

ABSTRACT

DERAJAT KEASAMAN (pH) SALIVA PADA ANAK TUNA RUNGU 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