

Korelasi antara kuantitas Veillonella spp. di plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi = Correlation between quantity of Veillonella spp on tongue plaque and saliva with high risk caries

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Prevalensi karies pada anak (ECC) cukup tinggi. Karies gigi merupakan penyakit kronis akibat infeksi bakteri yang salah satunya disebabkan Veillonella spp. yang terdapat di saliva, lidah, dan mukosa bukal. Veillonella spp. ditemukan pada anak yang mengalami karies dini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui korelasi antara kuantitas Veillonella spp. di plak lidah dan saliva anak usia 3-5 tahun dengan kategori risiko karies tinggi.

Metode: Kuantifikasi menggunakan qPCR.

Hasil: Terdapat korelasi yang tidak bermakna antara kuantitas Veillonella spp. plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat korelasi antara kuantitas Veillonella spp. di plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi.

<hr><i>Background: The prevalence of caries in children (ECC) is quite high. Dental caries is a chronic disease caused by bacterial infection, which is caused by Veillonella spp. in saliva, tongue, and buccal mucosa. Veillonella spp. found in children with severe early childhood caries.

Aim: To know the correlation between the quantity of Veillonella spp. on tongue plaque and saliva of children aged 3-5 years with high risk caries.

Methods: Quantification using qPCR.

Results: There's no significant correlation between the quantity of Veillonella spp. on tongue plaque and saliva with high risk caries.

Conclusion: The quantity of Veillonella spp. in tongue plaque and saliva has no correlated with high risk caries.</i>