

Perbandingan kuantitas streptococcus mutans dan veillonella spp saliva pada anak kategori risiko karies rendah dan tinggi = The quantity comparison of streptococcus mutans and veillonella spp in saliva of children with low risk and high risk caries / Fathia Agzarine Deandra

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Early Childhood Caries disebabkan oleh adanya aktivitas dari bakteri kariogenik, terutama Streptococcus mutans, yang dapat menurunkan pH lingkungan mulut. Veillonella spp., bakteri koagregat Streptococcus mutans, dapat menaikkan pH lingkungan mulut. Tujuan: Mengetahui perbandingan kuantitas Streptococcus mutans dan Veillonella spp. saliva pada anak kategori risiko karies rendah dan tinggi. Metode: DNA Streptococcus mutans dan Veillonella spp. dari ekstraksi saliva subjek dikuantifikasi menggunakan qPCR. Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara jumlah bakteri pada anak dengan kategori karies rendah dan tinggi. Kesimpulan: Jumlah Streptococcus mutans maupun Veillonella spp. pada saliva anak dengan kategori risiko karies tinggi lebih banyak daripada risiko karies rendah.

ABSTRACT

Background Early Childhood Caries is caused by cariogenic bacteria activity mainly Streptococcus mutans which decrease the oral environment pH. Otherwise Veillonella spp coaggregation of Streptococcus mutans can raise the oral environment pH. Aim To examine the quantity comparison of Streptococcus mutans and Veillonella spp in children's saliva with high risk and low risk caries. Methods Quantification of DNA Streptococcus mutans and Veillonella spp extracted from subject's saliva using qPCR. Results There were significant differences between the number of bacteria in children with high risk and low risk caries. Conclusion There is a higher quantity of Streptococcus mutans and Veillonella spp in children's saliva with high risk caries than low risk caries.