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Efektivitas gel bioadhesif klobetasol propionat 0,05% pada stomatitis aftosa rekuren tipe minor = Effectiveness of clobetasol propionate 0,05% bioadhesive gel in minor recurrent aphthous stomatitis

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Abstrak

[in orabase, sering digunakan dalam terapi stomatitis aftosa rekuren (SAR). Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui efektivitas sediaan baru gel bioadhesif klobetasol propionat (KP) 0,05% dengan kontrolTA 0,1% in orabase dalam terapi SAR tipe minor. Kitosan dan hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) digunakan sebagai basis gel bioadhesif.Metode:Penelitian ini merupakan uji klinis tersamar gandapada empat puluh mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia.Dua puluh subjek menggunakan gel bioadhesif KP 0,05% tiga kali sehari dan dua puluh subjek menggunakan TA 0,1% in orabase tiga kali sehari. Luas lesi dan derajat eritema SAR dievaluasi setiap dua hari dan intensitas nyeri dievaluasi setiap hari.Hasil: Terjadi perbaikan klinis pada kelompok KP maupun kelompok TA dengan periode kesembuhan ≤ 6 hari. Tidak diperoleh perbedaan yang bermakna antara luas lesi, derajat eritema, dan intensitas nyeri SAR antara kelompok KP dan kelompok TA pada masing-masing hari pemeriksaan.Simpulan: Dalam periode yang sama, baik gel bioadhesif KP 0,05% dan TA 0,1% in orabase menunjukkan pengurangan ukuran lesi, derajat eritema, dan intensitas nyeri SAR yang setara., Background: Topical corticosteroid such as triamcinolone acetonide (TA) 0,1% in orabase is commonly used in treatment of recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS). The aim of this study was to evaluatethe effectiveness of a novel clobetasol propionate (CP) 0,05% bioadhesive gel with TA 0,1% in orabase as control in minor RAS. Chitosan and hydroxy propyl methyl cellulose (HPMC) were used as bioadhesive gel base.Methods: This study was double blind clinical trial were involved forty students of Faculty of Dentistry Universitas Indonesia.Twenty subjects used CP 0,05% bioadhesive gel three times a day and twenty subjects used TA 0,1% in orabase three times a day. Ulcer size and degree of erythema were evaluated every two days and pain intensity was evaluated each day.Results: The administration ofCP 0,05% bioadhesive gel and TA 0,1% in orabase were effective in producing remission of signs and symptoms in each group of subjects with healing period ≤ 6 days. No significant differences were found between the two group studied in ulcer size, degree of erythema, and pain intensity.Conclusions: In the same period, both of CP 0,05% bioadhesive gel and TA 0,1% in orabase showed equal reduction of ulcer size, degree of erythema, and pain intensity.]