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Pengaruh aplikasi Substrat Ikan Teri Jengki (Stolephorus insularis) terhadap tingkat retensi Fluor pada email gigi Tikus Sprague dawley : in vivo = The effect of Anchovy (Stolephorus insularis) substrate application on Fluoride retention of Sprague Dawley Rats enamel : in vivo

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Abstrak

Pemanfaatan sumber daya alam Indonesia seperti ikan teri jengki (Stolephorus insularis), yang mengandung konsentrasi fluor tinggi (CaF2), perlu dikembangkan untuk fluoridasi topikal. Penelitian eksperimental laboratorik in vivo menggunakan 14 ekor tikus Sprague dawley yang dibagi menjadi kelompok baseline, kontrol negatif pakan, kontrol negatif pengolesan, perlakuan pemberian pakan, dan perlakuan pengolesan larutan teri. Setelah 15 hari, gigi dipotong dan dianalisa dengan EDX. Terdapat peningkatan kadar retensi fluor pada email gigi kelompok perlakuan dibandingkan kontrol negatif ($p<0.05$). Tidak terdapat perbedaan retensi fluor antar kelompok perlakuan ($p>0.05$). Maka pemberian substrat ikan teri jengki, baik lewat pengunyahan maupun pengolesan, meningkatkan retensi fluor pada email.
<hr>Usage of Indonesian resource like anchovy (Stolephorus insularis), which contains high fluoride concentration (CaF2), needs to be pursued as of topical fluoridative agent. This experimental laboratory in vivo research used 14 Sprague dawley rats which were divided into baseline, experimental (feeding and smearing), and their negative control groups. After 15 days, teeth were extracted and analyzed using EDX. There were increased fluoride retention on enamel of experimental groups compared to negative control groups ($p<0.05$). Fluoride retention levels in both experimental groups were not different ($p>0.05$). Thus, anchovy substrate application, either by chewing or smearing, increases fluoride retention on tooth enamel.