

Proses polymer-induced liquid precursor (PILP) dengan asam poliaspartik pada remineralisasi intrafibrilar dentin (analisis micro CT)  
= Polymer-induced liquid precursor (PILP) process with polyaspartic acid on intrafibrillar dentine remineralization (micro CT analysis)

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## Abstrak

<p><strong>Latar Belakang: </strong>Perawatan karies dengan minimal intervensi, yaitu dengan membuang <em>infected dentin</em>, dan meninggalkan <em>affected dentin, </em>kemudian dilakukan remineralisasi pada <em>affected dentin</em>. Pada <em>affected dentin</em> masih terdapat ikatan silang kolagen. Remineralisasi dentin lebih kompleks karena pada karies dentin sudah tidak ada sisa kristal mineral. Untuk terjadinya remineralisasi ekstrafibular dan intrafibular pada dentin, maka dibutuhkan <em>dentin matrix protein </em>1 (DMP 1) yang merupakan protein non-kolagen. Proses <em>polymer-induced liquid precursor</em> (PILP) merupakan metode <em>Guided Tissue Remineralization </em>yang bertujuan untuk remineralisasi dentin secara intrafibular dan ekstrafibular dengan penambahan polimer sebagai analog DMP1. Salah satu material analog protein non kolagen adalah asam poliaspartik.</p><p><strong>Tujuan: </strong>Mengevaluasi remineralisasi dentin pada permukaan <em>de-mineralized dentin </em>setelah perendaman dengan larutan remineralisasi yang mengandung asam poliaspartik sebagai analog protein non kolagen.</p><p><strong>Metode: </strong>Empat kelompok dilakukan demineralisasi buatan. Setelah itu, tiga kelompok dilakukan perendaman dengan larutan remineralisasi yang mengandung asam poliaspartik, sedangkan satu kelompok tidak dilakukan perendaman larutan remineralisasi asam poliaspartik. Evaluasi remineralisasi dengan Micro-CT.</p><p><strong>Hasil: </strong>Terlihat remineralisasi pada permukaan <em>de-mineralized dentin </em>yang ditandai dengan penurunan kedalaman lesi <em>de-mineralized dentin</em> yang ditandai dengan peningkatan <em>grey scale index</em> setelah dilakukan perendaman dengan larutan remineralisasi asam poliaspartik. Perbandingan rerata empat kelompok menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna.</p><p><strong>Kesimpulan: </strong>Asam poliaspartik memiliki potensi untuk meremineralisasi <em>de-mineralized dentin.

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remineralization solution. Remineralization evaluation with Micro-CT.</p><p><strong>Results:</strong> It appears remineralization on the demineralized dentin surface which is characterized by a decrease in the depth of demineralized dentin lesions which is characterized by an increase in gray scale index after immersion with polyacpartic acid remineralization solution. The comparison of the mean of the four groups showed significant differences.</p><p><strong>Conclusion:</strong> Polyacpartic acid has the potential to remineralize for demineralized dentine.</p><p> </p><p> </p>