Pengaruh kontaminasi saliva dan darah setelah etsa terhadap kekuatan ikat geser resin komposit nanohibrid dengan email = Effect of saliva and blood contamination after etching procedure to shear bond strength of nanohybrid composite resin to enamel

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK
Resin komposit merupakan bahan restorasi direk dengan teknik aplikasi yang sangat sensitif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efek kontaminansi saliva dan darah setelah etsa terhadap kekuatan ikat geser antara resin komposit dan email. Dua puluh lima spesimen email (n=25) secara acak dibagi dalam lima kelompok berdasarkan bahan kontaminasi dan metode pembersihan kontaminan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai rerata kekuatan ikat geser tertinggi adalah kelompok kontrol, sedangkan yang terendah adalah kelompok kontaminasi darah dengan etsa ulang. Antara kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok kontaminasi terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan. Sebagai kesimpulan, kontaminasi saliva dan darah menyebabkan penurunan kekuatan ikat geser antara resin komposit dan email;Composite resin is a direct restorative material with highly sensitive application technique.
ABSTRACT
This study aimed to analyze the effect of saliva and blood contamination after etching procedure to shear bond strength between composite resin and enamel. Twenty five samples of enamel (n=25) were randomly divided into five group based on contamination agent and decontamination procedures. The result showed the mean value of shear bond strength was highest on control group and the lowest on blood contamination group with re-etching procedure. Between control group and contamination group were significantly different. In conclusion, saliva and blood contamination can decrease shear bond strength between composite resin and enamel, Composite resin is a direct restorative material with highly sensitive application technique. This study aimed to analyze the effect of saliva and blood contamination after etching procedure to shear bond strength between composite resin and enamel. Twenty five samples of enamel (n=25) were randomly divided into five group based on contamination agent and decontamination procedures. The result showed the mean value of shear bond strength was highest on control group and the lowest on blood contamination group with re-etching procedure. Between control group and contamination group were significantly different. In conclusion, saliva and blood contamination can decrease shear bond strength between composite resin and enamel]