

Ekstrusi Debri ke Periapeks antara preparasi saluran akar menggunakan gerakan rotasi kontinyu dan resiprokal : eksperimental laboratorik = Periapically extruded debris after preparation using continuous rotation and reciprocating motion

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Abstrak

Preparasi saluran akar menghasilkan ekstrusi debri, memicu respons inflamasi di periapeks.

Tujuan: Mengamati perbedaan jumlah ekstrusi debri ke periapeks pada saluran akar yang dipreparasi menggunakan gerakan rotasi kontinyu dan resiprokal.

Metode: Tigapuluhan dua gigi premolar secara acak dibagi dalam dua kelompok. Kelompok 1 dipreparasi menggunakan gerakan rotasi kontinyu. Kelompok 2 menggunakan gerakan resiprokal. Penimbangan tabung penampung debri dilakukan dua kali, yaitu sebelum dan setelah preparasi. Perbedaan berat tabung tersebut dianggap sebagai berat debri terekstrusi.

Hasil: Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kelompok 1 dan 2 ($p=0,844$)

Kesimpulan: Perbedaan gerakan preparasi saluran akar menggunakan rotasi kontinyu maupun resiprokal tidak memengaruhi jumlah ekstrusi debri ke periapeks.

.....Root canal preparation produces debris extrusion, lead to inflammation in periapical tissue.

Objective: Assess the differences of periapically extruded debris amount after preparation using continuous rotation and reciprocating motion.

Method: Thirty two premolars in a receptor tube were randomly divided into 2 groups. Group 1 was prepared using continuous rotation, Group 2 using reciprocating motion. Amount of the extruded debris was obtained by the receptor tube weight differences before and after preparation.

Results: The difference between groups were not statistically significant ($p = 0,844$).

Conclusion: Continuous rotation and reciprocating motion have no influence in the amount of periapically extruded debris.