

Pengaruh pemberian substrat ikan teri jengki (*Stolephorus insularis*) terhadap kekerasan mikro permukaan email gigi tikus Sprague Dawley : in vivo = The effect of anchovy *Stolephorus insularis* substrate administration on enamel microhardness of Sprague Dawley : in vivo

Yoshua Christian Hendrik, author

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Abstrak

Pendahuluan: Ikan teri jengki (*Stolephorus insularis*) mengandung fluor dalam bentuk senyawa  $\text{CaF}_2$ .

Tujuan: Menganalisis perubahan kekerasan mikro permukaan email setelah pemberian ikan teri jengki.

Metode: Perlakuan dilakukan pada 9 gigi tikus Sprague dawley yang terbagi menjadi kelompok baseline, perlakuan pakan teri, perlakuan oles larutan teri, kontrol negatif pakan, dan kontrol negatif akuades.

Hasil: Nilai kekerasan Vickers pemberian ikan teri jengki metode pakan ( $440.30 \pm 24.72$ ) dan oles ( $510.32 \pm 35.72$ ) lebih tinggi bermakna daripada kontrolnya ( $315.80 \pm 17.51$ ) dan ( $347.28 \pm 28.56$ ).

Kesimpulan: Penggunaan ikan teri jengki metode oles lebih efektif dalam meningkatkan kekerasan email dibandingkan metode pemberian pakan.

<hr>Introductions: Anchovies (*Stolephorus insularis*) contain high enough fluor in the form of  $\text{CaF}_2$ .

Aim: To analyze the alteration of enamel microhardness after anchovy substrate application.

Method: Treatment was done on 9 incisors of Sprague dawley rats, comprised from groups which were baseline, feeding application, topical application, negative control of feeding, and negative control of topical.

Results: Vickers hardness number of anchovies consumption by feeding ( $440.3 \pm 24.72$ ) and topical solution ( $510.32 \pm 35.72$ ) is statistically higher than its negative control ( $315.80 \pm 17.51$ ) and ( $347.28 \pm 28.56$ ).

Conclusion: The use of anchovy (*Stolephorus insularis*) by topical is proven more effective in increasing the microhardness of tooth enamel surface.