

Efek aplikasi silver diamine fluoride pada karies gigi sulung anak terhadap penurunan faktor risiko karies (Studi pada anak usia 36-71 bulan di PAUD Rama-rama Kecamatan Serpong, Kabupaten Tangerang Selatan, Banten = Effect of silver diamine fluoride application to caries on primary teeth in decreasing caries risk factor (Study at children aged 36-71 months at PAUD Rama-rama Kecamatan Serpong, Kabupaten Tangerang Selatan, Banten

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Abstrak

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efek aplikasi SDF pada anak usia 36-71 bulan dalam menghentikan karies aktif dan menurunkan faktor risiko karies. Sampel yang digunakan adalah anak-anak PAUD Rama-rama yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok secara acak: kelompok kontrol dan perlakuan. Skor karies dan pH plak anak diperiksa sebelum dan tiga bulan setelah dilakukan aplikasi SDF. Kuesioner ADA Caries Risk Assessment diisi oleh ibu subjek saat baseline. Terdapat perbedaan bermakna pada jumlah karies aktif dan pH plak anak kelompok perlakuan setelah dilakukan aplikasi SDF. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa SDF berpotensi efektif dalam menghentikan karies aktif gigi sulung dan menurunkan faktor risiko karies.

.....The study aimed to assess the effect of SDF application to 36-71 months children in arresting active caries and decreasing caries risk factor. Samples were children at PAUD Rama-rama, randomly divided into two groups: control and intervention group. Caries score and plaque pH were examined before and three months after SDF application. ADA Caries Risk Assessment questionnaire was filled by subject's mother. There were significant differences at number of active caries and plaque pH in intervention group after SDF application. It was concluded that SDF was potentially effective in arresting active caries on primary teeth and decreasing caries risk factor. rama randomly divided into two groups which are control and intervention group Teeth caries score and plaque pH were examined before and three months after SDF application ADA Caries Risk Assessment questionnaire was answered by subject's mother Result There were significant differences at number of active caries on decayed teeth  $p < 0.000$  mean SD 2.61 2.44 extracted teeth  $p < 0.001$  mean SD 1.10 2.80 and plaque pH  $p < 0.008$  mean SD 6.53 0.40 in control group compared to intervention group after SDF application Conclusion SDF was potentially effective in arresting active caries on primary teeth and decreasing caries risk factor.