

## Derajat keasaman dan kapasitas dapar saliva Residen Balai Besar Rehabilitasi Badan Narkotika Nasional, Lido, Jawa Barat = Salivary pH and buffering capacity in Resident at Rehabilitation Center of the National Narcotics Agency, Lido, West Java

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### Abstrak

Latar Belakang Prevalensi penyalahgunaan narkotika di Indonesia mencapai 3,8-4,2 juta jiwa. Derajat keasaman dan kapasitas dapar saliva dapat menjadi parameter kesehatan gigi dan mulut. Masih terbatasnya penelitian yang menggambarkan derajat keasaman dan kapasitas dapar saliva pada penyalahgunaan narkotika di Indonesia.

Tujuan: Mengetahui profil derajat keasaman (pH) dan kapasitas dapar saliva pada penyalahgunaan narkotika.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan studi potong lintang dengan desain penelitian deskriptif yang dilakukan melalui studi pada 203 orang residen di Balai Besar Rehabilitasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Lido - Jawa Barat. Analisis saliva dilakukan dengan Saliva-check buffer kit merk GC.

Hasil Penelitian: 69,0% residen memiliki pH saliva tanpa stimulasi normal, 95,6% residen memiliki pH saliva terstimulasi normal, dan 48,3% residen memiliki kapasitas dapar saliva rendah.

Pembahasan: Penelitian ini memperlihatkan nilai pH saliva dengan rerata normal, namun kapasitas dapar saliva cenderung rendah, dimungkinkan karena kapasitas dapar saliva tidak hanya ditentukan oleh pH saliva saja. Berbagai faktor yang turut berperan dalam kinerja kapasitas dapar saliva diantaranya: sistem dapar protein, fosfat, dan karbonat, laju aliran saliva, aktivitas karbonik anhidrase VI, maupun kondisi kelenjar saliva. Hal ini membutuhkan penelitian lebih lanjut.

Kesimpulan: Residen Balai Besar Rehabilitasi BNN memiliki profil pH saliva tanpa stimulasi dan terstimulasi kategori rerata normal, sedangkan profil kapasitas dapar saliva kategori rerata rendah.

.....The prevalence of drug abuse in Indonesia reached 3.8 to 4.2 million people. The salivary pH and buffering are some of oral health parameters. There are limited research describing salivary pH and buffering capacity in drug abusers in Indonesia.

Objective: To determine the salivary pH and buffering capacity in drug abusers.

Methods: It was a cross-sectional study with descriptive research design through a study conducted in 203 residents of Rehabilitation Center of the National Narcotics Agency Lido - West Java. Salivary samples were analyzed using GC saliva-check buffer kit.

Results: 69.0% of residents had normal unstimulated salivary pH, 95.6% of residents had normal stimulated salivary pH, while 48.3% of residents had a relatively low salivary buffering capacity.

Discussion: This study showed that the BNN residents had normal salivary pH values, but tend to had low buffering capacity, possibly because the salivary buffering capacity not solely determined by the salivary pH. There are various factors that contribute to buffering capacity of saliva, including the protein, phosphate, and carbonate buffering system, salivary flow rate, the activity of carbonic anhydrase VI, and salivary gland condition. This still needs further research.

Conclusion: Residents of Rehabilitation Center of the National Narcotics Agency Lido - West Java showed had normal unstimulated and stimulated salivary pH, while having low salivary buffering capacity.