

**JUMLAH BAKTERI CAMPUR PADA SALIVA ANAK SETELAH  
BERKUMUR DENGAN LARUTAN TEA TREE OIL (*Melaleuca alternifolia*)  
DAN OBAT KUMUR NON ALKOHOL CETYLPYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE**

***THE AMOUNT OF MIXED BACTERIA IN CHILDREN'S SALIVARY AFTER  
RINSING WITH TEA TREE OIL MOUTHWASH (*Melaleuca alternifolia*) AND  
CETYLPYRIDINIUM CHLORIDE MOUTHWASH***

**ABSTRACT**

**Objective:** to observe the difference of mixed bacteria in children's salivary after rinsing with tea tree oil mouthwash 0.2% and cetylpyridinium chlorida mouthwash 0.05%. **Method:** the study was carried out for 4 days. Thirty children were selected and randomly divided in three groups: group I (subjected to tea tree oil mouthwash), group II (subjected to cetylpyridinium mouthwash) and group III (subjected to placebo mouthwash). Baseline sample were collected on the 1<sup>st</sup> day morning. After 30 minutes, all groups were subjected to 15 ml of mouthwash rinse for 30seconds. Daily twice rinsing of mouthwashes was carry out for 3 days, the regimen was discontinued and saliva sample was collected on 4<sup>th</sup> day to observe the substantivity. Reaction tubes containing mixed bacteria were counted by spectrophotometer. **Result:** tea tree oil and cetylpyridinium chloride mouthwash showed significant antimicrobial activity against mixed bacteria in children's salivary. **Conclusion:** there was difference amount of mixed bacteria on children's salivary before and after rinsing with tea tree oil mouthwash and cetylpyridinium chlorida mouthwash. Both decreased the mixed bacteria on children's salivary, but tea tree oil mouthwashes reduce more than Cetylpyridinium chloride mouthwash.

**Keywords:** mixed bacteria, children's salivary, tea tree oil, mouthwashes, cetylpyridinium chloride.