DAYA HAMBAT IRIGASI CHLORHEXIDINE 0,2% DAN MINOSIKLIN 0,2% TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN AGGREGATIBACTER ACTINOMYCETEMCOMITANS PADA POKET PERIODONTAL
(Penelitian Laboratoris)

SKRIPSI

Oleh :

SUNGGING PERTIWI
020413463

FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN GIGI
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(INHIBITORY POWER OF CHLORHEXIDINE 0.2% AND MINOCYCLINE 0.2% IRRIGATION ON AGGREGATIBACTER ACTINOMYCETEMCOMITANS GROWTH IN PERIODONTAL POCKETS)

ABSTRACT

Background. Periodontal disease is suffered by many people almost all over the world and reached 50% of the total adult population. Diseases affecting the periodontal tissues is commonly known as periodontitis. Chlorhexidine has been proven as an effective antiplaque thus have an important role in the treatment of gingivitis and periodontal disorders prevention. Minocycline is an antibiotic that has been developed for the treatment of periodontal disease as potent against periodontal pathogens. Purpose. The aim of this study is to look at inhibitory power of chlorhexidine 0.2% and minocycline 0.2% irrigation on the growth of Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans in periodontal pockets with depths ≥ 7 mm. Method. This study used samples of subgingival plaque in patients with aggressive periodontitis who were taken from the pocket with a depth ≥ 7 mm. Samples were divided into 2 groups: group I with the application of chlorhexidine 0.2% solution irrigation and group II with the application of minocycline 0.2% solution irrigation. In each group of samples, the plaques were taken by using excavator and paper points inserted into the pockets, then counted the number of bacteria. After counting the number of initial bacteria, then the first group performed the irrigation application of chlorhexidine 0.2% solution and a second group performed the irrigation application of minocycline 0.2% solution, respectively by using spet, solution is injected into the pocket. Retrieval and counting the number of bacteria were again after treatment, then the number of bacteria before and after treatment were compared. Result. There are significant differences between group of irrigation application of chlorhexidine 0.2% solution and irrigation application of minocycline 0.2% solution group in decreasing the number of bacteria Aa. Conclusion. Minocycline 0.2% have inhibitory power to the growth of germs Aa in periodontal pockets greater than Chlorhexidine 0.2%.

Keywords: Aggressive periodontitis, Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans, periodontal pockets, chlorhexidine, minocycline