

Perbedaan kadar kalsium saliva anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu formula dan susu ultra high temperature = The differences of salivary calcium level in children who has dental calculus whom consumed formula and ultra high temperature milk / Jihan Mujtahidah

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## Abstrak

### <b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang: Tingkat konsumsi susu masyarakat Indonesia cukup tinggi. Susu yang banyak dikonsumsi anak-anak dan remaja adalah susu formula dan susu UHT. Kalsium yang dikonsumsi dari susu akan diserap melalui mekanisme

sistemik kemudian diserap dan disekresikan oleh kelenjar saliva menjadi kalsium bebas dalam saliva. Kalsium saliva merupakan komponen saliva yang dibutuhkan untuk proses mineralisasi plak bakteri menjadi kalkulus. Kalkulus merupakan kondisi lokal penyebab timbulnya penyakit periodontal. Tujuan: Untuk menganalisis apakah terdapat perbedaan kadar kalsium saliva anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu formula dan UHT. Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan secara analitik observasional laboratorik dengan pendekatan cross sectional pada 24 anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu formula, dan 24 anak pengonsumsi susu UHT usia 5-7 tahun yang memenuhi kriteria. Pemilihan subjek melalui seleksi kuisioner dan pemeriksaan. Sampel penelitian diambil dari saliva anak. Pengukuran kadar kalsium saliva dengan spektrofotometri serapan atom. Hasil penelitian diolah secara statistik dengan menggunakan t-Test tidak berpasangan dengan nilai  $p<0,05$ . Hasil: Rerata kadar kalsium saliva anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu formula lebih rendah ( $4,079\pm1,193$  mg/dL) dari anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu UHT ( $4,271\pm1,315$  mg/dL). Analisis t-Test tidak berpasangan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna ( $p<0,05$ ) antara rerata kadar kalsium saliva anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu formula dan susu UHT, dan secara statistik bermakna ( $p=0,001$ ). Kesimpulan: Terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna antara kadar kalsium saliva anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu formula dan susu UHT. Kadar kalsium saliva anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu formula lebih rendah nilainya dari anak berkalkulus pengonsumsi susu UHT.

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### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Background: The level of milk consumption Indonesian is high. Milk the most mostly consumed children and teenager is formula milk and ultra high temperature (UHT) milk. Calcium of milk will be absorbed by the mechanisms of bodys systemic and then will be absorbed and secreted by salivary glands to be calcium free in saliva (calcium ions). Salivary calcium are saliva component on promoting mineralization bacterial plak in dental calculus formation. Dental

calculus is local condition to contribute in periodontal disease. Purpose: to analyze the difference of salivary calcium level between children who has dental calculus whom consumption formula milk and UHT milk. Method: The research is Analitic of obeservasional laboratoric with cross sectional approach, Subjec has been take from cuesioner and examination. Saliva samples were collected from 24 children aged 5-7 years who has supra gingival calculus whom consumpted formula milk and 24 children who has supra gingival calculus whom consumted UHT milk. Salivary calcium level was assesed by atomic absorption spectrofotometry. The data were procesed by using not paired t-Test statistics. Results: salivary calcium level mean of formula milk group ( $4,079 \pm 1,193$  mg/dL) is lower than UHT milk group ( $4,271 \pm 1,315$  mg/dL). There is a significant difference salivary calcium level between children who has dental calculus whom consumed formula and UHT milk ( $p=0,001$ ). Conclusion: There is a significant difference salivary calcium level between children who has dental calculus whom Consumed Formula and UHT Milk.