ABSTRACT

DAYA HAMBAT LENDIR BEKICOT (ACHATINA FULICA) TERHADAP BAKTERI PLAK PADA PENDERITA GINGIVITIS

INHIBITORY CAPABILITY OF SNAIL’S (ACHATINA FULICA) MUCOUS AGAINST BACTERIAL PLAQUE IN GINGIVITIS

Background. Gingivitis is a common periodontal disease in Indonesia. Gingivitis may lead to more severe periodontal disease, periodontitis. Gingivitis caused by the accumulation of bacterial plaque. Achatina fulica are known to have the antibacterial component in their mucous called the achasin. Achasin attack the peptidoglycan and membrane sitoplasma of bacteria and inhibit growth of bacteria. Purpose. This study was performed to see inhibitory capability of snail’s mucous against bacterial plaque in gingivitis. Method. This research was an in-vitro experiment from the bacterial plaque in gingivitis. The agar diffusion method was used to study the antibacterial activity of Achatina fulica extracts against bacterial plaque in gingivitis. The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) of the snail’s mucous extract is seen from the diameter of zone of inhibition. Result. Snail’s mucous has minimum inhibitory concentration against bacterial plaque in gingivitis at concentration of 1,56% and the most effective concentration to inhibit growth of bacterial plaque is 3,125% Conclusion. The most effective concentration of snail’s mucous to inhibit bacterial plaque in gingivitis is 3,125%

Keywords : Bacterial Plaque, Gingivitis, Snail’s Mucous