the disc paper that has been dripped with
6% cocoa peel extract and 0.1% Benzalkonium chloride as much as 10μl
drop 0.5 solution.

Table 1. Phytochemical test results of cocoa peel extract

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flavonoid</td>
<td>3.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaloid</td>
<td>5.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tannin</td>
<td>4.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saponin</td>
<td>4.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terpenoid</td>
<td>2.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
used two treatment groups, namely the cocoa peel extract concentration group of 6% and BAC 0.1%. The 6% cacao peel extract concentration is the most effective and safe concentration. There were 16 replications in a row in the 6% cocoa peel extract and 0.1% BAC and the results were shown in the following figure.

The data in Table 2, Table 3, Figure 1, and Figure 2 show that there is a difference in the inhibition zone between the 6% cocoa peel extract inhibition zone group and the 0.1% BAC group which means the 6% cacao peel extract inhibition zone is narrower compared to the BAC 0.1% group. Data analysis begins with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to determine whether the data is normally distributed or not.

The p value in the treatment group of 6% cacao pod peel extract was smaller than 0.05 and BAC 0.1% was greater than 0.05, which means the data were not normally distributed. Data is normally distributed if the significance value (Asymp. Sig) or p value is greater than 0.05. Furthermore, statistical analysis was carried out using Levene’s test to test the homogeneity of the data.

Based on the results in the Levene’s test table, it was found that the p value was 0.042, which was smaller than 0.05, which means that the data for the treatment group was not homogeneous or the variants of the two data groups were not the same in the 6% cocoa peel extract and 0.1% BAC.

The next statistical test is the Mann-Whitney test to determine whether there is a difference in the mean (means) of the two non-parametric unpaired treatment groups.

Based on the results in the Mann-Whitney test table, it was found that the p value was less than 0.05, which means that the hypothesis was accepted, which meant that there was a significant difference between the results of the inhibition zone of 6% cacao peel extract and 0.1% BAC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Benzalkonium chloride 0.1% (mm)</th>
<th>Cocoa peel extract 6% (mm)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>11.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>11.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>18.20</td>
<td>11.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>18.35</td>
<td>11.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>11.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>18.15</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>18.55</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>11.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>18.29</td>
<td>11.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean of inhibition zone diameter (mm)</th>
<th>Standard deviation (SD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6% Cocoa peel extract group</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.5288</td>
<td>0.10601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1% Benzalkonium chloride group</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18.2925</td>
<td>0.17210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment group</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6% Cocoa peel extract group</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1% Benzalkonium chloride group</td>
<td>0.200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1.** Results of Differences in Inhibition Zone of 6% Cocoa Peel Extract and 0.1% BAC (in the yellow box) Against S. aureus bacteria which were replicated 16 times.

**Figure 2.** Bar Chart of the Mean Value of Inhibition Zone Diameter (mm) Antibacterial Power of 6% Cocoa Peel Extract and 0.1% BAC.
DISCUSSION

In this study, the bacteria used was *S. aureus* which was obtained from the Research Center of the Faculty of Dentistry, Airlangga University, Surabaya. The type of cocoa peel selected in this study is *Forastero*. *Forastero* type was chosen because it contains anthocyanin compounds, contains the most polyphenols and is easy to obtain compared to other types of cocoa. Extracts of cocoa peel and obtained a concentration of 6%, then continued with the actual research with a total of 16 sample replications.

The presence of *S. aureus* bacteria varies with a caries rate of 24-84% in the oral cavity of healthy adults. Further, the actual research was carried out using 6% cocoa peel extract and 0.1% BAC. The type of cocoa peel selected in this study is *Forastero*. *Forastero* type was chosen because it contains anthocyanin compounds, contains the most polyphenols and is easy to obtain compared to other types of cocoa. Extracts of cocoa peel and obtained a concentration of 6%, then continued with the actual research with a total of 16 sample replications.

BAC is a nitrogen cationic agent containing quaternary ammonium groups with broad antimicrobial activity. BAC as a cavity cleaner is often used in dentistry and is commercial in nature, such as *Campylobacter coli*, *Salmonella enterica serovar Virchow*, and *Escherichia coli O157*. In addition, BAC solutions have been reported to cause local irritation, secondary caries, and sensitivity after restoration. Furthermore, BAC has been shown to have extensive antimicrobial activity. In addition, quaternary ammonium compounds in BAC cause changes in cell membrane permeability and disruption of membrane load distribution which leads to leakage of cytoplasmic components which will result in bacterial death.

BAC works actively on the cell surface by destroying the fat on the bacterial cell membrane, resulting in the leakage of components in the cell and the bacteria becoming dead. In addition, BAC can kill vegetative forms of bacteria and microorganisms.

In other literature, it is explained that BAC can damage the cell’s phospholipid bilayer, then penetration into the cell and essential proteins undergo denaturation and inactivation of metabolic enzymes needed by bacterial cells. Finally, the bacterial cell cannot continue the metabolic process in the cell. Proteins that make up cells and damaged enzymes then cause bacterial cell death. After penetrating into the cell wall, then reacts with the cytoplasmic membrane (which is composed of phospholipids and proteins). This causes disruption of the cytoplasmic membrane and the contents of the cytoplasm will leak. Changes in the structure and arrangement of amino acids will occur due to this reaction, so that the genetics in the DNA chain will be damaged and unbalanced and then the bacterial cell becomes lysis.

Cocoa peel extract contains 3.05% flavonoid active compounds which produce complex bonds with bacterial cell walls formed by flavonoid compounds and a decrease in cell wall permeability and damage to bacterial cell membranes because they are lipophilic. In addition, flavonoids contain active catechins, which has bactericidal properties, namely by denaturing proteins in bacteria. Whereas procyanidin can activate or damage genetic material from bacteria and anthocyanins have antibacterial properties.

### Table 6. Results of the mean difference test using the Mann-Whitney test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment group</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6% Cocoa peel extract group</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1% Benzalkonium chloride group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results obtained from the antibacterial test mean and standard deviation of inhibition zone diameter (Table 3.) 6% antibacterial extract of cocoa peel had a diameter of 11.5288 mm and a BAC of 0.1% has a diameter of 18.2925 mm. From the test results, it was obtained that the mean diameter of the inhibition zone formed in the cocoa peel extract group was 6% smaller than the BAC group of 0.1%. This means that the 6% peel extract has lower antibacterial power compared to 0.1% BAC.

The antibacterial power of BAC is 0.1% which is higher than that of 6% cacao peel because BAC has amphiphility, which is a hydrophobic region (long carbon chain alkyl) which destabilizes the pathogen’s surface which interacts with negatively charged components and penetration of hydrophobic long pustular groups into the hydrophobic bacterial bilayer which causes cells to leak and lysis. In addition, BAC has been shown to have extensive antimicrobial activity. In addition, quaternary ammonium compounds in BAC cause changes in cell membrane permeability and disruption of membrane load distribution which leads to leakage of cytoplasmic components which will result in bacterial death.

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The 4.08% saponin active compound can hydrolyze the cell wall and eliminate the semi permeability due to damage to the cell membrane, so that water and enzyme substances cannot be selected in and out. This results in disruption of cell metabolism, so that the formation of ATP in cell growth is inhibited. Cell death will occur if this process continues. In addition, saponins can also cause protein and enzyme leakage from within cells due to saponin compounds. Hydrolyzed cell walls can cause membrane surface pressure to decrease resulting in cell lysis.

The active compound of tannins 4.15% in the extract of the cocoa peel forms a bond with the bacterial cell wall then activates the ability to stick to bacteria and inhibits bacterial growth. In both types of extracts, steroid content cannot be detected because some steroids are nonpolar and semipolar. Therefore, solvents having nonpolar and semipolar properties in the isolation process can be used. Cocoa peel extract has antimicrobial properties and further research can be developed to determine the ability of the cocoa peel extract to inhibit the growth of pathogenic fungi and pathogenic bacteria.

The active terpenoid compound 2.11% acts as an antibacterial by reacting with the lipid fraction of the bacterial plasma membrane and changes in membrane permeability and lysis of the intracellular material due to the formation of a hollow lipid bilayer. The alkaloid active compound 5.02% is antibacterial by disturbing the peptidoglycan constituent components in bacteria, then the cells die because the cell wall layer is not formed completely. In addition, there is an inhibitory process in the formation of cell walls so that it will cause cell lysis which can cause cells to die.

The 6% concentration of cocoa peel extract still has antibacterial content as evidenced by the presence of an inhibition zone on the disc paper. Cocoa peel extract is one of the most researched herbal ingredients and has been shown to have antibacterial properties. Herbal ingredients continue to be developed because they have health benefits for humans and have better biocompatibility in body tissues than BAC 0.1%, which is a pure chemical. BAC has side effects, namely allergies, toxic at concentrations of more than 0.1%, and has caused a lot of resistance. Therefore, a concentration of 6% cacao peel extract can be considered as a candidate for cavity cleaning which has good antibacterial and biocompatibility properties for the body.

Data from the results of the Mann-Whitney statistical test showed that the inhibition zone diameter between groups of 6% cacao peel extract compared to 0.1% BAC against S. aureus bacteria had a significant difference in results. A significant difference was shown in the antibacterial results of the 6% cacao peel extract with a diameter of 11.5288 mm and a BAC of 0.1%, has a diameter of 18.2925 mm.

CONCLUSION

There is a significant difference between the 6% cacao peel extract compared to 0.1% BAC against S. aureus bacteria. Cocoa peel extract with a concentration of 6% has lower antibacterial effectiveness compared to BAC 0.1% against S. aureus bacteria.

REFERENCES


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