

Korelasi kuantitas Streptococcus Mutans pada plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi = Correlation between quantity of Streptococcus Mutans in tongue plaque and saliva and high risk caries / Dhiatfa Amanda Sylvania,

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Prevalensi early childhood caries di Indonesia terus meningkat. Streptococcus mutans merupakan bakteri utama penyebab terjadinya karies yang memiliki habitat di lidah dan saliva.

Tujuan: Menganalisa korelasi antara kuantitas Streptococcus mutans di lidah dan saliva anak usia 3-5 tahun dengan risiko karies tinggi.

Metode: Kuantifikasi Streptococcus mutans dengan metode qPCR.

Hasil: Tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara kuantitas Streptococcus mutans di plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Kuantitas Streptococcus mutans di plak lidah dan saliva tidak memiliki korelasi dengan risiko karies tinggi

Background: Prevalence of early childhood caries in Indonesia continues to increase. Streptococcus mutans is the main bacterial cause of caries which inhabit tongue plaque and saliva.

Aim: To analyze the correlation between quantity of Streptococcus mutans in tongue plaque and saliva of children aged 3-5 years and high risk caries.

Methods: Quantification of Streptococcus mutans by qPCR method.

Result: There was no significant correlation between quantity of Streptococcus mutans in tongue plaque and saliva and high risk caries ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The quantity of Streptococcus mutans in tongue plaque and saliva has no correlation with high risk caries.