

Analisis Keterkaitan Karakteristik Mukosa-Gingiva Berkeratin di Sekeliling Implan dan Gigi dengan Skor Parameter Klinis dan Kadar TNF- = Analysis of the Correlation of Keratinized Mucosa-Gingival Characteristics Around Implants and Teeth with Clinical Parameter Scores and TNF- Levels

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Abstrak

Penelitian telah menunjukkan pentingnya jaringan berkeratin di sekitar implan untuk mencegah penyakit peri-implan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan mukosa-gingiva berkeratin di sekitar implan dan gigi dengan skor parameter klinis dan kadar TNF-. Sebuah studi potong lintang dari 20 orang dewasa dengan 20 implan gigi dan 20 gigi kontralateral yang telah berfungsi supra-struktur selama lebih dari tiga bulan, tanpa penyakit sistemik. Jaringan keratin di sekitar implan dan gigi diukur. Pemeriksaan klinis meliputi Plaque Index (PI), Papilla Bleeding Index (PBI), dan Pocket Depth (PD). Peri-implant Sulcus Fluid (PISF) dan Gingival Crevicular Fluid (GCF) dikumpulkan untuk mengukur kadar TNF- menggunakan ELISA. Uji Spearman digunakan untuk menganalisis korelasi. Perbedaan signifikan antara jaringan keratin lebar dan sempit di sekitar implan terlihat pada PI ($p=0,003$), PBI ($p=0,000$), dan PD ($p=0,004$), tetapi tidak menunjukkan perbedaan pada kadar TNF- ($p=0,606$). Perbandingan antara jaringan berkeratin lebar dan sempit di sekitar gigi kontralateral menunjukkan perbedaan pada PI ($p=0,020$) dan PBI ($p=0,027$), tetapi tidak ada perbedaan pada PD ($p=0,160$) dan kadar TNF- ($0,236$). Tidak ada perbedaan skor parameter klinis dan kadar TNF- antara gigi implan dan kontralateral dengan jaringan berkeratin lebar atau sempit. Korelasi kuat ditemukan antara setiap skor parameter klinis dan lebar jaringan keratin dari jaringan peri-implan dengan PI ($r=-0,630$), PBI ($r=-0,881$), dan PD ($r=-0,636$). Skor parameter klinis antara jaringan berkeratin lebar dan sempit di sekitar implan menunjukkan korelasi yang kuat terutama pada PBI. Hal ini menyimpulkan pentingnya jaringan keratin yang memadai di sekitar implan untuk menjaga stabilitas implan.Studies have shown the importance of keratinized tissue around implant to prevent peri-implant diseases. This study aims to analyze the correlation of keratinized tissue around implant and tooth with clinical parameter scores and TNF- levels. A cross-sectional study of 20 adults with 20 dental implants and 20 contralateral teeth which had functioned supra-structure for more than three months, without any systemic diseases. Keratinized tissue around implant and tooth were measured. The clinical examinations included Plaque Index (PI), Papilla Bleeding Index (PBI), and Pocket Depth (PD). Peri-implant Sulcus Fluid (PISF) and Gingival Crevicular Fluid (GCF) were collected to measure TNF- levels using ELISA. Spearman's test was used to analyse the correlation. Significant differences between wide and narrow keratinized tissue around implant exhibit in PI ($p=0.003$), PBI ($p=0.000$), and PD ($p=0.004$), but showed no difference in TNF- levels ($p=0.606$). Comparison between wide and narrow keratinized tissue around contralateral teeth showed differences in PI ($p=0.020$) and PBI ($p=0.027$), but there was no difference in PD ($p=0.160$) and TNF- levels (0.236). There was also no difference in clinical parameter scores and TNF- levels between the implant and contralateral tooth with wide or narrow keratinized tissue. Strong correlations were found between each clinical parameter score and keratinized tissue width of peri-implant tissue with PI ($r=-0.630$), PBI ($r=-0.881$), and PD ($r=-0.636$). Clinical parameters score between wide and narrow keratinized tissue

around implant showed strong correlation particularly in PBI. This concludes the importance of adequate keratinized tissue around implant to maintain implant stability.