

**ABSTRACT****THE CLEANING EFFICACY OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS BETWEEN  
ENDOVAC AND ENDOULTRA AGAINST ROOT CANAL WALL**

**Background:** Irrigant activation is important for successful endodontic treatment. There are some of activation technique those are manual irrigation with needle irrigation and mechanics irrigation with sonic, and ultrasonic activation. Irrigation can function as a lubricant, remove debris, eliminate microorganisms and eliminate the smear layer. Irrigation is expected to help the process of cleaning the apical third of the root canal. Irrigation in the apical third of the root canal can be ineffective. This is due to the limited length of the irrigation needle that can enter the root canal and the formation of a vapor lock that inhibits the circulation of irrigation solutions. Therefore, an effective irrigation system is needed so that it can clean the surface of the apical third of the root canal. **Purpose:** This study aimed to explain the effect of the irrigation system with EndoVac (negative pressure) and EndoUltra (passive ultrasonic) on the cleanliness of the root canal wall. **Method:** 27 samples of mandibular premolar teeth divided into three groups. Mandibular premolars that met the inclusion criteria were divided into 3 groups of 9 samples, and prepared using the irrigation system with EndoVac (negative pressure), EndoUltra (passive ultrasonic), and conventional irrigation system as a control group. Teeth were prepared using Protapper Next rotary file. Each group irrigated using 2,5% NaOCl solution. After preparation and drainage, the sample was cut into halves using a stainless steel chisel, a section was randomly selected and examined using SEM (Scanning Electron Microscope) with 1000 X. **Result:** The mean result of optical density for each the irrigation system with EndoVac (negative pressure), EndoUltra (passive ultrasonic), and conventional irrigation system as a control group is 0,233 Au, 0,109 Au and 0,703 Au. Statistical analysis by using Kruskal Wallis and Mann-Whitney Test was significantly different ( $p < 0,005$ ). **Conclusion:** There was significant different between the groups. The irrigation system with EndoUltra (passive ultrasonic) are more effective at cleaning 1/3 root canal walls than the irrigation system with EndoVac (negative pressure) and conventional irrigation system as a control group.

**Keywords :** negative pressure irrigation system, passive ultrasonic, root canal irrigation systems.

**DAFTAR ISI**

HALAMAN JUDUL.....	i
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN.....	ii
PENETAPAN PANITIAN PENGUJI KARYA TULIS AKHIR .....	iii
SURAT PERNYATAAN TENTANG ORISINALITAS .....	iv
UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH.....	v
ABSTRAK.....	vii
DAFTAR ISI.....	viii
DAFTAR GAMBAR.....	xi
DAFTAR TABEL.....	xii
DAFTAR SINGKATAN.....	xiii
<b>BAB I. PENDAHULUAN.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Latar Belakang Masalah.....	1
1.2 Rumusan Masalah.....	2
1.3 Tujuan Penelitian.....	2
1.4 Manfaat Penelitian.....	3
<b>BAB II. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA.....</b>	<b>4</b>
2.1 Anatomi Saluran Akar Gigi.....	4
2.1.1 <i>Smear Layer</i> Dalam Saluran Akar Gigi.....	5
2.2 Sistem Irigasi Saluran Akar.....	6
2.2.1 Sistem Irigasi Manual.....	8
2.2.2 Sistem Irigasi dengan Bantuan Mesin.....	8
2.2.2.1 Sistem Irigasi Sonik.....	8
2.3.2.2 Sistem Irigasi Ultrasonik.....	9

2.3.2.3 Sistem Irigasi dengan Negative Pressure (Tekanan Negatif) .....	9
2.3 EndoVac.....	9
2.4 EndoUltra.....	11
2.6 <i>Scanning Electron Microscope</i> (SEM) .....	11
<b>BAB III. KERANGKA KONSEP DAN HIPOTESIS PENELITIAN.....</b>	<b>14</b>
3.1 Kerangka Konsep.....	14
3.2 Penjelasan Kerangka Konsep.....	15
3.3 Hipotesis Penelitian.....	16
<b>BAB IV. METODE PENELITIAN.....</b>	<b>17</b>
4.1 Jenis Penelitian.....	17
4.2 Rancangan Penelitian.....	17
4.3 Lokasi Penelitian.....	17
4.4 Sampel Penelitian.....	17
4.4.1 Jenis Sampel Penelitian.....	17
4.4.2 Jumlah Sampel Penelitian.....	18
4.4 Variabel Penelitian.....	19
4.5.1 Variabel Bebas.....	19
4.5.2 Variabel Terikat.....	19
4.5.3 Variabel Terkendali.....	19
4.6 Defnisi Operasional.....	20
4.7 Instrumen Penelitian.....	20
4.7.1 Alat Penelitian.....	20
4.7.2 Bahan Penelitian.....	21
4.8 Prosedur Penelitian.....	21
4.8.1 Pembuatan dan Pengelompokan Sampel.....	21

4.8.2 Preparasi Sampel.....	22
4.8.3 Pemotongan Sampel.....	23
4.8.4 Pemeriksaan dan Pengamatan Sampel.....	23
4.8.5 Penilaian Kebersihan Saluran Akar.....	23
4.9 Analisa Data.....	24
4.10 Skema Alur Penelitian.....	25
BAB V. HASIL PENELITIAN.....	26
5.1 Hasil Penelitian.....	26
5.2 Analisis Data.....	29
BAB VI. PEMBAHASAN.....	31
BAB VII. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN.....	34
DAFTAR PUSTAKA.....	35
LAMPIRAN.....	37

## DAFTAR GAMBAR

Gambar 1. Kompleksitas Anatomi Saluran Akar Gigi.....	5
Gambar 2. A. Tidak Ada <i>Smear Layer</i> , B. <i>Moderate Smear Layer</i> , C. <i>Heavy Smear Layer</i> .....	6
Gambar 3. EndoVac.....	11
Gambar 4. EndoUltra.....	11
Gambar 5. Hasil pemotretan kelompok kontrol.....	27
Gambar 6. Hasil pemotretan kelompok perlakuan menggunakan sistem irigasi EndoUltra.....	28
Gambar 7. Hasil pemotretan kelompok perlakuan menggunakan sistem irigasi EndoVac.....	28

## DAFTAR TABEL

Tabel 1 Hasil rerata dan standar deviasi skor smear layer pada saluran akar.....	27
Tabel 2. Hasil uji <i>One Way Annova</i> skor <i>smear layer</i> pada saluran akar.....	30

## DAFTAR SINGKATAN

NaOCl	: Sodium Hipoklorit
Au	: <i>Absorbance Unit</i>
MDT	: Master Delivery Tip
ml	: milliliter
kHz	: Kilo Hertz