

Korelasi antara kuantitas *Veillonella* spp. di plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi = Correlation between quantity of *Veillonella* spp on tongue plaque and saliva with high risk caries

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Prevalensi karies pada anak (ECC) cukup tinggi. Karies gigi merupakan penyakit kronis akibat infeksi bakteri yang salah satunya disebabkan *Veillonella* spp. yang terdapat di saliva, lidah, dan mukosa bukal. *Veillonella* spp. ditemukan pada anak yang mengalami karies dini.

Tujuan: Mengetahui korelasi antara kuantitas *Veillonella* spp. di plak lidah dan saliva anak usia 3-5 tahun dengan kategori risiko karies tinggi.

Metode: Kuantifikasi menggunakan qPCR.

Hasil: Terdapat korelasi yang tidak bermakna antara kuantitas *Veillonella* spp. plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi.

Kesimpulan: Tidak terdapat korelasi antara kuantitas *Veillonella* spp. di plak lidah dan saliva dengan risiko karies tinggi.

*Background: The prevalence of caries in children (ECC) is quite high. Dental caries is a chronic disease caused by bacterial infection, which is caused by *Veillonella* spp. in saliva, tongue, and buccal mucosa. *Veillonella* spp. found in children with severe early childhood caries.*

*Aim: To know the correlation between the quantity of *Veillonella* spp. on tongue plaque and saliva of children aged 3-5 years with high risk caries.*

Methods: Quantification using qPCR.

*Results: There's no significant correlation between the quantity of *Veillonella* spp. on tongue plaque and saliva with high risk caries.*

*Conclusion: The quantity of *Veillonella* spp. in tongue plaque and saliva has no correlated with high risk caries.*