

Perbandingan kuantitas streptococcus mutans dan veillonella spp plak lidah pada anak kategori risiko karies rendah dan tinggi = Comparison of streptococcus mutans and veillonella spp quantity in tongue plaque of children with low risk and high risk caries / Karina Dhaniarti

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) disebabkan oleh aktivitas Streptococcus mutans dengan cara memetabolisme karbohidrat menjadi asam laktat. Salah satu bakteri yang memfermentasikan asam laktat adalah Veillonella spp. Tujuan: Mengetahui perbandingan kuantitas Streptococcus mutans dan Veillonella spp. plak lidah anak kategori risiko karies rendah dan tinggi. Metode: Kuantitas Streptococcus mutans dan Veillonella spp. dari sampel plak lidah dikuantifikasi menggunakan qPCR. Hasil: Kuantitas Streptococcus mutans dan Veillonella spp. lebih banyak pada kategori risiko karies tinggi dibandingkan risiko karies rendah. Kesimpulan: Kuantitas Streptococcus mutans dan Veillonella spp. pada plak lidah anak kategori risiko karies rendah dan tinggi tidak berbeda bermakna secara statistik.

ABSTRACT

Background: Early Childhood Caries (ECC) is caused by the activity of Streptococcus mutans by metabolize carbohydrates into lactic acid. One of the bacteria that fermenting lactic acid is Veillonella spp. Objectives: To determine the comparison of Streptococcus mutans and Veillonella spp. quantity in tongue plaque of children with low-risk and high-risk caries. Methods: Quantity of Streptococcus mutans and Veillonella spp. from tongue plaque samples were quantified using qPCR. Results: Quantity of Streptococcus mutans and Veillonella spp. in high-risk caries is higher than low-risk caries. Conclusion: There were no significant differences between Streptococcus mutans and Veillonella spp. quantity in tongue plaque with children with low-risk and high-risk caries.