

# Pengaruh desinfeksi penyemprotan terhadap sifat fisik alginat buatan Indonesia = Effect of spraying disinfection on physical properties of alginate made in Indonesia

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## Abstrak

**Latar Belakang:** Alginat mengandung mikroorganisme akibat paparan dari rongga mulut sehingga perlu prosedur desinfeksi. Desinfeksi dapat mempengaruhi sifat fisik seperti stabilitas dimensi, reproduksi detail dan kompatibilitas dengan gipsum. Indonesia telah memproduksi bahan cetak alginat sendiri. Belum ada penelitian mengenai pengaruh teknik desinfeksi penyemprotan terhadap sifat fisik alginat buatan Indonesia.

**Tujuan:** Mengetahui perbedaan pengaruh teknik desinfeksi penyemprotan dengan larutan Natrium hipoklorit ( $\text{NaOCl}$ ) 0,5%, Glutaraldehid 2% dan Klorheksidin 0,2% antara bahan cetak alginat buatan Indonesia (Hexalgin) dan buatan luar negeri (GC Aroma Fine Plus Normal Set) terhadap stabilitas dimensi, reproduksi detail dan kompatibilitasnya dengan gipsum (dental stone).

**Metode:** Pembuatan 20 spesimen alginat buatan Indonesia dan 20 spesimen alginat buatan luar negeri mengikuti standar ISO 1563 dibagi ke dalam 4 kelompok perlakuan desinfeksi penyemprotan yaitu dengan  $\text{NaOCl}$  0,5%, Glutaraldehid 2%, Klorheksidin 0,2% dan Kontrol kemudian didiamkan dalam kantung plastik zip lock selama 10 menit. Pengecoran dengan dental stone tipe III. Perubahan dimensi, reproduksi detail, dan kompatibilitas dengan gipsum diuji sesuai standar ISO 1563 dan 21563 dan diukur menggunakan kaliper digital dan dinilai dengan kamera digital dengan perbesaran 6,3x. Analisis data dengan uji statistik One Way Anova dan uji Pearson Chi-Square.

**Hasil:** Rerata perubahan dimensi antara kelompok perlakuan desinfeksi penyemprotan dengan larutan disinfektan berbeda menunjukkan berbeda makna secara statistik ( $p<0,05$ ) pada alginat buatan Indonesia maupun alginat buatan luar negeri. Rerata perubahan dimensi antara alginat buatan Indonesia dengan alginat buatan luar negeri tidak berbeda makna secara statistik ( $p>0,05$ ). Rerata perubahan dimensi pada hasil cetakan alginat buatan Indonesia dan buatan luar negeri secara berurutan setelah desinfeksi penyemprotan dengan  $\text{NaOCl}$  0,5% ( $0,030\pm0,011\%$  dan  $0,016\pm0,011\%$ ), Glutaraldehid 2% ( $0,055\pm0,013\%$  dan  $0,041\pm0,013\%$ ), Klorheksidin 0,2% ( $0,078\pm0,015\%$  dan  $0,064\pm0,011\%$ ) dan Kontrol ( $0,011\pm0,011\%$  dan  $0,011\pm0,011\%$ ). Proporsi reproduksi detail dan kompatibilitas dengan gipsum konstan, yaitu seluruh garis tereproduksi dan kompatibilitas dengan skor 2.

**Kesimpulan:** Perubahan dimensi alginat buatan Indonesia setelah desinfeksi penyemprotan dengan  $\text{NaOCl}$  0,5%, Glutaraldehid 2%, dan Klorheksidin 0,2% dapat diterima secara klinis, mereproduksi detail dengan baik, dan kompatibel dengan dental stone tipe III. Desinfeksi dengan  $\text{NaOCl}$  0,5% memberikan perubahan dimensi yang paling kecil.

.....**Background:** Alginate contains microorganisms due to exposure from the oral cavity, so it needs a disinfection procedure. Disinfection can affect physical properties such as dimensional stability, reproduction of details and compatibility with gypsum. Indonesia has produced its own alginate impression material. There has been no research on the effect of spraying disinfection techniques on the physical properties of Indonesian-made alginates.

**Objective:** Determine the difference in the effect of spraying disinfection techniques with 0.5% sodium hypochlorite, 2% glutaraldehyde and 0.2% chlorhexidine between alginate impression materials made in Indonesia (Hexalgin) and alginate made in foreign countries (GC Aroma Fine Plus Normal Set) on dimensional stability, detail reproduction and compatibility with gypsum

(dental stone). Methods: The manufacture of 20 specimens of alginate made in Indonesia and 20 specimens of alginate made in foreign countries following the ISO 1563 standard were divided into 4 spraying disinfection treatment groups, namely 0.5% NaOCl, 2% Glutaraldehyde, 0.2% Chlorhexidine and Control then left in a zip plastic bag lock for 10 minutes. Casting with dental stone type III. Dimensional changes, detail reproduction and compatibility with gypsum were tested according to ISO 1563 and 21563 standards and measured using digital calipers and assessed with a digital camera at 6.3x magnification. Data analysis with One Way Anova and Pearson Chi-Square statistical test. Results: The mean dimensional change between the spraying disinfection treatment groups with different disinfectant solutions showed statistically different meanings ( $p<0.05$ ) for alginates made in Indonesia and foreign countries. The mean change in dimensions between alginate made in Indonesia and foreign countries did not differ in statistical significance ( $p>0.05$ ). The mean dimensional changes in the results of alginate impressions made in Indonesia and foreign countries after disinfection by spraying with 0.5% NaOCl ( $0.030\pm0.011\%$  and  $0.016\pm0.011\%$ ), Glutaraldehyde 2% ( $0.055\pm0.013\%$  and  $0.041\pm0.013\%$ ), Chlorhexidine 0.2% ( $0.078\pm0.015\%$  and  $0.064\pm0.011\%$ ) and Control ( $0.011\pm0.011\%$  and  $0.011\pm0.011\%$ ). The proportion of detail reproduction and compatibility with gypsum is constant, the entire line is reproduced and compatibility with a score of 2. Conclusion: Changes in the dimensions of alginate made in Indonesia after spray disinfection with 0.5% NaOCl, 2% Glutaraldehyde, and 0.2% Chlorhexidine are clinically acceptable, reproduce details well, and were compatible with dental stone type III. Disinfection with 0.5% NaOCl gave the smallest dimensional change.