Analisis jumlah dan proporsi bakteri porphyromonas gingivalis pada lesi endo-perio kombinasi murni = Analysis of quantity and proportion of porphyromonas gingivalis bacteria in true combined endo-perio lesions

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
> Latar Belakang. P.gingivalis merupakan bakteri periodonsium yang dapat berpindah ke saluran akar pada lesi endoperio kombinasi murni. Jumlah dan proporsinya berperan terhadap keparahan penyakit karena sifat virulensinya.
Tujuan: Menganalisis jumlah dan proporsi P.gingivalis saluran akar dan poket lesi endoperio kombinasi murni, lesi endo primer, dan lesi perio primer. Metode:
16 sampel diambil dari 3 kelompok, kuantifikasi dengan PCR real-time. Hasil:
Jumlah P.gingivalis terbesar pada poket lesi perio primer, proporsi P.gingivalis terbesar pada saluran akar lesi endo primer. Jumlah dan proporsi P.gingivalis terbesar pada saluran akar dan poket lesi endoperio kombinasi murni. Kesimpulan. Jumlah dan proporsi P.gingivalis sebanding antara saluran akar dan poket lesi endoperio kombinasi

ABSTRACT
Background : P.gingivalis is a periodontium pathogen that can be transferred to the root canal of the true combined endoperio lesions. Quantity and proportion takes part in the severity of the disease because of its virulence. Objective: to analyze the quantity and proportion of P.gingivalis in the root canals and pocket of true combined endoperio lesions, primary endodontic lesions, and primary periodontal lesions. Methods 16 samples were taken from 3 groups, quantification with real-time PCR. Results : P.gingivalis largest quantity was found in pockets of primary periodontal lesions, P.gingivalis largest proportion was found in root canals of primary endodontic lesions. There were no significant differences in quantity and proportion of P.gingivalis in root canals and pockets of true combined endoperio lesions. Conclusion. Quantity and proportion of P.gingivalis were comparable between the root canals and pockets of true combined endoperio lesions. ;Background : P.gingivalis is a periodontium pathogen that can be transferred to the root canal of the true combined endoperio lesions. Quantity and proportion takes part in the severity of the disease because of its virulence. Objective: to analyze the quantity and proportion of P.gingivalis in the root canals and pocket of true combined endoperio lesions, primary endodontic lesions, and primary periodontal lesions. Methods 16 samples were taken from 3 groups, quantification with real-time PCR. Results : P.gingivalis largest quantity was found in pockets of primary periodontal lesions, P.gingivalis largest proportion was found in root canals of primary endodontic lesions. There were no significant differences in quantity and proportion of P.gingivalis in root canals and pockets of

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