

Identifikasi faktor risiko terjadinya kolonisasi spesies candida di rongga mulut pada individu sehat (penelitian pada mahasiswa & mahasiswi fkg ui)

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Abstrak

Cases of oral candidiasis are commonly found, both in healthy individuals and immunocompromised patients, however publications of Candida carrier in the oral cavity of healthy population and risk factors for colonization in Indonesia are hardly available. Objective : This study was aimed to analyze the type and number of Candida colonies and identify risk factors in the oral cavity of apparently healthy FKG UI students. Material and methods : the specimens were taken from 195 subjects with oral rinse technique for identification using culture medium CHROMagar® and Sabaraoud dextrose agar. Results and discussion : Candida species were found in the 107 subjects oral cavity (54.87%), being Candida albicans was the predominant species (52.33%). Some 88 subjects (82.24%) were dominant in the number of colonies <400 CFU/ml, while the rest had colonies of >400 CFU/ml (17.76%). Candida colonies grew dominantly in single colony (90.65%), and the others showed multi-species colonies (9.34%). Risk factors identified included age; gender; hormonal; blood type O; denture; orthodontic appliances; unstimulated salivary flow; pH of saliva; smoking, alcohol and oral cleaning habit; and oral health status. By using a statistical Pearson chi-square test, no significant relationship was found between risk factors and number of Candida colonies in the oral cavity $p < 0.05$. Conclusion : there was no one single risk factor for Candida colonization, but a combination of various risk factors for demographics, local and systemic was observed.