

Efek klinis dan mikrobiologis (*P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia*) setelah skeling dan penghalusan akar pada Periodontitis Kronis Poket 4- 6 mm = Clinical and microbiological effect (*P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia*) after scaling and root planing in Chronic Periodontitis with 4-6 mm Deep Pocket

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Skeling dan penghalusan akar (SPA) dapat mengubah komposisi bakteri patogen.

Tujuan: Mengetahui efek klinis dan mikrobiologis (*P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia*) setelah SPA pada periodontitis kronis poket 4-6 mm.

Metode: Empat puluh tiga subjek diperiksa kedalaman poket, indeks pendarahan gingiva, sampel plak subgingiva, serta dilakukan SPA pada kunjungan awal, bulan kedua, ketiga, keenam.

Hasil: Kedalaman poket, pendarahan gingiva, populasi *P. gingivalis*, *T. forsythia* menurun ($p < 0,05$).

Penurunan kedalaman poket tidak berhubungan dengan penurunan populasi *P.g* ($p > 0,05$).

Kesimpulan: SPA meningkatkan kondisi klinis dan mikrobiologis poket 4-6 mm. Perbaikan kondisi klinis berhubungan dengan penurunan kedua bakteri kecuali kedalaman poket dengan populasi *P.gingivalis*.

.....Background: Scaling and root planing (SRP) can change the composition of bacterial pathogens.

Objective: To know the clinical and microbiological effects (*P.gingivalis* and *T. forsythia*) of SRP at 4-6 mm pocket depth of chronic periodontitis.

Method: Forty-three subject were performed with SRP on the initial visit, two, three, six month. Pocket depth, gingival bleeding index (PBI) and subgingival plaque samples were examined.

Result: (There is a) decrease in pocket depth, gingival bleeding index, populations of *P. gingivalis* and *T. forsythia* ($p < 0.05$). The decrease in pocket depth was not associated with a decrease in the population of *P.g* ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: SRP can improve clinical and microbiological condition in the treatment of chronic periodontitis with 4-6 mm pocket depth. The improvement of clinical condition is associated with the decreasing of bacteria population, except pocket depth is not associated with the *P. gingivalis* population.