

# **Analisis Hubungan Kadar Nitrogen Monoksida (NO) pada Saliva dengan Karies Gigi (DMF-T) Kelompok Anak dan Dewasa Muda = Analysis of the Relationship Between Nitric Oxide (NO) Levels in Saliva and Dental Caries (DMF-T) in Young Adult Patients**

Beatrice Faustina Andry, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=9999920535847&lokasi=lokal>

---

## **Abstrak**

Karies gigi merupakan penyakit gigi dengan prevalensi tertinggi di dunia. Saliva memiliki peran penting dalam melawan karies gigi dengan memproduksi nitrogen monoksida (NO) yang memiliki sifat antibakterial. Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi kadar NO pada sampel saliva kelompok anak dan dewasa muda, hubungan antara kadar NO sampel saliva dengan karies gigi (DMF-T), hubungan antara pH dan kadar NO, serta membandingkan nilai rata-rata kadar NO pada sampel saliva dewasa muda dan anak-anak. Dalam studi cross-sectional, analisis dilakukan pada 20 sampel saliva anak dan dewasa muda dengan kaitannya pada indeks karies gigi (DMF-T) menggunakan uji Griess Reagent. Hasil uji menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada perbedaan signifikan dalam rata-rata kadar NO pada sampel saliva dewasa muda pada berbagai kategori DMF-T ( $p = 0,14$ ). Korelasi antara kadar NO dewasa muda dengan DMF-T tidak signifikan ( $p = 0,797$ ), begitu juga pada kelompok anak ( $p = 0,429$ ). Uji korelasi antara pH dan kadar NO juga tidak menunjukkan hubungan yang signifikan ( $p = 0,629$ ). Perbandingan rata-rata kadar NO antara sampel dewasa dan anak-anak tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan ( $p = 0,794$ ).

.....

Dental caries is the most prevalent tooth disease globally. Saliva plays a crucial role in combating dental caries by producing nitric oxide (NO), known for its antibacterial properties. This study aims to assess NO levels in saliva samples from both children and young adults, examine the relationship between NO levels in saliva samples and dental caries (DMF-T), explore the correlation between pH and NO levels, and compare the average NO levels in saliva samples between young adults and children. In this cross-sectional study, the analysis involved 20 saliva samples from children and young adults, correlating them with the dental caries index (DMF-T) using the Griess Reagent test. The test results indicated no significant differences in the average NO levels in saliva samples from young adults across various DMF-T categories ( $p = 0.14$ ). The correlation between NO levels in young adults and DMF-T was not significant ( $p = 0.797$ ), and the same was observed in the children's group ( $p = 0.429$ ). The correlation test between pH and NO levels also showed no significant relationship ( $p = 0.629$ ). Furthermore, the comparison of average NO levels between adult and children's saliva samples revealed no significant differences ( $p = 0.794$ ).