

Efek gel minosiklin HCL 2% terhadap perubahan klinis dan mikrobiologis (tannerella forsythia) pada periodontitis kronis = Clinical and microbiological (tannerella forsythia) effects of minocycline HCL 2% for treatment of chronic periodontitis

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Minosiklin merupakan antibiotik dengan sifat bakteriostatik yang potensial mengeliminasi bakteri patogen periodontal. Kesembuhan perawatan periodontitis kronis umumnya ditunjukkan secara klinis dan mikrobiologis.

Tujuan: Menganalisis parameter klinis (penurunan kedalaman poket dan indeks perdarahan gingiva, peningkatan perlekatan klinis) dan jumlah *T. forsythia* sebelum dan sesudah aplikasi gel Minosiklin HCL 2%.

Metode: Empat puluh dua subjek menerima aplikasi gel Minosiklin HCL 2% sebanyak empat kali, kemudian dievaluasi parameter klinis dan *T. forsythia* dengan Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR).

Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan bermakna dari parameter klinis dan *T. forsythia* antara pemeriksaan awal dan kontrol bulan ke-6 ($p < 0,05$). Terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara hubungan penurunan indeks perdarahan gingiva dengan jumlah *T. forsythia* ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: Aplikasi gel Minosiklin HCL 2% secara klinis dan mikrobiologis efektif dalam perawatan periodontitis kronis.

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Background: Minocycline is known as one of the antibiotics with great bacteriostatic effect to eliminate periodontal pathogen. Healthier periodontal environment is usually shown with better clinical and microbiological response.

Objective: To clinically and microbiologically (*T. forsythia*) analyze the effect of Minocycline HCL 2% for treatment of chronic periodontitis within six months.

Methods: Forty-two subjects applied with Minocycline HCL 2% for four times. Clinical and microbiological examinations were evaluated on baseline, month-2, month-3, and month-6. *T. forsythia* was examined with Real-Time Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) techniques.

Result: There were significant differences between Probing Pocket Depth, Papilla Bleeding Index, Clinical Attachment Level, and amount of *T. forsythia* in baseline compare to six months period ($p < 0.05$). There was an association between the amount of *T. forsythia* and Papilla Bleeding Index ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Minocycline HCL 2% was effective clinically and microbiologically in chronic periodontitis therapy.