Uji daya anti bakteri dan efikasi larutan kumur ekstrak buah kepel Stelechocarpus burahol dalam mengontrol Halitosis Fisiologis = Antibacterial test and effication of extract Kepel Fruits (Stelechocarpus Burahol) mouthwash in controlling halitosis fisiologic

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Abstrak

Stelechocarpus Burahol buah asli nusantara penghilang bau mulut dan bau badan diketahui turun temurun di gunakan masyarakat ,sumber bahan alami pembuatan larutan kumur penghilang bau mulut.

Tujuan : Mengetahui daya hambat bakteri ekstrak buah kepel, serta efikasi larutan kumur ekstrak buah kepel dibanding larutan komersial dalam mengontrol halitosis fisiologis.

Metode : Cross-over 30 subyek penelitian, single blind,dua kelompok. Pengujian organoleptik test serta pengukuran VSCs dengan Oralchroma?.

Hasil: uji daya anti bakteri Phyromonas ginggivalis ATCC 33277, Metode dilusi, kepel KBM 75%, KHM (-), larutan komersial KBM 25%, KHM 25%. Metode difusi,kepel;daya hambat konsentrasi 50%:8mm, 75%:8mm, 100%:10mm, larutan komersial;25%:10mm, 50%:11mm, 75%:14mm, 100%:14mm,signifikan larutan komersial ,P-value 0.034,alpha 5%. Analisa crossover;H2S kepel 0.05, komersial 0.25,P-value 0.0349 ,alpha 1%,nilai R-square sebesar 69.1%. Nilai CH3SH kepel 0,24,komersial 0.17 P-value 0.324,alpha 1%. Nilai (CH3)2S kepel 0.246, komersial 0.238, P-value 0.338 alpha 1%. P-value nilai tengah H2S , CH3SH, dan (CH3)2S, diatas alpha 1%.

Kesimpulan : Kemampuan daya hambat bakteri larutan kumur komersial lebih baik secara bermakna, namun kemampuan larutan kepel dan komersial dalam menghambat H2S , CH3SH dan (CH3)2S tidak beda bermakna.

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Kepel (Stelechocarpus Burahol) an nusantara's fruit of origin, well known as oral and body anti mallodour for a long time ago specialy in javanish heritage, its become natural promising source for develope natural mouthwash in controling fisiologic halitosis.

This research aimed in testing efficacy betwen kepel and commercial mouthwash containing green tea extract as oral anti mallodour in fisiologic halitosis.

Method: A randomized, single blind, two-group ,Cross-over design with 30 subject. Using organoleptic test and Oralchroma ?.

Result : anti bacterial test against Phyromonas ginggivalis ATCC 33277, diluted methode ; kepel KBM 75%, KHM (-), comercial mouthwash KBM 25%, KHM 25%. Difused methode kepel mouthwash positive

in concentration 50%:8mm, 75%:8mm, 100%:10mm, comercial moutwash 25%:10mm, 50%:11mm, 75%:14mm, 100%:14mm, better result in commercial mouthwash ,P-value 0.034 alpha 5%. Crossover analytic H2S kepel 0.05, commercial 0.25,P-value 0.0349 alpha 1%, R-square 69.1%. Result for CH3SH kepel 0,24,commercial 0.17 Pvalue 0.324 alpha 1%. Result (CH3)2 kepel 0.246, commercial 0.238, P-value 0.338 alpha 1%. P-value for H2S , CH3SH and (CH3)2S above alpha 1% .

Conclusion : Anti bacterial ability of commercial mouthwash better than kepel's, thougt both kepel and commercial mouthwash had almost same resulted in reducting levels H2S , CH3SH and (CH3)2S.