

Efek aplikasi mta terhadap remineralisasi affected dentin setelah partial caries excavation in vivo = The effect of mta application on the affected dentin remineralization after partial caries excavation in vivo

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Pada lesi karies dalam sisa ketebalan dentin yang masih tersisa sangat tipis sehingga pembuangan seluruh infected dentin beresiko besar terhadap terbukanya pulpa. Teknik minimal invasif diperlukan, yaitu partial caries excavation dengan metode pembuangan jaringan infected dentin sebagian dan penggunaan material bioaktif MTA yang dapat memicu terjadinya remineralisasi. Tujuan: Untuk membandingkan remineralisasi pada affected dentin lesi karies dalam dengan pembuangan seluruh dan sebagian infected dentin setelah aplikasi MTA. Metode: Subjek dibagi dua kelompok, kelompok I dilakukan pembuangan sebagian infected dentin dan diaplikasikan MTA, kelompok II dilakukan pembuangan seluruh infected dentin dan diaplikasikan MTA. Masing-masing kelompok diukur pixel gray value sebelum dan 4 minggu setelah dilakukan aplikasi MTA, lalu dibandingkan. Selain itu dibandingkan peningkatan gray value pada kedua kelompok tersebut. Hasil: Terjadi remineralisasi affected dentin kelompok I dan II setelah aplikasi MTA. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna tingkat remineralisasi affected dentin pada kelompok 1 dan 2 setelah aplikasi MTA selama 4 minggu. Kesimpulan: Terjadi remineralisasi affected dentin pada kedua kelompok baik dengan pembuangan sebagian maupun seluruh infected dentin lesi karies dalam.Background Deep carious lesion that only thin dentin remains in the remaining dentin thickness that caused a high risk to the pulp exposure in the removal of all infected dentin. Minimally invasive techniques are required, which are a partial caries excavation method in infected dentin tissue and the use of bioactive material that can promote MTA remineralization. Aim to compare the remineralization of deep carious lesion affected dentin with the removal in some parts and all of the infected dentin after the application of the MTA. Methods Subjects are divided into two groups, in which group I is getting the removal in only some parts of the infected dentin and the application of the MTA, group II is getting the removal in all of the infected dentin and the MTA application. Each group is measured on the pixel grey value before and four weeks after the application of the MTA, and then compare. Moreover, compare the enhancement of the grey value of those groups. Result Reminalisation is occurred in both of the groups after the application of the MTA. there is no significance difference in the reminalization level of the affected dentin in both group I and group II after the application of the MTA during four weeks. Conclusion Reminalization is occurred in the affected dentin in both of the groups either by only removal in some part or all of the carious lesion infected dentin.