

ABSTRACT

Streptococcus mutans serotipe c adhering on the teeth surface coated with pellicle may occur due to the existence of specific bond between antigen P1 *S. mutans* as an adhesion and salivary agglutinin as a receptor of adhesion. The *observational-analytical* research on the degree of specific salivary agglutinin *Streptococcus mutans serotipe c* was conducted toward 30 samples consisting of students of Healthcare Polytechnic Department of Teeth Healthcare grouped into 3 categories of DMF-T indexes respectively low, average, and high. The result showed that the average of salivary agglutinin degree on the low DMF-T index was 17,188, the average DMF-T index 20,527, and the high DMF-T index 21,013. Through *multiple regression analysis*, it was found that there was a significant difference between the salivary agglutinin degree on the low and average DMF-T index and the low and high DMF-T index. However, there was no significant difference on the salivary agglutinin degree between average and high DMF-T index. The salivary agglutinin degree showed the positive correlation with the DMF-T index. The increased salivary agglutinin degree was found on the high DMF-T index. To reduce the plating of *Streptococcus mutans* on the teeth surface, it could be conducted by lessening the consumption of foods containing sucrose. Up to now adhering monoclonal antibody has been under research. It is important that the further research on the specific salivary agglutinin degree *Streptococcus mutans serotipe c* be conducted.

Key words: specific salivary agglutinin *S.mutans serotype c*, DMF-T index