Perbedaan viabilitas bakteri actinomyces sp. penyebab black stain pada anak yang berkumur dengan chlorine dioxide dan klorheksidin = Actinomyces sp bacterial viability differences in black stained children rinsing with chlorine dioxide and chlorhexidine

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Black stain sering ditemukan pada anak dan tingkat rekurensinya tinggi. Dibutuhkan bahan antibakteri untuk mematikan bakteri Actinomyces penyebab black stain.
Tujuan: Menganalisis perbedaan viabilitas bakteri Actinomyces sp. setelah berkumur dengan chlorine dioxide dan klorheksidin.
Metode Penelitian: Bakteri Actinomyces didapat dari plak black stain anak sebelum dan sesudah berkumur chlorine dioxide dan klorheksidin. Kemudian dilakukan uji viabilitas dengan MTT assay.
Hasil: Terdapat perbedaan selisih viabilitas bakteri Actinomyces sp. sebelum dan sesudah berkumur dengan chlorine dioxide dan klorheksidin.
Kesimpulan: Penggunaan obat kumur chlorine dioxide menyebabkan penurunan viabilitas bakteri Actinomyces sp. yang lebih besar dibandingkan dengan klorheksidin.
.....Background: Black stain is often found in children and the recurrence rate is high. Antibacterial agent is needed to kill Actinomyces sp. causing black stain.
Aim: To compare Actinomyces sp. bacterial viability differences before and after rinsing with chlorine dioxide and chlorhexidine.
Method: Actinomyces sp. was obtained from black stain plaque in children before and after rinsing with chlorine dioxide and chlorhexidine. Bacterial viability was measured using MTT assay.
Results: Significant differences in Actinomyces sp. bacterial viability was found when rinsing with chlorine dioxide and chlorhexidine.
Conclusion: Using mouthrinse containing chlorine dioxide resulted in reducing Actinomyces sp. bacterial viability.