

## Prevalensi mikoflora yang diisolasi secara anaerob dari kavitas karies, kalkulus dan permukaan utuh gigi = Prevalence of mycoflora isolated anaerobically from caries, calculus and smooth teeth surface

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRAK</b>

Ruang Lingkup dan Cara Penelitian: Mikoflora yang merupakan bagian dari plak yang melekat di permukaan gigi dan tumbuh dalam biakan anaerob adalah jamur Actinomyces. Di Indonesia, penelitian terhadap mikoflora Actinomyces sebagai bagian dari komposisi plak belum pernah dilaporkan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan prevalensi Actinomyces pada plak di dalam kavitas karies, kalkulus dan permukaan utuh gigi; apakah terdapat perbedaan prevalensi menurut lokalisasi plak pada permukaan gigi. Bahan pemeriksaan diambil dari penderita yang datang ke Laboratorium Ilmu Penyakit Mulut FKGUI. Bahan pemeriksaan adalah kerokan jaringan karies di bagian 2/3 oklusal dan bagian 1/3 servikal, kerokan kalkulus supragingiva dan subgingiva, serta kerokan plak pada permukaan utuh gigi. Bahan pemeriksaan dikelompokkan menurut macam penderita, yakni penderita karies (I), penderita kalkulus (II), dan penderita karies dan kalkulus (III). Bahan tersebut dibiak dan diisolasi secara anaerob dalam medium BHI cair. Hasil biakan dianggap positif berdasarkan morfologi sel, dan bentuk makrokoloni dan mikrokoloni Actinomyces sp.

Hasil dan Kesimpulan: Telah diperiksa 65 penderita karies dan/atau kalkulus. Pada kelompok I dan II, mikoflora Actinomyces lebih sering ditemukan pada plak di permukaan utuh gigi (14,8% dan 13,3%). Pada kelompok III, Actinomyces lebih sering ditemukan pada plak di dalam kavitas karies di bagian 1/3 servikal (23%). Berdasar lokalisasi plak, pada setiap kelompok tidak ditemukan perbedaan yang bermakna prevalensi Actinomyces. Mikoflora yang ditemukan dari isolasi anaerob sebagian besar (90,7%) adalah Actinomyces AR. yang fakultatif anaerob.

#### <i><b>ABSTRACT</b></i>

Scope and Method of Study: The mycoflora isolated from dental plaques and grown anaerobically are fungi which belong to the genus Actinomyces. In Indonesia, the study of Actinomyces sp. as a part in the composition of dental plaque has not been reported. This study was taken to determine the prevalence of Actinomyces as a part of dental plaque the cavity of caries, on calculus and in the plaque deposited on the smooth teeth surface, whether the prevalence differ according to the location of the plaque. The clinical materials were taken from patients who attended the Laboratory of Oral Medicine of the School of Dentistry of the University of Indonesia. The materials are caries tissues taken from 2/3 occlusal and 1/3 cervical of the tooth, curettage of supragingival and subgingival calculus and from plaques deposited on the smooth teeth surface. The material was divided into three groups according to the condition of the patients: the patients with caries (I), patients with calculus (II), and patients with both caries and calculus {III}. The samples were cultured on BHI broth and isolated anaerobically. The identification of positive cultures was based on the morphology of the cell, as well as by studying the shape of macro and microcolonies.

Findings and Conclusions: A total of 65 patients had been observed. In group I and II, *Actinomyces* sp. was found most frequently on plaques of the smooth teeth surface (14,8 % and 13,3 %, respectively). In group III, *Actinomyces* sp. was most frequent on plaques in the cavity of caries at 1/3 cervical part of the teeth (23 %). There were no significant difference on the prevalence of *Actinomyces* sp. in the third group in relation to the location of the plaque. The majority of the mycoflora (90,7 %) isolated anaerobically are facultative anaerobic *Actinomyces* sp.