

Kuantitatif Streptococcus sanguinis pada Plak Gigi serta Hubungannya dengan Status Periodontal Penderita Penyakit Jantung Koroner = Relationship between Quantitative Measurement of Streptococcus sanguinis on Dental Plaque with Periodontal Status of Patients with Coronary Heart Disease

Seprianto Taslim, author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Streptococcus sanguinis merupakan bakteri yang sering ditemukan pada penyakit periodontal dan penyakit jantung koroner (PJK). Bakteri ini diduga berperan terhadap kedua penyakit tersebut melalui aliran darah. Tujuan: Menganalisis perbedaan kuantitatif S. sanguinis pada plak gigi dengan status periodontal pada penderita PJK dan non PJK. Metode: 66 pasien PJK dan 40 kontrol diperiksa status periodontal dan diambil sampel plak supragingiva dan kuantitatif S. sanguinis dihitung dengan menggunakan metode real time polymerase chain reaction. Hasil: Analisis statistik menggunakan uji Mann-Whitney tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna kuantitatif S. sanguinis antara PJK dan non PJK ($p > 0,05$). Uji Spearman tidak terdapat hubungan antara kuantitatif S. sanguinis dengan akumulasi plak, perdarahan gingiva, dan kedalaman poket pada penderita PJK dan non PJK ($p > 0,05$). Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat perbedaan kuantitatif S. sanguinis penderita PJK dan non PJK. Tidak terdapat hubungan kuantitatif S. sanguinis dengan status periodontal antara PJK dan non PJK.

.....Background: Streptococcus sanguinis is a common bacteria found in periodontal disease and coronary heart disease (CHD). This bacteria is suspected to have important role in relationship between both diseases through blood streams. Objectives: To analyze quantitative difference of S. sanguinis on dental plaque between CHD and non CHD patients. Methods: 66 CHD and 40 non-CHD patients were examined for periodontal status and supragingival dental plaque were collected. Quantitative Measurement of S. sanguinis was done with RT-PCR. Result: Statistic analyzing using Mann-Whitney test showed there is no significant difference between S. sanguinis of CHD and non CHD ($p > 0,05$). Spearman test showed there is no correlation between quantitative S. sanguinis with plaque accumulation, gingival bleeding, and pocket depth in CHD and non CHD ($p > 0,05$). Conclusion: There is no difference between quantitative S. sanguinis in CHD and non CHD patients. There is no correlation between quantitative S. sanguinis with periodontal status in CHD and non CHD p