

Efektifitas dan Efisiensi Metode Identifikasi *Treponema lecithinolyticum* pada Plak Subgingiva serta Korelasinya dengan Keparahan Periodontitis (melalui metode pengambilan plak gigi subgingiva menggunakan paper point dan kuret) = Effectiveness and Efficiency of the method of Identifying *Treponema lecithinolyticum* in Subgingival Plaque and its Correlation with Periodontitis Severity (through subgingival dental plaque retrieval method using paper point and curette)

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Salah satu spesies bakteri pemicu penyakit periodontal adalah *Treponema lecithinolyticum* (*T. lecithinolyticum*). Pengambilan sampel mikrobiologi dapat dilakukan dengan dua metode yaitu absorpsi menggunakan paper point dan kerokan menggunakan kuret. Metode: Subjek penelitian terdiri dari 5 orang pasien periodontitis dengan 20 sampel mikrobiologi. Kuantitas *T. lecithinolyticum* dan korelasinya dengan parameter klinis (kedalaman poket, kehilangan perlekatan, pendarahan papila), masing-masing dianalisis dengan menggunakan qPCR, uji T-test independent, uji korelasi Spearman dan Pearson. Hasil: Kedua metode masing-masing menunjukkan adanya korelasi positif antara kuantitas *T. lecithinolyticum* dan kedalaman poket maupun dengan kehilangan perlekatan, namun kedua metode menunjukkan tidak terdapat korelasi yang signifikan antara kuantitas bakteri dan pendarahan papila. Kesimpulan: Kedua metode pengambilan sampel menunjukkan efektifitas yang sama, namun terdapat perbedaan korelasi antara kuantitas *T. lecithinolyticum* dengan keparahan periodontitis berdasarkan metode pengambilan sampel mikrobiologi.

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<i>ABSTRACT</i>

Background: One species of bacteria that triggers periodontal disease is *Treponema lecithinolyticum* (*T. lecithinolyticum*). Microbiological sampling can be done in two methods, namely absorption using paper points and scrapings using curettes. Aim: To analyze the relationship between *T. lecithinolyticum* and the severity of periodontitis through two methods of taking subgingiva dental plaque. Methods: The research subjects consisted of 5 periodontitis patients with 20 microbiological samples. Quantity of *T. lecithinolyticum* and its correlation with clinical parameters (pocket depth, loss of attachment, papillary bleeding), each analyzed using qPCR, independent T-test, Spearman and Pearsons correlation test. Result: Both methods showed a positive correlation between the quantity of *T. lecithinolyticum* and pocket depth also loss of attachment, but the two methods showed no significant correlation between the quantity of bacteria and papillary bleeding. Conclusion: Both sampling methods showed the same effectiveness, but there were differences in the correlation between the quantity of *T. lecithinolyticum* and the severity of periodontitis based on the microbiological sampling method.