

EFEKTIFITAS OBAT KUMUR FLUORIDA, KHLORHEKSIDIN, DAN POVIDONE IODINE TERHADAP PERUBAHAN PH PLAK GIGI PADA ANAK TUNARUNGU

(EFFECTIVENESS OF FLUORIDE MOUTHWASH, CHLORHEXIDINE MOUTHWASH AND POVIDONE IODINE MOUTHWASH AGAINST DENTAL PLAQUE PH CHANGES IN DEAF CHILDREN)

ABSTRACT

Background. *The occurrence of dental caries in children with hearing impairment is a significant clinical problem and it is important to note. Lack of skills and motivation they have to clean their teeth regularly with a mechanical way is one of the causes. To control the accumulation of dental plaque which is one of the originators of dental caries, then use mouthwash as an alternative therapies such as 0.2% sodium fluoride, 0.2% chlorhexidine, and 1% povidone iodine. This third mouthwash was found to contain active agents that act as antibacterial that can inhibit the accumulation of dental plaque bacteria.*

Purpose. *The purpose of this study was to find out the most effective mouthwash between mouthwash containing 0.2% sodium fluoride, 0.2% chlorhexidine, and 1% povidone iodine to increase the pH of dental plaque in deaf children.*

Material and method. *Dental plaque taken from twenty-four respondents were divided into 3 groups. Group 1 gargle using mouthwash 0.2% sodium fluoride, group 2 gargle using 0.2% chlorhexidine mouthwash, group 3 gargle using 1% povidone iodine mouthwash. Dental plaque taken before and after gargle. pH plaque is measured using Cariostat. Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test was used to know the normal distribution, then Paired T-test, Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test and Kruskal- Wallis for further analysis.*

Result. *There are significant differences between each group, $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$).*

Conclusion. *The use of mouthwash containing 0.2% chlorhexidine is already effective in inhibiting the decrease of dental plaque pH in deaf children.*

Keywords : *dental plaque, sodium fluoride mouthwash, chlorhexidine mouthwash, povidone iodine mouthwash*