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Daya antibakteri kitosan 2% dan klorheksidin 2% terhadap enterococcus faecalis dalam biofilm (uji laboratorik) = Antibacterial effectivity of 2% chitosan and 2% chlorhexidine against enterococcus faecalis on biofilm laboratoric experiment

Priscilla Arlyta S., author

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang : Enterococcus faecalis merupakan bakteri yang mampu membentuk biofilm dan banyak ditemukan pada kasus kegagalan perawatan saluran akar.
Tujuan : Melihat daya antibakteri kitosan dan klorheksidin terhadap E. faecalis dalam biofilm.
Metode : Deteksi dan kuantifikasi E. faecalis dalam biofilm yang hidup pasca pemaparan bahan uji, dengan real time PCR.
Hasil : Terdapat perbedaan jumlah bakteri yang signifikan antara kedua kelompok bahan uji terhadap kontrol (p 0,05), tetapi tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara kelompok kitosan dan klorheksidin.
Kesimpulan : Daya antibakteri kitosan 2% terhadap biofilm E. faecalis sebanding dengan klorheksidin 2%.
.....Background : Enterococcus faecalis has an ability to form biofilms and become a predominant bacteria that plays a major role in the etiology of persistent lesions after root canal treatment.
Aim : To analyze the efficacy of chitosan and chlorhexidine against E. faecalis in biofilms.
Methods : Detection and quantification of E. faecalis DNA that survive and live after immersing the biofilm in antibacterial solution, with real time PCR.
Result : Statistically there is significant difference of living E. faecalis between chitosan and control and between 2% chlorhexidine and control (p 0,05). But there is no significant different between chitosan and chlorhexidine (p>0,05).
Conclusion : Antibacterial effectivity of chitosan is equal to chlorhexidine against E. faecalis in biofilm.