ABSTRACT

DERAJAT KEASAMAN (pH) SALIVA PADA ANAK TUNARUNGU SETELAH PEMBERIAN OBAT KUMUR
(SALIVA PH IN DEAF CHILDREN AFTER USE OF MOUTHRINSES)

**Background.** The oral health of the disabled may be neglected because of the difficulty in mobility and motor coordination, a demanding disease or limited access to oral health care. In poorer oral health, the saliva pH decreases (or become acid). Mouth rinses is effective against the bacteria that cause acid.

**Purpose.** Studied increased saliva pH after use three mouth rinses containing 0,2% chlorhexidine, 0,2% sodium fluoride, and 1% povidone iodine. **Method.** The research was done in pre-post test design experiment from 10 deaf children were taken as samples from SDLB Karya Mulia Surabaya. The data were then collected through pH saliva examination. **Result.** There are significant difference between each group, \( \alpha = 0.000 \) (\( \alpha < 0.05 \)). **Conclusion.** The use of mouthwash containing 0,2% chlorhexidine is already effective to increasing saliva pH in deaf children.

Keywords: Deaf children, Saliva pH, Mouthrinses