

# Perbandingan adaptasi tepi sepertiga apikal apeks antara teknik kompaksi lateral panas, carrier-based gutta-percha, dan downpack-backfill = Comparison of apical third marginal adaptation of warm lateral compaction carrier-based gutta-percha, and downpac-backfill techniques

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## Abstrak

### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang: Penggunaan gutaperca yang dipanaskan menghasilkan adaptasi yang baik dan material obturasi yang homogen. Teknik kompaksi lateral panas menggabungkan kon gutaperca utama dan aksesoris menjadi satu massa homogen yang solid. Teknik carrier-based gutta-percha memiliki seal dan adaptasi yang baik. Teknik downpack-backfill mengkombinasikan teknik kompaksi vertikal dan injeksi termoplastis. Tujuan: Membandingkan adaptasi tepi sepertiga apikal apeks antara teknik kompaksi lateral panas, carrier-based gutta-percha, dan downpack-backfill. Metode: Preparasi saluran akar pada 90 gigi saluran akar tunggal dan dibagi menjadi tiga kelompok, yaitu kompaksi lateral panas (KLP), carrier-based gutta-percha (T), dan downpack-backfill (DB). Adaptasi tepi sepertiga apikal apeks ditentukan dengan melihat penetrasi pewarna di antara material obturasi dan dinding dentin pada sampel yang dipotong melintang. Hasil: Adaptasi tepi sepertiga apikal apeks DB paling baik, diikuti T dan KLP ( $p>0,05$ ). Kesimpulan: Adaptasi tepi sepertiga apikal apeks teknik downpack-backfill paling baik, namun tidak berbeda bermakna.

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### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background: The use of heated gutta-percha can provide good adaptation and homogeneity of obturation material. Warm lateral compaction technique combines primary and accessory gutta-percha cones into one solid homogeneous mass. Carrier-based gutta-percha technique has a good adaptation and sealing ability. Downpack-backfill technique combines warm vertical compaction and thermoplastic injection techniques. Aim: Compare the apical third marginal adaptation of warm lateral compaction, carrier-based gutta-percha, and downpack-backfill techniques. Methods: Ninety single rooted teeth were prepared and assigned to three groups: warm lateral compaction (KLP), carrier-based gutta-percha (T), and downpack-backfill (DB). Apical third marginal adaptation was evaluated by observing the dye penetration between the obturation material and the root canal walls on cross sectioned samples. Results: DB showed the best apical third marginal adaptation, followed by T and KLP ( $p>0,05$ ). Conclusion: Downpack-backfill technique has the best apical third marginal adaptation, but

no significant difference was observed between the three techniques.