The aim of this study was to evaluate the existence of in vitro antibacterial effect of hydroalcoholic extract of the leaf *Costus spiralis* (Jacq.) Roscoe. To this end, were used four bacterial strains standard American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), three Gram-negative bacteria: *Salmonella enteritidis* (ATCC 13076), *Escherichia coli* (ATCC 11229) and *Enterobacter aerogenes* (ATCC 13047) and a Gram-positive *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 25923). The antibacterial action was evaluated through the inoculation of Mueller Hinton agar plates. The number of bacterial cells was adjusted to 0.5 standard McFarland scale (1.5x10^8 cells.mL^{-1}). The antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed according to the method of diffusion disc or Kirby-Bauer. Under sterile conditions, 8 paper discs were used, which 1 disc of sterile distilled water and ethanol (2:1), 4 commercial antimicrobial discs and 3 discs containing 50 µL hydroalcoholic extracts in concentrations 35 mg.mL^{-1}; 117 mg.mL^{-1} and 200 mg.mL^{-1}. The plates were inverted and incubated at 36.5 ºC for 24 hours, and their reading of inhibition halos diameter was done. The discs containing the antibiotic trimethoprim (25µg), oxacillin (1µg), vancomycin (30µg) and ampicilin (10µg) were used against Gram positive bacteria, whereas the Gram negative bacteria tested antibiotic trimethoprim (25µg), amoxicilin (10µg), ciprofloxacin (5µg) and gentamicin (10µg). The experiment was conducted with 3 replicates per treatment and each treatment consisted of a series in triplicate (3 plates). As verified, the hydroalcoholic extracts tested showed no antibacterial activity against ATCCs used in this study.