

PERBEDAAN KEPEKAAN INDERA PENGECAP RASA MANIS AKIBAT PEMAKAIAN OBAT KUMUR NONALKOHOL DIBANDING OBAT KUMUR BERALKOHOL 26%

MAHDANI, FATMA YASMIN

Pembimbing : Anis A. Makky, drg., M.Kes.

MOUTHWASH; ALCOHOL

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to know the sensitivity difference of sweet taste between user mouthwash not containing alcohol and mouthwash containing alcohol. Mouthwash or mouth rinse is a product used for oral hygiene. Sometimes a significant amount of alcohol (up to 26% volume) is added, as a carrier for the flavor, to provide fresh, and to contribute an antibacterial effect. In addition, alcohol is a drying agent and also slows salivary flow, so that can change the taste sensitivity. Alcohol in mouthwash allows cancer-causing substances such as nicotine to penetrate the lining of the mouth more easily. And it can mean a toxic breakdown product of alcohol called acetaldehyde can accumulate in the oral cavity when swished around the mouth.

This research using pre test and post test group design by giving the same action between three groups. First group is control group, the second is user mouthwash nonalcoholic, and the third is user mouthwash alcohol 26%. The first step, sample sprinkled the sucrose liquid starting from lower concentration until they could taste the tastant. Then, sample use mouthwash for 28 days with direction of use according to the bottle of mouthwash. The last step, sample sprinkled the sucrose liquid starting from lower concentration until they could taste the tastant. Data analytic using Kruskal Wallis test. There are significantly different between three groups ($p=0,036$). The sensitivity of sweet taste between control group, user mouthwash nonalcoholic and mouthwash alcohol 26% are different.

Key words: *mouthwash, alcohol, sweet taste, taste sensitivity*