

Pengaruh aplikasi substrat Ikan Teri Jengki (*Stolephorus insularis*) terhadap tingkat intrusi Fluor pada Email Gigi tikus Sprague dawley (in vivo) = The effect of Anchovy (*Stolephorus insularis*) substrate application on Fluoride intrusion in Sprague dawley rats enamel (in vivo)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membuktikan efektifitas teri jengki (*Stolephorus insularis*) sebagai fluoridasi gigi dengan acuan kedalaman intrusi fluor. Digunakan metode eksperimental laboratorik in vivo. Subjek 14 ekor tikus Sprague dawley dibagi menjadi kelompok baseline, kontrol negatif pakan, kontrol negatif oles, metode pakan teri, dan metode oles larutan teri. Setelah perlakuan 15 hari, gigi dipotong transversal, diproses untuk uji intrusi fluor menggunakan mikroskop fluoresensi. Didapatkan hasil peningkatan intrusi fluor pada kelompok eksperimental dibandingkan kontrol negatif ($p < 0,05$). Intrusi fluor metode oles lebih tinggi dibandingkan metode pakan ($p < 0,05$). Jadi, aplikasi teri jengki, baik lewat pengunyahan maupun pengolesan, meningkatkan intrusi fluor pada email.

<hr>The effectiveness of anchovy (*Stolephorus insularis*) as a fluoridative agent is measured by depth of fluoride intrusion. This study used experimental laboratory method. 14 Sprague Dawley rats were divided into groups of baseline, experimental (feeding and smearing), and their negative controls. After 15 days, teeth were cut transversely and fluoride intrusions were observed using fluorescence microscope. There were increased fluoride intrusion in enamel of experimental groups compared to their negative controls ($p < 0.05$). Fluoride intrusion of smearing group is higher than feeding group ($p < 0.05$). Thus, application of anchovy substrate, either by chewing or smearing, increases fluoride intrusion in tooth enamel.