

ABSTRACT

***Development of Enamel Remineralization-Inducing Materials for Caries Prevention
(Literature Review)***

Background: Dental caries is a disease with a multifactorial etiology indicated by the progressive demineralization process of dental tissue due to an imbalance between the remineralization and demineralization processes. Preventing caries is the main goal of caries management. Caries preventive treatment can be carried out by providing materials that can induce remineralization. Various materials have been or are being researched, such as casein phosphopeptide amorphous calcium phosphate (CPP-ACP), tricalcium phosphate (fTCP), bioactive glass (BAG), and nanotechnologies such as nano-hydroxyapatite (n-HAP) and silver nano fluoride (NSF). **Objective:** Describes the development of enamel remineralization inducing materials as caries prevention agents. **Method:** The literature sources used in the article's preparation were obtained through several databases with descriptions related to caries prevention by remineralization and remineralization-inducing materials, namely CPP-ACP, fTCP, BAG, n-HAP, and NSF. **Results:** The results were varied according to the material, the specific methodology of each study, but it can be observed that the related substances can increase enamel remineralization as an effort to prevent caries. **Conclusion:** CPP-ACP, fTCP, BAG, n-HAP, and NSF can induce enamel remineralization as caries prevention with n-HAP and NSF as currently the most effective agents to enhance enamel remineralization to prevent caries.

Keywords: remineralization, enamel, caries, fluoride, Casein Phosphopeptide Amorphous Calcium Phosphate (CPP-ACP), Tricalcium phosphate (TCP), Bioactive glass (BAG), nano-hydroxyapatite (n-HAP), and nano silver fluoride (NSF).

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan Material Penginduksi Remineralisasi Enamel Sebagai Bahan Pencegahan Karies (Literature Review)

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi merupakan suatu penyakit dengan etiologi multifaktorial yang ditunjukkan dengan terjadinya proses demineralisasi jaringan gigi secara progresif akibat tidak seimbangnya proses remineralisasi dan demineralisasi. Mencegah timbulnya karies menjadi tujuan utama dari manajemen pengelolaan karies. Perawatan preventif karies dapat dilakukan dengan pemberian material-material yang dapat menginduksi remineralisasi. Terdapat berbagai bahan yang telah maupun sedang diteliti seperti *casein phosphopeptide amorphous calcium phosphate* (CPP-ACP), trikalsium fosfat (fTCP), *bioactive glass* (BAG), dan teknologi nano seperti nano hidroksiapatit (n-HAP) dan silver nano fluor (NSF). **Tujuan:** Menjelaskan perkembangan material penginduksi remineralisasi enamel sebagai bahan pencegahan karies. **Metode:** Sumber pustaka yang digunakan dalam penyusunan artikel melalui beberapa *database* dengan deskripsi terkait pencegahan karies dengan remineralisasi, serta bahan-bahan penginduksi remineralisasi yaitu CPP-ACP, fTCP, BAG, n-HAP, dan NSF. **Hasil :** Diperoleh hasil yang bervariasi sesuai dengan bahan, metodologi spesifik dari masing-masing penelitian namun dapat diamati bahwa bahan-bahan terkait dapat meningkatkan remineralisasi enamel sebagai upaya pencegahan karies. **Kesimpulan:** CPP-ACP, fTCP, BAG, n-HAP, dan NSF dapat menginduksi remineralisasi enamel sebagai pencegahan karies dengan n-HAP dan NSF sebagai bahan yang saat ini paling efektif untuk meningkatkan remineralisasi enamel untuk mencegah karies.

Kata kunci: remineralisasi, enamel, karies, fluor, *Casein Phosphopeptide Amorphous Calcium Phosphate* (CPP-ACP), *Tricalcium phosphate* (TCP), *Bioactive glass* (BAG), *nano-hydroxyapatite* (n-HAP), dan *nano silver fluoride* (NSF).