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GERD (Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease)

(Sensitivity of sour taste sense and caries risk in patient with GERD
(Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease))

ABSTRACT

Background: GERD (Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease) is an involuntary reflux occurs due to the back flow of gastric contents into oesophagus. It can be happened because the lower esophageal spincter is not function property, causing esophagitis. Esophageal mucosal damage clinically shown by regurgitation, nausea, vomiting, chestpain, especially heart burn and difficulty in swallowing food. Recurrent regurgitation makes oral cavity more acidic. This conditions makes the amount of bacteria increase, that would cause a build up of dental plaque. The accumulation of dental plaque in tooth causing rise of caries risk.

Purpose: This study tries to prove alterations of the sensory sensitivity of sour taste, also to prove that GERD increases caries risk as well. Methode: Analytical research conducted cross-sectional approach. The sense sensitivity test using citric acid with a variety of specific concentrations, and cariostat test was used to assess caries risk. The study was conducted in September-November 2014, at the Departemen of Gastroenteriology Haji Hospital, Surabaya Result: This study used sample of 7 patients with GERD and 7 samples of normal people. There is a decrease in the sensitivity of sour taste sense in patients with GERD because of too much exposure of stomach acid gas. The increased caries risk in patients with GERD was found because of the low pH of the oral cavity.

Conclusions: There are alteration in the sensory sensitivity of sour taste and there are rises of caries risk.

KeyWord: GERD, Stress, TasteSensitivity, Caries