



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN
UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN GIGI

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FORMULIR HASIL VALIDASI DAN PENILAIAN
KARYA ILMIAH DOSEN FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA
(MEDIA PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH : POSTER)
NOMOR : 2498 /UN3.1.2 /2020

A. Identitas Karya Ilmiah

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Poster) : Initial acquisition of mutans streptococci in Indonesian children
Jumlah penulis : 3 (tiga) penulis, Udijanto Tedjosongko, C. Adinda, T. B. Wibowo
Status Pengusul : Penulis Ke. 1
Identitas Poster
a. Tahun Pelaksanaan : 2013
b. Tempat Pelaksanaan :
c. Pelaksana :
f. Alamat web /Reposiori :
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/ipd.12036>
International Journal of Paediatric Dentistry ,
Q1, SJR : 0,88 (2018), H.Index. 55, Coverage : 1991 on going

B. Kategori Publikasi Poster
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat)

Poster Internasional
 Poster Nasional

C. Rekapitulasi Hasil Penilaian Angka Kredit

Komponen yang dinilai		Reviewer I	Reviewer II	Nilai Rata-rata
a.	Kelengkapan unsur isi Jurnal Ilmiah (10%)	1	1	1
b.	Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	3	3	3
c.	Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	3	3	3
d.	Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan (30%)	3	3	3
Total = (100%)		10	10	10

D. Hasil Validasi Ketua Departemen

Telah diperiksa dan divalidasi dengan baik, dan sampai pernyataan ini dibuat sebagai karya ilmiah **original** / ~~plagiat~~*, sehingga kami turut bertanggung jawab bahwa karya ilmiah tersebut telah memenuhi syarat kaidah ilmiah, norma akademik, dan norma hukum, sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 17 Tahun 2010 tanggal 16 Agustus 2010 tentang Pencegahan dan Pananggulangan Plagiat di Perguruan Tinggi.

Namun demikian, apabila di kemudian hari ternyata terbukti bahwa karya ilmiah tersebut merupakan karya Ilmiah Plagiat, maka akan menjadi tanggung jawab mutlak penulis tersebut di atas, baik secara perdata maupun pidana.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya buat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Surabaya, 11-9-2020
a.n. Dekan,
Wakil Dekan II,

Dr. Agung Sosiawan, drg., M.Kes
NIP. 197112112008121003

LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
KARYA ILMIAH : POSTER

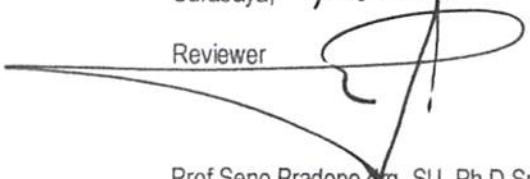
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Coverage : 1991on going

Kategori Publikasi Poster Poster Internasional
(beri ✓ pada kategori yang tepat) Poster Nasional

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review :

Komponen Yang Dinilai	Nilai Maksimal Poster		Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nasional <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Nilai Maks: 10	Nilai Maks: 5	10
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Poster (10%)	1		1
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	3		3
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	3		3
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan (30%)	3		3
Total = (100%)	10		10
Nilai Pengusul = $10 \times 60\% = 6$			

Surabaya, 9-10-2020

Reviewer 

Prof.Seno Pradopo, drg.,SU, Ph.D Sp.KGA(K).,
NIP. 195207161978031002
Departemen IKGA

Judul Karya Ilmiah : Initial acquisition of mutans streptococci in Indonesian children
Jumlah Penulis : 3 (tiga) penulis, Udijanto Tedjosongko, C. Adinda, T. B. Wibowo
Status Pengusul : Penulis Ke. 1

Catatan Peer Reviewer :

1. Tentang Kelengkapan Unsur isi

Artikel berbentuk poster internasional dan
berupa

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan

lingkup pembahasan cukup baik

3. Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran data / informasi dan metodologi

Data cukup baik

4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan

lingkup unsur terbitan dan cukup baik

Surabaya, 9-10-2020

Reviewer

Prof.Seno Pradopo, Mg.,SU, Ph.D Sp.KGA(K).,
NIP. 195207161978031002
Departemen IKGA

**LEMBAR
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW
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	Internasional <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nasional <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Nilai Maks: 10	Nilai Maks: 5	10
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi Poster (10%)	1		1
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	3		3
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	3		3
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Total = (100%)	10		10
Nilai Pengusul = $10 \times 60\% = 6$			

Surabaya, 9-9-2020

Reviewer


 Prof. Dr. Adioro Soetjop, drg., MS, Sp.KG(K)
 NIP. 195108101978021002
 Departemen Konservasi Gigi

Judul Karya Ilmiah : Initial acquisition of mutans streptococci in Indonesian children
Jumlah Penulis : 3 (tiga) penulis, Udiyanto Tedjosongko, C. Adinda, T. B. Wibowo
Status Pengusul : Penulis Ke. 1

Catatan Peer Reviewer :

1. Tentang Kelengkapan Unsur isi

Jurnal / artikel berbentuk poster.

2. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan

Lingkup pembahasan baik.

3. Kecukupan dan Kemutakhiran data / informasi dan metodologi

Data cukup baik.

4. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan

Unsur penerbit lengkap dan bereputasi

Surabaya, 9-9-2020

Reviewer

Prof. Dr. Adioro Soetjip, drg., MS, Sp.KG(K)
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Departemen Konservasi Gigi

Oral Session O08/Cariology 2

O08-47

Evaluation of the antimicrobial properties of *Punica granatum* Linn (pomegranate) and *Psidium guajava* Linn (guava) mouthwash against cariogenic microorganisms

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Background: Dental caries is a common microbial infection severely affecting overall health of an individual. A variety of synthetic antimicrobial agents used to prevent this disease, though beneficial have some side-effects. Since centuries plants materials have shown to possess therapeutic properties. Thus a biological approach might prove to be a better and safe alternative to prevent childhood caries.

Aim: Evaluate the antimicrobial properties of *Punica granatum* Linn (pomegranate) and *Psidium guajava* Linn (guava) mouthwash against oral microorganisms.

Design: *Punica granatum* Linn (pomegranate) fruit peels and *Psidium guajava* Linn (guava) plant leaves were collected and authenticated. Methanolic extract of the plant product was prepared. MIC of both the plant extracts was determined by microdilution method & mouthwash was prepared of desired concentration. In an in-vivo study, 45 clinically healthy (i.e. no systemic disease or dental caries) children in the age group of 6–12 years were randomly selected and divided into three groups. Children in each group were prescribed mouth wash specific for that group i.e. Chlorhexidin 2%, Pomegranate and Guava mouthwash. The antimicrobial property of the prepared mouthwashes was determined by comparing saliva culture and Plaque Index before and after use of mouthwash.

Results: The mouthwashes prepared with predetermined MIC showed reduction in saliva count of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacillus* and reduction of plaque index which were comparable to 2% chlorhexidin mouthwash (control group).

Conclusion: This study suggests that the extract of *Punica granatum* Linn (pomegranate) fruit peels and *Psidium guajava* Linn (guava) plant leaves might be used as a safe antibacterial agent in controlling oral infections.

Keywords: *Punica granatum* Linn (pomegranate), *Psidium guajava* Linn (guava), Cariogenic, *Streptococcus mutans*, *Lactobacillus*.

O08-48

Effects of two probiotic bacteria, and their synergism on salivary mutans streptococci of children when administered through Indian curd

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Background: Probiotics which are multistrain and multispecies were effective on micro-organisms causing systemic problems.

The effect of similar strains on caries causing microorganisms when administered through Indian curd was explored.

Aim: To evaluate the influence of *Lactobacillus reuteri*, *Bifidobacterium bifidum* and their blend on mutans streptococci in saliva of children and also to appraise the sustainability of their action when administered through Indian curd.

Design: A Randomized, double blind and placebo controlled study with 60 subjects between 6 and 14 years of age was conducted. Subjects consumed curd containing *Bifidobacterium bifidum* (UBBB 55, MTCC 5398), *Lactobacillus reuteri* (UBLRu 87, MTCC 5403) and their blend once daily for 14 days. The control group received curd with no Probiotic in it. The saliva samples were collected just before the administration of the curd (T0), to establish baseline levels of mutans streptococci and after a day of final consumption of the curd (T14). The follow up samples at 21 days (T21) and 28 days (T28) were collected to know the sustainability of their action on mutans streptococci.

Results: Statistically significant reduction of mutans streptococci was observed in group administered with *Lactobacillus reuteri* and its effect lasted for at least 21 days.

Conclusion: *Lactobacillus reuteri* in Indian curd was effective on salivary mutans streptococci and the effect was sustained for some time immediately after the administration. Mixed cultures seemed to be not effective against the oral microorganisms.

Keywords: Probiotic, Salivary mutans, Curd.

O08-49

Initial acquisition of mutans streptococci in Indonesian children

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Background: Mutans Streptococci (MS) are considered as major bacteria in human dental caries. Previous experiments reported that the earlier colonization of MS the higher dental caries risk in children. The high prevalence of dental caries in Indonesian children is assumed to be related with the age of initial acquisition.

Aim: The purpose of study was to determine the age of MS initial acquisition in Indonesian children.

Design: Subjects were 30 babies aged 5 months from Simomulyo, Surabaya City Indonesia. The plaque samples of subjects were collected each month for 6 months period. The MS isolation was done using BHI and TYC broth respectively. The determination of cultivated bacteria was done using gram staining and API20 Strep.

Results: Eighty three percent of children positively acquired MS and 17% children remain free from MS at the end of experiment. This study showed that the average MS initial acquisition age of children was 7.76 ± 0.96 month.

Conclusion: The initial acquisition of MS in children at Simomulyo, Surabaya City, Indonesia was 7.76 ± 0.96 month.

Keywords: Initial Acquisition, Mutans Streptococci, Dental Caries, Children, Indonesian.



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INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PAEDIATRIC DENTISTRY

Oral Session O01/Special Needs Patients 1

O01-1 Designing a dental clinic protocol for children with autism

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Background: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) often significantly impacts a child's ability to receive dental care. As a result of behavioral difficulties, children with ASD frequently experience difficulty accessing and receiving dental care. Parents of children with ASD also report poorer oral health and greater dental needs than healthy peers. Equipping a child to accept dental procedures is a fundamental milestone on the road map to a lifetime of oral health.

Aim: Develop a dental clinic protocol which enables children with ASD to accept dental care through an individualized behavioral approach.

Design: An expert panel consisting of physicians, parent advocates, social workers, nurse practitioners, pediatric, and general dentists was assembled to develop best practices for treating children with ASD. An ASD-specific chair protocol was then designed for a new care system within a university-based pediatric dental clinic.

Results: Best practices for treating children with ASD included efficient referral procedures, thorough pre-visit information gathering, including patient strengths and abilities, previous dental experiences, behavioral triggers, special accommodations, and effective reward strategies pre-visit, social story preparation, use of dental facilities, individualized behavioral coaching, and step-wise approach to achieving treatment goals. The protocol was implemented in October 2012.

Conclusion: Through improved communication with patients and caregivers and individualized patient accommodations, it is possible to design a dental experience that equips children with ASD for a lifetime of oral health.

Keywords: Autism, Behavior Management, Children with Special Healthcare Needs.

O01-2 The dilemma of reporting child abuse and neglect: talking with pediatric dentists

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Background: Dental professionals are mandated to report suspected child abuse and neglect to the social services. There are ethical problems to follow when to file a report. Previous studies show that a report is more likely with certain guidelines although the decision is influenced by knowledge of norms and previous experiences as a reporter.

Aim: To understand the context of child abuse and neglect from the view of pediatric dentists and how they agree for the decision to report or not to report to the social services.

Design: Four focus groups of pediatric dentists from different parts in Sweden were included in the study. Open-type structured discussions with 2–4 participants in each group were performed. The data was transcribed and analyzed by thematic analysis.

Results: Pediatric dentists are reflective in specific needs of a child during the dental encounter and it is important to establish a good working relation. Two themes emerged: the obvious case and the interpretation case. The decision to report is obvious when there is evidence of dental neglect or if a disclosure of abuse occurs whereas the decision to report is difficult when other factors than dental needs are the main concern. For example a patient's or parent's behavior. The hesitation between these themes is difficult and they can overlap under certain circumstances.

Conclusion: The results show that pediatric dentists are confident and reflect on regarding the well-being of a child. Despite guidelines, they still face uncertainty of when to report to the social services and this dilemma must be acknowledged.

Keywords: Child abuse and neglect, Pediatric dentistry, Focus groups, Professional role.

O01-3 Sociography and qualitative approach to the patient with special needs

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Background: Sociography is a branch of sociology that concentrates on the descriptive analysis based on observing the social and cultural conditions of the individual and the social environment.

Aim: To present the benefits of a qualitative approach based on sociographic parameters for the special needs patient.

Design: In-depth interviews using sociographic and sociometric parameters were conducted including video records and qualitative analysis of data to identify specific sociometric barriers and modes of dental care. This information was analyzed to design specific behavioral management techniques for each patient and its family combined with therapeutic alliances.

Results: One hundred and three patients were interviewed in the Special Needs Clinic at University of Chile in 2012. This technique was particularly helpful for obtaining cooperation in conventional dental treatment in patients with the Autism Spectrum Disorder, Prader-Willi Syndrome and Williams Syndrome. The benefits observed in patients with other diagnoses included behavioral hygiene and treatment compliance. Their efforts will be presented using individualized tools.

Conclusion: The use of a qualitative approach based on sociographic tools promoting the well-being of the patient has allowed a positive psychological contribution to conventional dental treatment and improved treatment compliance.

Keywords: Sociography, Qualitative approach, Special needs patients.

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