Efektivitas minosiklin ointment 2,1% dan etilendiaminatetrasetat gel 24% sebagai bahan root surface conditioning = Effectivity of minocycline ointment 2,1% and ethilendiaminatetracetate gel 24% as root surface conditioning agent

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Abstrak

[Latar Belakang: Regenerasi periodontal diawali dengan perlekatan bekuan fibrin yang stabil. Tujuan: Mengamati perbedaan tingkat perlekatan bekuan fibrin pada permukaan akar yang dilakukan root surface conditioning dengan menggunakan minosiklin dan EDTA. Metode: Tiga puluh buah permukaan akar gigi dibagi dalam tiga kelompok yaitu kelompok minosiklin, kelompok EDTA dan kelompok kontrol salin. Pada permukaan akar gigi dilakukan aplikasi darah segar dan dibiarkan berkoagulasi, bekuan fibrin di evaluasi dengan Scaning Electron Microscope. Hasil Penelitian: Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara bekuan fibrin kelompok minosiklin dengan EDTA (p=0,759). Kesimpulan: Bahan EDTA dan minosiklin menghasilkan kepadatan bekuan fibrin yang sama pada permukaan akar gigi.

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Background: Periodontal regeneration starts with a stable fibrin clots on the root surface. Objective: To observe the differences of fibrin clots on root surface with root surface conditioning using Minocycline and EDTA. Method: Thirty root surfaces divided into three groups. Minocycline group, EDTA group and saline group as control. Fresh human blood dropped on the surface and allow to coagulate. Fibrin clots were evaluated using Scanning Electron Microscope. Result: The result showed no significant difference between minocycline and EDTA application (p=0,759) Conclusion: EDTA and minocycline showed equal capability in producing fibrin clots on the root surface;Background: Periodontal regeneration starts with a stable fibrin clots on the root surface. Objective: To observe the differences of fibrin clots on root surface with root surface conditioning using Minocycline and EDTA. Method: Thirty root surfaces divided into three groups. Minocycline group, EDTA group and saline group as control. Fresh human blood dropped on the surface and allow to coagulate. Fibrin clots were evaluated using Scanning Electron Microscope. Result: The result showed no significant difference between minocycline and EDTA application (p=0,759) Conclusion: EDTA and minocycline showed equal capability in producing fibrin clots on the root surface;Background: Periodontal regeneration starts with a stable fibrin clots on the root surface. Objective: To observe the differences of fibrin clots on root surface with root surface conditioning using Minocycline and EDTA. Method: Thirty root surfaces divided into three groups. Minocycline group, EDTA group and saline group as control. Fresh human blood dropped on the surface and allow to coagulate. Fibrin clots were evaluated using Scanning Electron Microscope. Result: The result showed no significant difference between minocycline and EDTA application (p=0,759) Conclusion: EDTA and minocycline showed equal capability in producing fibrin clots on the root surface, Background: Periodontal regeneration starts with a stable fibrin clots on the root surface. Objective: To observe the differences of fibrin clots on root surface with root surface conditioning using Minocycline and EDTA. Method: Thirty root surfaces divided into three groups. Minocycline group, EDTA group and saline group as control. Fresh human blood dropped on the surface and allow to coagulate. Fibrin clots were evaluated using Scanning Electron Microscope. Result: The result

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