

Isolasi dan karakterisasi bakteri kariogenik pada pasien di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut Universitas Jenderal Soedirman

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Abstract	<p>ABSTRAKPendahuluan: Karies gigi adalah hilangnya struktur kimia penyusun gigi yang disebabkan oleh interaksi kompleks antara mikroorganisme rongga mulut pada plak gigi, diet dan faktor host. Pencegahan karies dapat dilakukan dengan manipulasi bakteri yang diarahkan pada bakteri kariogenik dominan yang diisolasi dari karies. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengisolasi dan mengkarakterisasi bakteri kariogenik pada pasien yang terdiagnosis pulpitis di Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut Universitas Jenderal Soedirman pada bulan Desember 2020 – Februari 2021. Metode: Penelitian observasional deskriptif ini dilakukan dengan consecutive sampling. Sampel penelitian diambil dari karies gigi dengan kedalaman dentin pada 5 pasien di RSGM Unsoed yang terdiagnosis pulpitis. Identifikasi dilakukan dengan menumbuhkan bakteri pada media agar darah, Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA), dan Man Rogosa Sharpe Agar (MRSA) kemudian dilakukan pengamatan morfologi, perhitungan koloni bakteri, pewarnaan Gram dan uji-uji biokimia. Hasil : Jenis bakteri yang dapat diidentifikasi dari karies adalah Staphylococcus aureus (80%), Staphylococcus intermedius (40%), Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus (60%), Lactobacillus sp (80%) dan Lactobacillales Gram positif (20%). Simpulan: Didapatkan isolat yang diduga bakteri Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus intermedius, Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus (CoNS), Lactobacillus sp dan Lactobacillales Gram positif yang diisolasi dari karies gigi.Kata kunci: karies gigi, bakteri kariogenik, staphylococcus aureus, lactobacillus sp</p> <p>Isolation and characterization of cariogenic bacteria in patient at Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Dental HospitalABSTRACTIntroduction: Dental caries is the loss of the chemical structure of the teeth that is caused by complex interactions between oral microorganisms on dental plaque, diet and host factors. Caries prevention can be done by manipulation of bacteria directed at the dominant cariogenic bacteria isolated from caries. This study aims to isolate and characterize cariogenic bacteria in patients at the Universitas Jendral Soedirman Dental Hospital from Desember 2020 until Februari 2021. Methods: This descriptive observational study was conducted with consecutive sampling. Samples were taken from dental caries at dentine depth in 5 patients at Universitas Jenderal Soedirman Dental Hospital who were diagnosed with pulpitis. Identification was done by growing bacteria on blood agar media, Mannitol Salt Agar (MSA) and Man Rogosa Sharpe Agar (MRSA) then morphological observations, bacterial colony counting, Gram staining and biochemical tests were done. Results: The types of bacteria that can be identified from caries are Staphylococcus aureus (80%), Staphylococcus intermedius (40%), Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus (60%), Lactobacillus sp. (80%) and Gram positive Lactobacillales (20%). Conclusion: We found isolates suspected to be Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus intermedius, Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus (CoNS), Lactobacillus sp and Gram positive Lactobacillales isolated from dental caries.Keywords: dental caries, cariogenic bacteria, staphylococcus aureus, lactobacillus sp</p>
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