

Dentisphere
Dentistry Update &
Scientific Atmosphere

DENTISPHERE PROCEEDING

Dentistry Update and
Scientific Atmosphere

RECENT ADVANCE IN DENTISTRY

Shangri-La Hotel, Surabaya, October 15 - 16, 2010



**SAMBUTAN DEKAN
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN GIGI
UNIVERSITAS HANG TUAH SURABAYA**

ASS WR WB,

SALAM SEJAHTERA

PUJI SYUKUR KITA NAIKKAN KEPADA TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA KARENA AKHIRNYA FKG-UHT DAPAT MELAKSANAKAN SEMINAR NASIONAL UNTUK PERTAMA KALINYA SETELAH 12 TAHUN BERDIRI..SEMINAR YANG DIBERI NAMA DENTISPHERE YANG MERUPAKAN SINGKATAN DARI DENTISTRY UP DATE AND SCIENTIFIC ATMOSPHERE DIHARAPKAN MENJADI AJANG PERTUKARAN ILMU KEDOKTERAN GIGI DENGAN TEKNOLOGI YANG UPDATE DAN MUTAKHIR JUGA MEMBERIKAN SUASANA KEILMUAN YANG AKRAB DI ANTARA SEJAWAT DI BIDANG KEDOKTERAN GIGI.

TERIMA KASIH KAMI UCAPKAN KEPADA PANITIA SEMINAR YANG TELAH BEKERJA KERAS AGAR ACARA INI DAPAT TERSELENGGARA JUGA KEPADA BERBAGAI PIHAK YANG IKUT MENDUKUNG SEMINAR INI.

AKHIRNYA. SAYA MENGUCAPKAN SELAMAT BERSEMINAR, MUDAH-MUDAHAN SEMINAR INI MEMBERI MANFAAT UNTUK SEJAWAT SEKALIAN DALAM MENAMBAH ILMU PENGETAHUAN SERTA KETRAMPILAN AGAR NANTINYA DAPAT MENJADI LEBIH PROFESIONAL DALAM MELAYANI MASYARAKAT.

SEKIAN DAN TERIMA KASIH.

SAMBUTAN KETUA PANITIA DENTISPHERE

Assalamu'alaikum Wr Wb

Pertama-tama kami ucapkan syukur kehadiran Allah SWT bahwa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah Surabaya berkesempatan menyelenggarakan Seminar Nasional DENTISPHERE (Dentistry Update and Scientific Atmosphere) yang pertama dengan tema "Recent Advance in Dentistry"

Kesehatan dan pendidikan merupakan kunci utama kesuksesan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan masyarakat. Diantara masalah kesehatan yang ada, penyakit gigi dan mulut memiliki prevalensi yang cukup tinggi, karena hampir setiap individu memiliki masalah di rongga mulut baik satu atau lebih, yang dapat mempengaruhi kesehatan. Dengan perkembangan pengetahuan dan keterampilan, khususnya dibidang kedokteran gigi akan dapat mengurangi masalah tersebut diatas.

Kesehatan rongga mulut merupakan faktor penting bagi kesehatan secara keseluruhan dari individu. Oleh karena itu sebagai kunci untuk meningkatkan kesehatan rongga mulut masyarakat, dokter gigi harus terus up-date teknologi dan informasi. Pada seminar ini mendiskusikan dan mencari solusi yang tepat serta sebagai sarana bertukar informasi terkini tentang pengembangan ilmu kedokteran gigi.

Pada kesempatan yang berharga ini, kami mengucapkan selamat datang pada seluruh peserta, teriring dengan doa agar seminar berjalan dengan lancar.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr Wb

Widyastuti, drg, Sp.Perio

II MA : RECENT ADVANCE IN DENTISTRY

II MIPAT PELAKSANAAN : Shangri-La Hotel, Jl. Mayjen Sungkono 120, Surabaya

WAKTU : 15-16 Oktober 2010

AKREDITASI PDGI :

- Peserta Ceramah Ilmiah : 7 SKP
- Peserta Table Klinik : 5 SKP
- Pembicara short lecture / Poster : 4 SKP
- Pembicara Ceramah Utama : 4 SKP
- Instruktur table klinik : 5 SKP
- Panitia : 3 SKP
- Moderator : 2 SKP

SUSUNAN PANITIA

- Pelindung : Soetarno, dr., Sp.KL., Sp.THT., SH., MH (Rektor UHT)
- Penasehat : Fanny M Laihah, drg., SpBM., MM (Dekan FKG UHT)
Prof.Dr.drg.Setyo Hernowo, SpBM, FICD
- Ketua : Widyastuti, drg, Sp.Perio
- Wakil Ketua : Dwi Hariyanto, drg, MKes
- Sekretaris : Aprilia, drg, Sp.KG
- Ilendahara : Rima Parwatisari, drg, MKes
- Seksi Ilmiah / Majalah : Noengki Prameswari, drg., MKes.
Syamsulina Revianti, drg., MKes.
Widyasri, drg., MKes.
Kristanti Parisihni, drg., MKes.
- Seksi Acara & Protokol: Rudi Wigianto, drg., DFM, PhD
Twi Agnita drg, Sp.KG
Endah Wahjuningati, drg., MKes
Linda Rochyani, drg., SpKG
Widaningsih, drg., SpPros
Eriza Juniar, drg, Sp.KGA
Ayulistya Paramita, drg., SpKGA

- Seksi Lomba Ilmiah : Dr. Dian Mulawarmanti, drg., MS.
Prof. Dr. Soegijanto Adi, drg.,MS.,SpKG
Dr. Sudibyo, drg.,MKes
- Seksi Pameran : Vivin Ariestandi, drg, Sp.Pro
Henry Wahyu S, drg, Sp.BM
- Seksi Dana : Kolonel Laut (K) Indra Primadya, drg.
Jimmy Prasetyo, drg
Istien Wardhani, drg.,SpKGA
- Seksi Pendaftaran : Sarianoferni, drg, MKes
Yoifah Rizka Wedarti, drg., SpPerio
Indayanti Yuni Prawoto, drg.,SpKG
- Seksi Akomodasi : Puguh Bayu P, drg, MKes
Sularsih, drg
- Seksi Perlengkapan : Suprijanto, drg
- Seksi Konsumsi : Lisdiana Tandjung, drg
Dewi Laksmi, drg
Emmy Khoironi, drg
- Seksi Publikasi & Dokumentasi : Ghita Hadi Hollanda, drg
Arya Brahmanta, drg
- Seksi Keamanan : Kolonel Laut (K) Riza Baharudin, drg.,SpPerio
Letkol Laut (K) Henu Sumekar, drg.,SpKG

JADWAL MAIN LECTURE

JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	BALLROOM B
08.30 – 09.00	REGISTRATION AND COFFEE BREAK
08.00 – 09.00	OPENING CEREMONY
09.00 – 09.45	Widayat, dr., SpFK (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya, Indonesia) “BASIC CONSIDERATION IN MANAGING DENTAL PAIN”
09.45 - 10.00	DISCUSSION
10.00 -10.45	Prof. Eiji Tanaka, DDS.,PhD (Tokushima University – Jepang) “Orthodontic treatment for the acquired open bite associated osteoarthritis of temporo mandibular joint (TMJ)”
10.45 -11.00	DISCUSSION
11.00 - 11.30	PRESENTASI PRODUK CLEO
11.30 - 13.00	ISHOMA
13.00 – 13.45	Jong-jin Suh, D.D.S., M.S.D., Ph.D. (Yonsei University College of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea) “Using Laser in Everyday Dentistry”
13.45 - 14.00	DISCUSSION
14.00 – 14.45	Dr. Anggraini Afdhal, drg, Sp.KG (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) “Cepat dan mudah dalam ‘CORE BUILD UP”
14.45 – 15.00	DISCUSSION
15.00 – FINISH	COFFEE BREAK

JADWAL MAIN LECTURE

JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	BALLROOM A
08.30 – 09.00	REGISTRATION AND COFFEE BREAK
09.00 – 09.45	Arma Sastra Bahar, drg., PhD (Universitas Indonesia – Jakarta) "PERSPEKTIF MUTAHIR TENTANG PENCEGAHAN KARIES GIGI "
09.45 - 10.00	DISCUSSION
10.00 - 10.45	Marino Sutedjo, drg., SpKG (Surabaya) "Glide Path One thing that we must create for nice and easy endo"
10.45 - 11.00	DISCUSSION
11.30 - 13.00	ISHOMA
13.00 – 13.45	Prof. Takafumi Noma, MD., PhD (Tokushima University – Jepang) "BASIC ASPECT OF REGENERATION THERAPY, GENERATION OF IPS CELLS FROM ORAL MUCOSA AND ITS APPLICATION"
13.45 - 14.00	DISCUSSION
14.00 – 14.45	Prof. Dr. Boediwarsono, Sp.PD-KHOM, PGD. Pall. Med (ECU) (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya) "Kelainan sistemik yang berhubungan dengan tindakan kedokteran gigi"
14.45 – 15.00	DISCUSSION
15.00 – FINISH	COFFEE BREAK

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JADWAL MAIN LECTURE

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	BALLROOM B	
07.30 – 08.30	COFFEE BREAK	
08.00 – 08.45	Prof. Dr. Tin Maung Aung, (International Islamic University Malaysia- Malaysia) "Digital dentistry in international Islamic University Malaysia"	
08.45 - 09.00	DISCUSSION	
09.00 - 09.45	Prof. Dr. Aznan Lelo, PhD, SpFK (Universitas Sumatera Utara – Medan) "NSAID for acute dental inflammatory Pain"	
09.45 - 10.00	DISCUSSION	
10.00 – 10.45	Rudi Wigianto, drg., DFM, PhD (Bali) "Emergency esthetic dentistry"	
10.45 - 11.00	DISCUSSION	
11.00 – 11.30	PRESENTASI PRODUK BANK MANDIRI	
11.30 - 12.30	ISHOMA	
12.30 - 13.15	Talk show KOMPETENSI IMPLANT	
13.15 - 13.30		Prof. Dr. M. Rubiyanto, drg., SpPerio Harley Prabowo, drg., MSc, PhD, SpProst Prof. Dr. Peter Agus, drg., SpBM (K) Rudi Wigianto, drg., DFM, PhD Anita S Marjam, drg., IISID (MODERATOR)
13.30 - 14.15		
14.15 - 14.30	DISCUSSION	
14.30 - FINISH	CLOSING & COFFEE BREAK	

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JADWAL MAIN LECTURE

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	BALLROOM A
07.30 - 08.30	COFFEE BREAK
08.00 - 08.45	Dr. Dewi Yogo Pratomo (Jakarta) Hypnotherapi sebagai metode penanggulangan rasa sakit pada pasien
08.45 - 09.00	DISCUSSION
09.00 - 09.45	Sofyan dr, Sp.BS (RSAL Dr.Ramelan – Surabaya) "Pencegahan dan penatalaksanaan parasthesia pasca odontectomy. Penatalaksanaan trigeminal neuralgia"
09.45 - 10.00	DISCUSSION
10.00 - 10.45	Dr. Himawan Halim, DMD., MS., FICD., SpOrt (Ladokgi – Jakarta) Current Trend in Orthodontic Treatment
10.45 - 11.00	DISCUSSION
11.30 - 12.30	ISHOMA
12.30 - 13.15	Dr. Irene Adyatmaka, drg (Jakarta) TERAPI REMINERALISASI TERKINI
13.15 - 13.30	DISCUSSION
13.30 - 14.15	DR. Narmada, drg., MS., Sp.Ort (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya) The accelerate of tooth movement in orthodontic movement
14.15 - 14.30	DISCUSSION
14.30 - FINISH	CLOSING & COFFE BREAK

JADWAL TABLE CLINIC

JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	PELANGI 3	NIRWANA 3
07.30 - 09.00	COFFEE BREAK	
09.00 - 11.30	Rudi Wigianto, drg., DFM, PhD (Bali) "RESIN COMPOSITE POSTERIOR"	Dr. Yoshitaka Nijitomi, DDS, MSc (Jepang) "Aesthetic Restorative - 3D filling for class II, IV & veneer cavity"
11.30 - 13.00	ISHOMA	
13.00 - 15.30	Marino Sutedjo, drg., SpKG (Surabaya) "Glide Path One thing that we must create for nice and easy endo"	Anita S Marjam, drg., IISID (Surabaya) "Direct aesthetic composite with layering technique for anterior teeth"
15.30 - FINISH	COFFE BREAK	

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	PELANGI 3	NIRWANA 3
07.30 - 09.00	COFFEE BREAK	
09.00 - 11.30	Dr. Anggraeni Afdhal, drg., SpKG (Jakarta) "Cepat dan Mudah dalam Core build Up"	Dr. drg. Irene Adyatmaka (Jakarta) "Caries risk assesment using computer program"
11.30 - 13.00	ISHOMA	
13.00 - 15.30		DR. Dewi Yogo Pratomo (Jakarta) "Kiat-kiat praktise Hypnotherapi"
15.00 - FINISH	COFFE BREAK	

JADWAL SHORT LECTURE

JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	PELANGI 1
09.00 – 09.15	Ameta Primasari , Briliana R. Panjaitan (Universitas Sumatera Utara - Sumatera Utara) "Effect acidity of teh botol, coffee and beer to surface hardness of tooth"
09.15 - 09.30	Syahraini Si, Priaminiarti M, Kiswanjaya B, Treli Boel (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) "Radiometric Evaluation of Carotid Artery Calcification in Post-menopausal Women from the Digital Panoramic Radiograph "
09.30 - 09.45	I Dewa Ayu Susilawati (Universitas Jember - Jember) "A New Perspective: Inflammation is the cause of all diseases"
09.45 - 10.00	TANYA JAWAB
10.00 - 10.15	Iin Eliana Triwahyuni (Universitas Jember - Jember) "Decreasing of the total number of cervical lymph node cells caused by immunosuppression and Candida albicans infection"
10.15 - 10.30	Siti Aliyah (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) " Perbedaan klinis ulkus traumatik dan stomatitis aftosa rekuren" (Laporan Kasus)
10.30 - 10.45	Dian Anggraini, Siti Aliyah Pradono (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) "Traumatic ulcer resembles Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis and Necrotizing Sialometaplasia (Case Report)"
10.45 - 11.00	TANYA JAWAB
11.30 - 13.00	ISHOMA
13.00 – 13.15	Menik Priaminiarti, Bramma Kiswanjaya (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) "Modern Imaging Modalities for Evaluation Jaw Bone condition"
13.15 - 13.30	Oty Ratna Wahyuni (Universitas Airlangga - Surabaya) "Inflammatory reaction to foreign body in the maxillary antrum misdiagnosed As an benign tumor "
13.30 – 13.40	TANYA JAWAB
15.00 – SELESAI	COFFEE BREAK

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JADWAL SHORT LECTURE

JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	PELANGI 2
09.00 – 09.15	Djohansyah Lukman (Universitas Trisakti - Jakarta) "Capita selecta in forensic dentistry for identification"
09.15 - 09.30	Benindra Nehemia Makes, Suryonegoro H (Universitas Indonesia - Indonesia) "Role of radiology in forensic odontology"
09.30 - 09.45	Djohansyah Lukman (Universitas Trisakti - Jakarta) "Popularisasi rekam medik gigi nasional"
09.45 - 10.00	TANYA JAWAB
10.00 - 10.15	Ganesha Wandawa, Dewi Nurul Mustaqimah, Elza Ibrahim Auerkari, Suyanto Sidik (Koarmabar TNI AL - Jakarta) "Effectivity of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy on Full Mouth Plaque Score and Full Mouth Bleeding Score in The Treatment of Chronic Periodontitis"
10.15 - 10.30	Dewi Nurul Mustaqimah (Praktisi - Jakarta) "Microbiological features of chronic and aggressive periodontitis"
10.30 - 10.45	Asti Rosmala Dewi (Universitas Sriwijaya - Palembang) "Penatalaksanaan depigmentasi gingiva dengan teknik abrasi pada pasien dengan kasus hiperpigmentasi fisiologis"
10.45 - 11.00	TANYA JAWAB
11.30 - 13.00	ISHOMA
13.00 – 13.15	Debby Saputera, Fanny M Laihah, Bassoeseo (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat - Banjarmasin) "Penatalaksanaan alveolektomi pada penderita Diabetes Mellitus tipe 1 Di Departemen Gigi dan Mulut RSUD Dr Ramelan Surabaya"
13.15 - 13.30	Ekasari W (Ladokgi TNI AL RE Martadinata – Jakarta) "Oroantral fistula management post odontectomy upper right third molar impacted"
13.30 – 13.45	Sumitro H (LADOKGI TNI AL - Jakarta) "The use of petidine narcotic analgesia as acute pain relief in patients with phlegmon : Case Report"
13.45 - 14.00	TANYA JAWAB
15.00 – SELESAI	COFFEE BREAK

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JADWAL SHORT LECTURE

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	PELANGI 1
09.00 – 09.15	Trijani Suwandi (Universitas Trisakti - Jakarta) "Ribbond fibre reinforced composite splinting for treatment of mobility teeth as well as immediate bridge"
09.15 - 09.30	Fifi Prihasti (RS. Cipto Mangunkusumo - Jakarta) "Halitosis, as a symptom in periodontal disease"
09.30 - 09.45	Dewi Nurul Mustaqimah, Riana Napitupulu (Praktisi - Bekasi) "Management of destructive periodontitis"
09.45 - 10.00	TANYA JAWAB
10.00 - 10.15	Yosi Kusuma Eriwati (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) "Direct Composite Resin Inlays : The Material and its Application"
10.15 - 10.30	Niti Matram, Yosi Kusuma Eriwati (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) "Effectivity of Protective Coating Agent on Tooth-Colored Direct Restorative Materials"
10.30 - 10.45	Yunita Savitri (Universitas Airlangga - Surabaya) "Panoramic image of stafne bone cavity"
10.45 - 11.00	TANYA JAWAB
11.00 – 11.15	I Dewa Ayu Ratna Dewanti (Universitas Jember - Jember) "The increasing of TLR4 macrophage expression in oral wistar rats were fed with aqueous extract from neem leaves (azadirachta indica)"
11.15 - 11.30	Wenny Puspitasari Alianto, Christian Khoswanto (Universitas Airlangga - Surabaya) "The Effect of Gel Containing Kencur Extract on The Amount of Fibroblast Post Tooth Extraction on Guinea-Pigs"
11.30 - 11.45	TANYA JAWAB
11.45 - 13.00	ISHOMA

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JADWAL SHORT LECTURE

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010

WAKTU	PELANGI 2
09.00 – 09.15	Febrina Rahmayanti (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) "Chronic traumatic oral ulceration related to irritation from tooth and oral cancer detection (A case report)"
09.15 - 09.30	Hermita Agus, Siti Aliyah (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) "The importance of oral treatment to increase Life quality of patient with toxic epidermal necrolysis (Case Report)"
09.30 - 09.45	TANYA JAWAB
10.00 - 10.15	Maharani Laillyza Apriasari, Bagus Soebadi, Hening Tuti Hendarti (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat - Banjarmasin) "Patch test with sirih leaf extract 35% as the active component of oral ulceration therapy"
10.15 - 10.30	Dyah Juniar Hymawatty (Ladokgi RE Martadinata - Jakarta) "Papillon-lefèvre syndrome: A Review of the literature and a case report"
10.30 - 10.45	Eddy Hermanto, Abel Tasman Yuza (Universitas Padjajaran - Bandung) "Treatment of Fibromatous Epulis (Case report)"
10.45 - 11.00	TANYA JAWAB
11.00 – 11.15	Abdul Rochim (Universitas Jember - Jember) "Clinical Efficacy Lidocain 2%+Adrenalin 1:80.000 On Block Injection of Alveolar Inferior Nerve"
11.15 - 11.30	Budi Santoso, Maskyur Rahmat (Universitas Gajah Mada - Yogyakarta) "Treatment of Epulis Granulomatous with Peripheral Ameloblastoma : Case Report "
11.30 – 11.45	TANYA JAWAB
11.30 - 13.00	ISHOMA
13.00 – 14.00	Dr. Laksmi Dwiati Setyo H, drg., MM., MHA (Konsil Kedokteran Indonesia) " Mekanisme Registrasi Ulang Dokter Gigi dan Dokter Gigi Spesialis"

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JADWAL POSTER

JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010
SESI 1

WAKTU	NAMA
09.00 – 11.00	Linda Rochyani, Aprilia (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya.) "Seed extract cytotoxicity of black seed (Nigella sativa) material as root irrigation channel"
	Devie Falinda, Dewi Nurul M (Universitas Indonesia – Surabaya.) "Chronic periodontitis due to psychological stress"
	Lambang Bargowo, Yoifah Rizka, Widyastuti (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya.) "The treatment of the pyogenic granuloma in a pregnant woman: case report"
	R.P. Bambang Noerjanto (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya.) "Modified film holder as adjunctive tool in making radiographic with SLOB technique for first premolar maxillary"
	Kemas Abubakar Doong (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya.) "Modifikasi film holder sebagai alat bantu pembuatan radiografik teknik SLOB untuk gigi molar pertama rahang atas"
	Deny Saputra (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya.) "Duplicating intraoral periapical film"
	Dian Anggraini, Febrina Rahmayanti (Universitas Indonesia – Jakarta) "Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis: in patients with Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia with Bad Oral Hygiene"
	Harun A Gunawan, Soeherwin Mangundjaja (Universitas Indonesia – Jakarta) "The effect of black tea infusum on Mutans streptococci"
	Vivin Ariestania, Dian Valentina (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "The influence of vertical dimension on chewing function for full denture user in prosthodontic clinic of RSGMP Hang Tuah University 2009-2010"

JADWAL POSTER

JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010
SESI 2

WAKTU	NAMA
13.00 – 15.00	Dwi Setianingtyas (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (ANUG) treatment with metronidazole"
	Yoifah Rizka (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "The role of stem cells in periodontal regeneration"
	Aprilia, Sheila Natalia (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "PENGUNAAN MTA (Mineral Trioxide Aggregate) PADA PERAWATAN APEKSIFIKASI" (Laporan Kasus)
	Sundoro Poegoeh, Linda Rochyani, Aprilia (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Comparasion of compresive strength between nanofiller composite resin and hybrid composite resin"
	Widyastuti (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Gingival hiperplasia in acute myelomonocytic leukemia: a case report"
	Dwi Harijanto, Sudibyo (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "The olds community quality of life description With missing teeth (Observational Study of Several Primary health Care Old Patients at Kabupaten Blitar Community Region, East Java)"
	Twi Agnita Cevanti (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Perawatan endo bedah bicuspidasi (Laporan kasus)"
	Sularsih (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "The effect of inaccuracy of implant impression techniques to mechanical and biological complications"
	Amelia Elizabeth, Yongki Hadinata Wijaya, Dian Mulawarmanti, Syamsulina Revianti (Universitas Hang Tuah - Surabaya) "Pre-dentin and Tertiary Dentin Formation after Pulp Capping Treatment using Calcium Hydroxide and Ophiocephalus Striatus Extract"

JADWAL POSTER

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010
SESI 1

WAKTU	NAMA
09.00 – 11.00	Widyasri Prananingrum, Syamsulina Revianti (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Fibroblas increasing after chitosan application as direct pulp capping material"
	Erista Dona Pratiwi, Puguh Bayu Prabowo, Kristanti Parisihni (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "The Immersion Effect of Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0,2 % towards Candida albicans Attachment on Polyamide Resin"
	Sarianoferni, Endah Wahjuningsih (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "CBCT: a review of modern imaging techniques "
	Stanley Ertanto, Elsa Indra Lukmanton, Velia Yunita Santoso (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Aesthetic Dentistry"
	Paulus Budi Teguh (RSAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya – Universitas Hang Tuah Surabaya) "Disinfecting effect of alkaline perborate, peroxides, and hypochlorite denture cleansers on the candida albicans of permanent soft liner"
	Ghita Hadi Hollanda, Nurdiana (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Management of Mucocele : Case Report"
	Nurdiana, M. Jusri (Universitas Sumatera Utara – Medan) "Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis with Allergy as a predisposing factor : Case report"
	Hansen Kurniawan, Dian Mulawarmanti, Syamsulina Revianti (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Efek pemberian ekstrak penaesus monodon shrimp shell waste terhadap kadar fosfor tulang mandibula tikus wistar osteoporosis"
	Desy Aprina , Rini Bikarindrasari, Siti Rusdiana Puspawati (Universitas Sriwijaya – Menado) "Pengaruh aplikasi berbagai konsentrasi larutan kakao (theobroma cacao l) terhadap penurunan Kelarutan permukaan email gigi"

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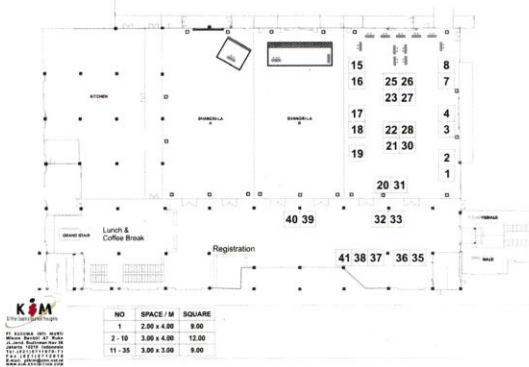
JADWAL POSTER

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010
SESI 2

WAKTU	NAMA
13.00 – 15.00	Noengki Prameswari, Robianto (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "The effect of stoelephorus insularis to the dental arch width"
	Henry Wahyu S (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Penatalaksanaan osteomielitis kronis yang ditemukan di rahang bawah"
	Endah Wahjuningsih, Sarianoferni (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Deteksi osteoporosis berdasarkan radiografi panoramik"
	Niki Marini, Noengki Prameswari (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Pengaruh stoelephorus insularis dan tablet kalsium terhadap peningkatan jumlah sel osteosit pada ratus novergica strain wistar dalam masa pertumbuhan"
	Andri Mayasari, Kristanti Parisihni, Rima Parwati Sari (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "The inhibition effect of probiotic fermented milk to the growth of streptococcus mutans"
	Dian Mulawarmanti (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "THE EXPRESSION OF cAMP FIBROBLAST CELLS IN PERIODONTAL TISSUE OF HYPERGLYCEMIC RATS CAUSED BY OXYGEN HYPEROXIA 2,4 ATA"
	Puguh Bayu Prabowo (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) on surface of Polyamide Base Material with Variation Length of The Heating Process Time"
	Diena Fuadiyah, Melysa Wijono Chandra, Rima Parwati Sari (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Effect of Sardinella longiceps oils to ratio of LDL/HDL"
	Rima Parwatisari (Universitas Hang Tuah – Surabaya) "Hepatoprotector effect of Syzygium cumini seed extract"

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DENAH BALLROOM
ShangriLa Hotel Surabaya, 15-16 Oktober 2010



No	Booth	PERUSAHAAN
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MAIN LECTURE

Digital Dentistry In International Islamic University Malaysia

Professor Dr Tin Maung Aung
Consultant Oral and Maxillo-facial Surgeon,
The International Islamic University Malaysia.
Kulliyah of dentistry, International Islamic University Malaysia.

Abstract

Utilizing a unified and integrated system of a dental chairside computer, electronic data systems, audio headphones and an intra oral camera, this integrated advanced digital technology audio-visual innovation is being utilized as the ultimate ultra modern tool for teaching clinical dentistry. This costly but compulsory chairside work station component is provided for every clinical dental student by the International Islamic University Malaysia. An "All for one and one for all" two way teaching and learning experience is elaborated and a multitude of other possible advantages are also discussed.

Keywords : Digital Dentistry

MAIN LECTURE

Current Trend in Orthodontic Treatment

Himawan Halim

Head of Orthodontic Department Naval Dental Institute RE Martadinata

Abstract

Orthodontics is the speciality of dentistry concerned with the management and treatment of malocclusion. In the majority of cases, a malocclusion does not in itself represent a disease state, but rather a variation from what is considered ideal. Currently, there are a lot of orthodontic treatment modalities available in the markets. Started from removable appliance to the most popular self ligating brackets. Each appliance has their own indication and limitation. The clinician should make a good diagnosis and treatment plan before deciding which appliance to use. This presentation will give an overview of each appliance and how it works.

Keywords : Malocclusion, orthodontic treatment

MAIN LECTURE

Perspektif Mutakhir tentang Pencegahan Karies Gigi

Armasastra Bahar

Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

Abstrak

Ilmu kedokteran gigi pencegahan merupakan satu cabang ilmu kedokteran gigi yang disepakati sebagai upaya pencegahan penyakit dan mempertahankan kesehatan rongga mulut secara optimal yang mencakup semua bidang ilmu kedokteran gigi dan dapat diterapkan baik pada individu maupun kelompok masyarakat. Prinsip-prinsip dalam ilmu kedokteran gigi pencegahan adalah kontrol penyakit, edukasi dan motivasi pasien, peningkatan resistensi pejamu, pengembalian fungsi dan pemeliharaan kesehatan rongga mulut. Intervensi minimal dalam kedokteran gigi merupakan konsep baru dalam ilmu kedokteran gigi pencegahan yang merupakan suatu filosofi dari perawatan profesional dengan memberikan perhatian utama pada gejala awal, deteksi dini dan perawatan segera pada tingkat mikromolekular, diikuti dengan invasi yang paling minimal dan menyenangkan bagi pasien sebagai pilihan untuk memperbaiki kerusakan irreversibel yang disebabkan oleh penyakit. Konsep intervensi minimal dalam pelayanan kedokteran gigi mencakup identifikasi, pencegahan dan kontrol penyakit.

Karies gigi adalah penyakit infeksi dengan penyebab multifaktorial yang penyebarannya dapat terjadi secara vertikal dan horizontal. Jendela infektifitas adalah masa yang rentan terhadap perkembangan *Streptococcus mutans* di dalam rongga mulut sehingga perlu mendapat perhatian yang serius dalam tindakan pencegahan agar terhindar dari kerusakan gigi akibat penyakit karies. Ketahanan struktur gigi, oral biofilm, diet, saliva dan penilaian risiko karies merupakan faktor-faktor penting dalam pencegahan karies gigi. Perkembangan ilmu kedokteran gigi pencegahan memperlihatkan kemajuan dengan banyaknya metoda baru yang dapat diaplikasikan dalam mencegah terjadinya penyakit karies gigi. Sinar laser sebagai metoda yang relatif baru dalam ilmu kedokteran gigi telah dibuktikan dapat diaplikasikan untuk pencegahan karies gigi. Di samping metoda dan bahan yang digunakan untuk mencegah karies gigi, akhir-akhir ini telah banyak pula dipublikasikan hasil penelitian tentang perkembangan imunisasi dengan penggunaan vaksin untuk mencegah karies gigi.

Keywords : Pencegahan karies gigi

MAIN LECTURE

The Accelerate Of Tooth Movement In Orthodontic Treatment

Ida Bagus Narmada
Department of Orthodontic Faculty of Dentistry, University of Airlangga

Abstract

Recently, several reviews have been published about the biologic processes related to orthodontic tooth movement (OTM). Orthodontic tooth movement is generated by coupling of bone resorption on the compressed side of the periodontal ligament (PDL) and by bone formation on the stretched side of the PDL. Tissue remodeling in orthodontics is mediated by variety of cell, including fibroblast, root and bone surface lining cells, endothelial, epithelia and nerve cells as well as by different leukocytes in PDL. Accelerating the speed of OTM should contribute the shortening of orthodontic treatment

This article review of the animal and clinical researches how to accelerate tooth movement during orthodontic treatment such as; effects of pharmacological agent on tooth velocity, acceleration of tooth velocity with physical stimuli and acceleration of tooth movement by surgical means.

Keywords: accelerate tooth movement, orthodontic treatment

SHORT LECTURE : 01

PENGARUH PEMBERIAN GEL EKSTRAK KENCUR (KAEMPFERIA GALANGA) TERHADAP JUMLAH SEL FIBROBLAS PASCA CABUT GIGI PADA MARMUT (CAVIA COBAYA)

(The Effect of Gel Containing kencur Extract on The Amount of Fibroblast Post Tooth Extraction on Guinea-Pigs)

Wenny Puspitasari Alianto*, Christian Khoswanto,**

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- ** Departemen Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga

ABSTRACT

Background: Phytotherapy is popular all over the world because the secondary metabolism inside the plant produces components which have therapeutic effects. kencur is one of medicinal plants that is frequently used in Indonesia, but there had never been a research of the use of it in wound recovery after tooth extraction.

Purpose: The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of the application of gel containing kencur extract on the number of fibroblast post tooth extraction on guinea-pigs.

Methods: This study used post test only control group design. The research sample consisted of 24 male guinea-pigs averaging 2-3 months of age. They were divided into 3 groups. The control group, the control group with treatment of povidone iodine, and the treatment group which received the application of gel containing kencur extract on socket wounds after lower left incisor extraction. The data were analyzed statistically using Kolmogorov smirnov test, One-Way ANOVA and LSD.

Result: The result of all tested group showed $p > 0.05$. It showed that all the data had a normal distribution. One-Way ANOVA test was done and continued by LSD test to find a significant difference in each groups. The result showed there was significant difference in fibroblast amount between the treatment group and two other groups ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: The application of gel containing kencur extract can accelerate the number of fibroblast post tooth extraction on guinea-pigs.

Keywords: Kaempferia galanga, fibroblast, tooth extraction

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SHORT LECTURE : 02

EFEK PH MINUMAN TEH BOTOL, KOPI DAN BIR TERHADAP KEKERASAN PERMUKAAN GIGI

(Effect acidity of teh botol, coffee and beer to surface hardness of tooth)

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ABSTRACT

Background : Beverage with low pH will dissolve mineral of enamel so that can decrease the surface hardness tooth.

Purpose : The purpose of the study was to investigate different of surface hardness tooth before and after immersion in solution of teh botol, coffee and beer for 30, 60 and 120 minutes.

Methods : Thirty maxillary premolars were randomly divided into three groups. The first group was immersed in teh botol pH 6.7, second group in coffee pH 4.1 and the last group in beer pH 2.9. The surface hardness measurement using Micro Vickers Hardness Tester and acidity of beverage measurement using pH Meter Hanna 98107. The achieved data were analyzed using ANOVA followed by LSD (Least Significant difference).

Results : The result of this study conclude that mean difference of surface hardness tooth immersion in teh botol is not significant ($p>0.05$) for 30, 60 and 120 minutes, but that mean difference of surface hardness tooth immersion in coffee and beer is significant ($p<0.05$) after immersion 120 minutes in spite of immersion for 30 and 60 minutes.

Conclusions : It was conclude the longer tooth immersion in beverage with low pH will so much decrease surface hardness tooth.

Key words: acidity of beverage, surface hardness tooth, Micro Vickers Hardness Tester

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SHORT LECTURE : 03

CAPITA SELECTA IN FORENSIC DENTISTRY FOR IDENTIFICATION

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ABSTRACT

Forensic Dental Medicine in our country is still relatively new, so does the identification of science is still relatively undeveloped. Since the calamity happened in this country so much that the authors directly or indirectly as a team identification among other disasters Garuda Indonesia plane crashed in North Sumatra in 1980, 1983 and 1987, then the Bali bombing disaster events I and II and so many bombing at Jakarta's famous erupted in Australia and the Embassy bombings erupted in Hotel Marriott.

If in these events are the victims of the burning corpses will initially be open jaw in the process of obtaining data which is recorded in odontogram teeth and a postmortem data with other words that the identification through the teeth is very important if the victim on fire and then searched antemortem data i.e. medical data when the victim was still alive. Usually if the victim of foreign nationals to contact the embassy large developed country then we will obtain its data.

Antemortem data is very useful to crosscheck with postmortem data. As we all know that the identification by DNA is the most accurate among all the identification and whole body of data recorded in victim identification records.

Keywords: Forensic Dentistry, Identification, Odontogram and Victim Identification Record.

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ROLE OF RADIOLOGY IN FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The science dealing with establishing identity of a person by teeth is popularly known as Forensic Odontology or Forensic Dentistry. In Indonesia, forensic odontology becomes more important nowadays based on frequent occurrence of mass disasters includes the geographical condition which associated with frequently occur natural disaster, very high growth of population which can also related with high number of traffic accident, and the recently political interest for some reason has correlation with frequently cases of terrorism. Usually in cases of mass disaster, the victims are unrecognizable so that human remains has the important role in the victim identification. Teeth can stand to destruction from the process of organic decay or other cause such as fire, so that teeth is one of the best preserved parts of human remains, furthermore the high variation of size, shape and proportion could leads teeth to have individualization. The procedures in forensic dentistry includes comparison of postmortem (PM) dental record against antemortem (AM) record to presumed identity of the victim. Comparison of anatomical and other structures recorded in both ante-mortem and post-mortem can be obtained from radiographs is one of important procedure for establishing identity of human remains. The unique individual characteristic of teeth as well as all the periapical, periodontal condition and dental materials which also has specific radiographic appearance lead to radiograph as a meaningful and important tool in comparison procedures for human identification in forensic dentistry.

Keywords : radiology, forensic odontology, human identification

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PENURUNAN JUMLAH SEL CERVICAL LYMPH NODE TOTAL
AKIBAT IMUNOSUPRESI DAN INFEKSI CANDIDA ALBICANS
(Decreasing of the total number of cervical lymph node cells caused by
immunosuppression and Candida albicans infection)

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ABSTRACT

Background. For the moment, the case of fungal infection in oral cavity is increase parallel with increasing number of immunosuppressed patient. This case, majority caused by Candida albicans and this disease namely oral candidiasis. Immunity factor is important to against Candida albicans and cervical lymph node (CLN) play this role in oral cavity.

Purpose. The purpose of this study was to know the effect of immunosuppression and Candida albicans infection to the total number of CLN cells.

Method. This laboratory experimental research used BALB/c mice that immunosuppressed and infected by C.albicans. Mice were divided in to three groups: group 1 (negative control), group 2 (were immunosuppressed), group 3 (were immunosuppressed and infected with C.albicans). Mice were immunosuppressed by given 2-3mg/mice subcutan injection of prednisolon one day before were infected and three days after were infected. Group 2 and 3 were given tetracycline hydrochloride in drinking water (0,83mg/ml) since one day before were infected. C.albicans inoculation was given at zero day.

Results : At 4th day post infection, mice were sacrificed and the total number of CLN cell was calculated with haematocytometer. Data were analysed by Ono Way Anova test and LSD ($p=0.05$). Result of this research indicated that there is decreasing of total number of CLN cells caused by immunosuppression and Candida albicans infection.

Conclusions : There is decreasing of total number of CLN cells caused by immunosuppression and Candida albicans infection

Keywords: cervical lymph node cells, Candida albicans, immunosuppression

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THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AND CONTROL IN TREATMENT WITH STEROID IN PATIENT WITH DIAGNOSIS ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME

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ABSTRACT

Erythema multiforme is a disease with hypersensitive background. The disease can be induce with drugs, but also some of food. Clinical feature of the lesion such as vesicle, bulla or erosion can affect the entire of the mouth, with characteristic bleeding. The disease is a common disease in Oral Medicine Clinic, steroid as an anti inflammation is a drug of choice in the treatment of the disease. This paper will discuss about a case of Erythema Multiforme in 50th years old woman that induce with some of food such as can food, food with MSG and some of fruits. The lesions can be cured with steroid, but the lesions can be recurrent if she eat some of those food that can make hypersensitive reaction. When the lesions appeared again she treated with the same drugs but in her own way, it happened several times until she came to clinic with severe condition. Finally we treated again with the same drugs but in a good controlled and gave education to patient about the treatment, the lesions cured. The conclusion is that control and patient education are importance heal the disease.

Keywords: erythema multiforme, steroid, control, education

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RADIOMETRIC EVALUATION OF CAROTID ARTERY CALCIFICATION IN POST-MENOPAUSAL WOMEN FROM THE DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH

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ABSTRACT

Identification of carotid artery calcification from the digital panoramic radiograph could be used as reference in predicting cerebral stroke. This study aims to obtain the occurrence of carotid artery calcification in accordance with radiographic level of alveolar bone loss and age. These data could be used as the basis for dentist recommendation in predicting stroke in post menopausal women. This was a cross sectional study on 95 patients who came to the Dentomaxillo Facial Radiology Clinic - RSGMP FKG UI. Digital panoramic radiographs were then taken from subjects that met with the inclusion criteria. Analysis showed that of the 95 subjects studied, the moderate and severe alveolar bone loss were 27% and 22%. Subject age ranged between 50 to 75 years. The value of inter-and intra-observer Kappa was 0,7815. Subjects showed both right and left carotid artery calcification were 6,3%, whereas those only showed on the left side or the right side were 7,3%, and 3,1%. It could be concluded that the side that showed higher occurrence of carotid artery calcification apparently is the left side. The higher age and the alveolar bone loss did not show higher occurrence of carotid artery calcification in post menopausal women. These findings could then be used by dentists as the basis to predict the possibility of carotid artery calcification that could trigger stroke in post menopausal women.

Keywords : carotid artery calcification, digital panoramic radiograph, post menopausal women

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MODERN IMAGING MODALITIES FOR EVALUATION JAW BONE CONDITION IN DENTAL IMPLANT TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Dental implant as the treatment of tooth loss becomes more popular nowadays. In Indonesia's needs of dental implants treatment has increased along with the higher awareness of the importance of a complete dental function and for aesthetics factor. The placement of implant into the jaw also could be at risk of damaging the anatomical structure such as the mandibular canal or maxillary sinus. The risk of dental implant treatment failure must be anticipated by developing an efficient and accurate treatment plan. One of the important factors that plays a role in the success of dental implant treatment is the accuracy of the evaluation of the jaw bone condition. The accuracy of dental implant placement requires comprehensive pre-operative radiographic examination. Three-dimensional bone imaging diagnostic information is the ideal diagnostic information which can be obtained by using modern imaging modalities such as Digital Tomography, CT Scan and CBCT (Cone Beam Computed Tomography). These kind of sophisticated modalities has the abilities to visualized the bone quantity that is the height and width of available alveolar bone and the morphology of the ridge. It can also provide the bone quality that is density value of the cortical and cancellous bone. Diagnostic information which acquired from modern imaging modalities is the one of the most important part in dental implant therapy.

Keywords :

modern imaging modalities, dental implant, accuracy, jaw bone condition

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PENATALAKSANAAN ALVEOLEKTOMI PADA PENDERITA DIABETES MELLITUS TIPE 1 DI DEPARTEMEN GIGI DAN MULUT RSAL DR RAMELAN SURABAYA

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ABSTRACT

Background: *The process of getting older is a natural and continuous process which is makes the erosive changes in anatomy, physiology and biochemistry of tissue and organ, the consequences will affect the offer all function and ability. One of the systemic disease that are often suffered by elderly patients is type 1 diabetes mellitus, where in Indonesia quite high prevalence reaches 75%.*

Purpose : *To know the management of type 1 DM alveolektomi on effective handling and so there no complication.*

Methods : *college data from medical record of alveolektomi with type 1 DM within three years. the absolute blood sugar level examination conducted by all DM patient at pre operation and post operative risk of any action that can be minimize.*

Result : *They are 47 people had done alveolektomi with type 1 DM and handling using high dose antibiotic therapy after it wash than during three days of infection control and heating of during the first week.*

Keywords : *diabetes mellitus, alveolektomi*

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SHORT LECTURE : 10

TRAUMATIC ULCER RESEMBLES NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE PERIODONTITIS AND NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA

Dian Anggraini*, Siti Aliyah Pradono **

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ABSTRACT

Ulcer is a lesion most often occurs in the oral soft tissues which are usually caused by mechanical trauma, chemical or thermal. Traumatic ulcer may occur on the tongue, lips and buccal mucosa, gingiva, palate and mucobuccal fold by various sources of irritants. When occur in the gingiva, traumatic solitary ulcer can resemble Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis (NUP). If it occurs in the palate, traumatic ulcer display can also resemble Necrotizing sialometaplasia (NS). This paper reports a traumatic ulcer in a 30-year-old woman with a history of one week before the onset of the lesion, at the top left of the patient's tooth and then the patient pick it with fingernail, then the food came out until the bleeding comes from the area. Clinical examination showed ulcer solier the palatal region of the gingival section 25, 26, 27, 28 in the form of erythematous and erosive areas of pain accompanied by protrusion of the immersed leftovers. Clinical picture resembling nup and NS so that is needed an exact understanding of the differences in their respective clinical picture in order to avoid errors in the treatment.

Keywords: traumatic ulcer, Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis (nup), Necrotizing Sialometaplasia (NS).

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SHORT LECTURE : 11

**EFEKTIFITAS TERAPI OKSIGEN HIPERBARIK TERHADAP SKOR PLAK SELURUH MULUT DAN SKOR PERDARAHAN SELURUH MULUT PADA PERAWATAN PERIODONTITIS KRONIS
(Effectivity of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy on Full Mouth Plaque Score and Full Mouth Bleeding Score in The Treatment of Chronic Periodontitis)**

Ganesha Wandawa¹, Dewi Nurul Mustaqimah², Elza Ibrahim Auerkari³, Suyanto Sidik⁴

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ABSTRACT

The use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) in dentistry has not been widely performed, especially in the treatment of chronic periodontitis. This research aims to find out the effects of HBOT as an adjunctive therapy following conventional therapy by means of scaling and root planning in patients with chronic periodontitis, evaluated from Full Mouth Plaque Score (FMPS) and Full Mouth Bleeding Score (FMBS). Fifty-four patients with 30-52 years of age who suffer from chronic periodontitis either local or general were divided into three treatment groups (K0: conventional treatment; K8: conventional treatment plus 8 sessions HBOT; K16: conventional treatment plus 16 sessions TQHB). The observations made during the pre-treatment, 15 days after the treatment, and 30 days after the treatment. The results showed that HBOT has proven to be beneficial and can reduce the FMBS and FMPS better, if used as adjunctive therapy given after a conventional treatment of chronic periodontitis.

Keywords: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT); Chronic Periodontitis; Full Mouth Plaque Score (FMPS); Full Mouth Bleeding Score (FMBS)

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TRAUMATIC ULCER RESEMBLES NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE PERIODONTITIS AND NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA

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ABSTRACT

Ulcer is a lesion most often occurs in the oral soft tissues which are usually caused by mechanical trauma, chemical or thermal. Traumatic ulcer may occur on the tongue, lips and buccal mucosa, gingiva, palate and mucobuccal fold by various sources of irritants. When occur in the gingiva, traumatic solitary ulcer can resemble Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis (NUP). If it occurs in the palate, traumatic ulcer display can also resemble Necrotizing sialometaplasia (NS). This paper reports a traumatic ulcer in a 30-year-old woman with a history of one week before the onset of the lesion, at the top left of the patient's tooth and then the patient pick it with fingernail, then the food came out until the bleeding comes from the area. Clinical examination showed ulcer solier the palatal region of the gingival section 25, 26, 27, 28 in the form of erythematous and erosive areas of pain accompanied by protrusion of the immersed leftovers. Clinical picture resembling nup and NS so that is needed an exact understanding of the differences in their respective clinical picture in order to avoid errors in the treatment.

Keywords: traumatic ulcer, Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis (nup), Necrotizing Sialometaplasia (NS).

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EFEKTIFITAS TERAPI OKSIGEN HIPERBARIK TERHADAP SKOR PLAK SELURUH MULUT DAN SKOR PERDARAHAN SELURUH MULUT PADA PERAWATAN PERIODONTITIS KRONIS (Effectivity of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy on Full Mouth Plaque Score and Full Mouth Bleeding Score in The Treatment of Chronic Periodontitis)

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ABSTRACT

The use of hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) in dentistry has not been widely performed, especially in the treatment of chronic periodontitis. This research aims to find out the effects of HBOT as an adjunctive therapy following conventional therapy by means of scaling and root planning in patients with chronic periodontitis, evaluated from Full Mouth Plaque Score (FMPS) and Full Mouth Bleeding Score (FMBS). Fifty-four patients with 30-52 years of age who suffer from chronic periodontitis either local or general were divided into three treatment groups (K0: conventional treatment; K8: conventional treatment plus 8 sessions HBOT; K16: conventional treatment plus 16 sessions HBOT). The observations made during the pre-treatment, 15 days after the treatment, and 30 days after the treatment. The results showed that HBOT has proven to be beneficial and can reduce the FMBS and FMPS better, if used as adjunctive therapy given after a conventional treatment of chronic periodontitis.

Keywords: Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT); Chronic Periodontitis; Full Mouth Plaque Score (FMPS); Full Mouth Bleeding Score (FMBS)

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**RIBBOND FIBRE REINFORCED COMPOSITE SPLINTING FOR
TREATMENT OF MOBILITY TEETH
AS WELL AS IMMEDIATE BRIDGE**

Trijani Suwandi

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ABSTRACT

The treatment of mobility teeth which is caused by periodontitis requires a special consideration, especially of esthetic and function problem. The case of mobility teeth at anterior area which is caused by secondary trauma from occlusion, accompanied with by missing tooth, this thing will complicate in the case of making of prothesa because of difficult to impress from the mobile teeth. Ribbond Fibre Reinforced Composite can function as splinting at the same time functions as immediate bridge to fill missing of anterior tooth, so that esthetic and function obtainable at the same time in once visit.

Keywords : *ribbond fibre reinforced composite, mobile teeth, immediate bridge*

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**HALITOSIS SEBAGAI SALAH SATU GEJALA PENYAKIT
PERIODONTAL**

(Halitosis, as a symptom in periodontal disease)

Fifi Prihasti

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ABSTRACT

Halitosis or bad breath is the most common symptom of periodontal aberration. The emerged unpleasant odor is a sulphur compound (Volatile Compound Sulphur / VCS) that consists of H₂S and CH₃SH, produced by decomposition of negative gram anaerob bacteria. This bacterium mainly contains on the posterior of tongue and gingival sulcus. The compound H₂S relates to the well periodontal tissues, whereas CH₃SH relates to the periodontal disease sufferer. Both of them mainly plays role to the improvement of periodontal disease because they can increase the ability of bacterium to produce toxin so that they increase the process of infection, exacerbation and the intensity of halitosis. The conclusion is that the close relation between the halitosis worseness and periodontal aberration.

Keywords: *Halitosis, Periodontal diseases, anaerob bacteria, Volatile Compound Sulphur*

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SHORT LECTURE : 14

PERIODONTITIS DESTRUKTIF DAN PENATALAKSANAANNYA (Management of destructive periodontitis)

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* Praktisi di Jakarta

** Praktisi di Bekasi

ABSTRACT :

Periodontitis as an inflammatory diseases caused by several specific bacteria and host immunity response, often with progressive destruction of periodontal ligament and alveolar bone. This situation which can happen in only one tooth or more has to be managed comprehensively. There are many relation in dentistry as endodontic lesion, orthodontic treatment and even from systemic condition such as diabetic mellitus. The periodontitis treatment include non-surgical and surgical procedures, which the non-surgical procedures has to be understood by general practitioners to get a good quality of periodontal health.

Keywords: chronic periodontitis; periodontal destruction; comprehensive management; non surgical treatment.

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SHORT LECTURE : 15

CHRONIC TRAUMATIC ORAL ULCERATION RELATED TO IRRITATION FROM TOOTH AND ORAL CANCER DETECTION

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ABSTRACT :

There will be epithelial changes in the oral tissue from chronic irritation. Patients usually still ignore the caries until its makes oral discomfort or pain comes. So, chronic irritations from sharp cusp of the teeth to the oral mucosa could made traumatic ulcer and chronic traumatic ulcers could be change to malignant. The aims of this paper are to sharing information about chronic traumatic oral ulceration and how to detect oral cancer of the ulcer. A 60 year old man came to our clinic and complained about pain in his tongue since 2 weeks ago. He said he had got toothache before this condition, and the tongue was irritated since 2 months ago. From the clinical examinations we found that there were major ulcer covered with pseudomembran and erythematous area around the ulcers. We palpated the ulcers and around the tongue, to detection there were any indurate areas. But, there were not any indurated area. A necrosis tooth with sharp lingual cusp was irritating lateral dorsal of the tongue. The diagnosis was chronic traumatic ulcer and oral cancer as differential diagnosis. Then, we referred the patient to oral surgeon for tooth extraction. We observed the ulcer, if there were no remission, biopsy should be done. Two weeks after the extractions, the ulcer was getting better and total remission after a month.

Keywords: Chronic traumatic oral ulceration, oral cancer detection

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**PENTINGNYA PERAWATAN RONGGA MULUT DALAM
MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS HIDUP
PASIE RAWAT INAP DENGAN DIAGNOSIS
TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS**
*(The importance of oral treatment to increase
Life quality of patient with toxic epidermal necrolysis)*

Hermita Agus*, Siti Aliyah**

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ABSTRACT :

Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) was a rare acute mucocutaneous reactions with incidence rate of one case per one million people each year. One of the predisposing factors to the occurrence of TEN are drugs. We report a case of 64-year-old female patient diagnosed TEN with oral manifestations form erosive areas on almost all the oral mucosa. Patients also suffer Oral Candidiasis and Angular Cheilitis. To overcome that condition, the patients received topical corticosteroid and antifungal treatment. In a period of care during the 12 days, the patient was able to eat and talk without feeling pain. Oral hygiene of patients became increased and nutrient intake to be better received thus speeding up the healing process in general. We conclude that proper oral care can improve life quality in patients with diagnosis of TEN.

Keywords: Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) Oral Manifestation, Topical Corticosteroid, Life Quality

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**PATCH TEST DENGAN EKSTRAK DAUN SIRIH 35% SEBAGAI
BAHAN AKTIF TERAPI ULSER RONGGA MULUT**
*(Patch test with sirih leaf extract 35% as the active component of oral
ulceration therapy)*

Maharani Laillyza Apriasari¹, Bagus Soebadi², Hening Tuti Hendarti³

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ABSTRACT

Background: Oral ulcerations often become main reason for patient to see the dentist. In palliative therapy given such as: topical drug containing antiseptic. Lately many researchs explore herbal medicine as an alternative drug. One of them is sirih leaf which contains antiseptic. In this study used sirih leaf extract 35% which applied at man. Before done the research, it required preliminary study on pharmacodynamic, pharmacokinetic, and toxic effect of herbal drug at animal. Allergic test with sirih leaf extract 35% by Patch test must be done before doing clinical trial at patient with oral ulceration.

Purpose: This research observed the alergic effect of sirih leaf extract 35% as the active component agent of oral ulceration therapy.

Methods: Patch test with sirih leaf extract 35% done in 14 samples which 7 patient had an allergic history and 7 patient with no allergy history.

Result: There was not found at all samples.

Conclusion: Sirih leaf extract 35% does not have the alergic at man.

Keywords : Patch test, sirih leaf extract 35%, oral ulceration

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SHORT LECTURE : 18

**PENATALAKSANAAN DEPIGMENTASI GINGIVA DENGAN
TEKNIK ABRASI PADA PASIEN DENGAN KASUS
HIPERPIGMENTASI FISIOLOGIS**

Asti Rosmala Dewi

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ABSTRACT

Many people has complain about their dark gums as unesthetic looking. Throughly these complain isn't a patologic disease problem, but its an important one to be a pleasing smile. Gingival pigmentation result from melanin granules which are produced by melanoblasts. Physiologic hyperpigmentation gingiva is caused by excessive melanin deposition in non keratinocytes layers of the epithelium. Various depigmentation techniques have been employed with similar result. There's an abressive depigmentation procedure describe here with diamond bur and gingiva files. Control was done 24 hours, three days, seven days and three weeks after depigmentation process. Esthetic gingiva colour after depigmentation process has been performed in such patients with excellent results.

Keywords : Melanin, physiologic hiperpigmentation, gingiva, depigmentation, abressive technique

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SHORT LECTURE : 19

**MIKROBIOLOGI PERIODONTITIS KRONIS DAN
PERIODONTITIS AGRESIF**

(Microbiological features of chronic and aggressive periodontitis)

Dewi Nurul Mustaqimah

Praktisi di Jakarta

ABSTRACT :

Chronic and aggressive periodontitis can be distinguished clinically and radiographically. However microbiologically both can not be distinguished clearly because of periodontal diseases are infectious disease caused by multiple bacteria and this diseases can be due to commensal opportunistic pathogens. On the other hand, roles of Archaea microorganisms which regulate the levels of H₂ that makes subgingival ecology cause the diseases. It is clear that chronic and aggressive forms of periodontitis are not monoinfections.

Keywords : chronic and aggressive periodontitis; infectious diseases; putative and commensal periodontal pathogens; Archaea microorganisms

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SHORT LECTURE : 20

**INFLAMMATORY REACTION TO FOREIGN BODY IN THE
MAXILLARY ANTRUM MISDIAGNOSED
AS AN BENIGN TUMOR**

(Case Report)

Otty Ratna Wahyuni

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ABSTRACT

In patient with chronic unilateral maxillary antrum or maxillary sinusitis caused by a foreign body and mistaken diagnosis of benign tumor is presented. The imitation of benign tumor symptoms was due to a long presence of foreign body in the maxillary antrum and chronic inflammation of maxillary, ethmoid and sphenoid sinuses. In every case in which it is necessary to make a radiographic examination in search for a foreign body in the antrum, periapical radiographs should be use, and it is often valuable that there should be several of these made from different angels. The extra oral radiograph made in Water's projection is then essential.

Keywords: Foreign body, Maxillary antrum, Benign tumor

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SHORT LECTURE : 21

PANORAMIC IMAGE OF STAFNE BONE CAVITY

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ABSTRACT

Stafne bone cavity is a asymptomatic radiolucent lesion located at the lower jaw and generally an incidental radiologic finding. This lesion usually appears as an ovoid radiolucent near the angle of the mandible below the inferior alveolar canal, and unilateral. Diagnosis of this lesion is essential because of its similarity with other odontogenic pathologies.

Key words : Stafne bone cavity, panoramic image.

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A NEW PERSPECTIVE: INFLAMMATION IS THE CAUSE OF ALL DISEASES

I Dewa Ayu Susilawati
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ABSTRACT

Inflammation is the body's first line defense mechanism against injury. Growing evidences, however, demonstrated that its defender could go on the attack and even could be life threatening. These phenomenon have been emerging a new perspective that rely on inflammation as the fundamental cause of ail diseases. This article aims to review the molecular mechanism role of inflammation in the pathogenesis of systemic diseases such as, coronary heart disease, cancer, diabetes mellitus and preterm delivery of low birth weigh infants.

Keywords: inflammation; systemic diseases

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PENINGKATAN EKSPRESI TLR4 MAKROFAG DI RONGGA MULUT TIKUS WISTAR YANG DIBERI KONSUMSI EKSTRAK CAIR DAUN MIMBA (AZADIRACHTA INDICA)

(The increasing of TLR4 macrophage expression in oral wistar rats were fed with aqueous extract from neem leaves (azadirachta indica))

I Dewa Ayu Ratna Dewanti
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ABSTRACT

Background: *Neem are one of the trees traditional medicine known by society and has function as immunomodulatory. In the other side Multidimensional crisis in Indonesia caused to effects the medicine price may not be reached by the citizen, cause citizen choose the traditional medicine. The problem: the increased on the macrophage TLR4 expression in oral by the neem was not explained yet.*

Purpose: *This research is to explained there are increased the macrophage TLR4 in oral wistar rats were fed aqueous extract from neem leaves.*

Methods: *There are 4 groups, one group wich was called as controle group (KO) hadn't been fed aqueous extract from neem leaves, the other group which was under treatment classified into 3 groups. First group was fed with 50 mg/day/kg body weigh aqueous extracts from neem leaves (KP1), second group was fed with 100 mg/day/kg body weigh aqueous extract from neem leaves (KP2), third group was fed with 200 mg/day/kg body weigh aqueous extract from neem leaves (KP3). Each group is studied at the day 22 We terminate the rats to take the tangu's net of rats, so we can make supply and painting for imunohistochemistry.*

Result: *The study showed that there were different result computed using anova, HSD test, Linier Regression. Anova shows the significant different ($p < 0,01$) between each groups. The HSD test shows the significant different ($p < 0,05$) each groups. The linier regression test shows the positive relation between each groups.*

Conclusion: *aqueous extract from neem leaves increased the macrophage TLR4 expresion .*

Keywords : TLR4 ; Azadirachta Indica juss ; macrophage; phagocytosis ; innate immune

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SHORT LECTURE : 24

PAPILLON-LEFÈVRE SYNDROME: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE
AND A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Background: Papillon-Lefèvre Syndrome (PLS) is very rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by palmoplantar hyperkeratosis and severe early onset of destructive periodontitis leading to premature loss of both primary and permanent dentitions. PLS that may be associated with parental consanguinity. Various ethiopathogenic factors are associated with the syndrome but a recent report has suggested that the condition is linked to mutations of the cathepsin C gene.

Purpose : A case of PLS reported in a 18 years young woman. The etiology, pathology, and management of the condition were reviewed.

Case Management : Case operation procedures. Patient was referred to our clinic, presented a complaint of early teeth loss, esthetic problems, and difficulty eating. She expressed hyperkeratosis of palms, soles, and knees. Severe generalized periodontal destruction with mobility of teeth was evident in intra oral examination. The finding are consistent with PLS.

Conclusion. Early diagnosis and intervention is essential. For edentulous patient, oral rehabilitation is required.

Keywords : Papillon-Lefèvre Syndrome, palmoplantar hyperkeratosis, premature teeth loss.

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SHORT LECTURE : 25

PENATALAKSANAAN OROANTRAL FISTULA AKIBAT
ODONTEKTOMI MOLAR TIGA KANAN ATAS

(Oroantral fistula management post odontectomy upper right third molar impacted)

Ekasari W

Ladokgi TNI AL RE Martadinata

ABSTRACT

Reported a man 44 years old with post upper right third molar odontectomy complication. He had a hole in the upper right third molar region, which not close after 1 month odontectomy surgery. Two days after surgery he had blood discharge from his nose and he also had water discharge from his nose for 1 month when he have mouth rinses. He went to THT clinic and diagnose as right sinusitis maxillaries caused by odontectomy complication. The right sinusitis maxillaries was treated by THT Clinic, and closed the unclosed socket in the right third molar region by oral surgeon. In oral surgery clinic Ladokgi, we perform buccal flap operation to close the unclosed socket in local anaesthesia. The follow up operation was perform by panoramic photos, which reveal bone apposition in the radiolucent hole of unclosed socket. After 2 month the result is excellent, the socket closed and the complication was gone.

Keywords : Oroantral Fistula, Odontectomy

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PEMAKAIAN ANALGESIA NARKOTIK PETIDIN SEBAGAI PENGHILANG NYERI AKUT PADA PASIEN PHLEGMON

*(The use of petidine narcotic analgesia as acute
pain relief in patients with phlegmon)
case report*

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ABSTRACT

Petidine including opioids as analgesia narcotic group, a group of drug that have properties such as opium and morphine and is often used to control pain after surgery. The limited circulation of the drug is not released on the fears of drug abuse. Phlegmon's patient often suffer great pain, and with giving classes of non narcotic analgesics are often unable to help overcome the illness. This case report is reported on a phlegmon's patient with hospitalization treatment, experiencing great pain because the process of infection in acute odontogen, had been given the non narcotic analgesic group but still continued to feel severe pain. After petidine is being given by intravenous drip, the pain is disappeared and patient feel much more comfortable. Phlegmon patients feel great pain due to distress the nerves around the mouth of acute basis. Giving petidine narcotic analgesia has the effect of lowering the central perception of pain, the effects of sedatives and tranquilizer effects. The administration of this drug must be done carefully because it has side effects such as respiratory depression, nausea, vomitus, dizziness, mentally foggy, disforia, pruritus, constipation, increased pressure on biliary tract, urine retention, and hypotension. Giving petidine narcotic analgesia by intravenous drip can eliminate the acute pain that is often experienced by patients with phlegmon.

Keywords : Petidine, Opioid, Phlegmon

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PENATALAKSANAAN EPULIS FIBROMATOSA PADA PENDERITA BERUSIA 52 TAHUN

*(Treatment of Fibromatous Epulis)
Case Report*

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ABSTRACT

Fibromatous epulis is a fibroma that grows from the periosteum and the alveolar periodontium ligament. Fibromatous epulis often finds in adults and the location on the gingiva between teeth and usually at the buccal and alveolar ridge. Clinically fibromatous epulis shows mucosal tissue growth with smooth surface and normal colour. This paper reported a case of large fibromatous epulis in 52 years old male who came to the Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery department of Hasan Sadikin hospital Bandung with chief complaint there is a lump at the front of upper jaw gums. The management of this case is excision biopsy in general anesthesia. Patients were hospitalized and returned in improvement.

Key words: Fibromatous epulis, biopsy excision

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**DIRECT COMPOSITE RESIN INLAY:
MATERIAL DAN TEKNIK APLIKASINYA**

(Direct Composite Resin Inlays : The Material and its Application)

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ABSTRACT

Composite resin has been introduced as a material of choice for tooth-colored direct restorative materials. Development and new technology of composite resin are well known to produce restorative materials with more strength, esthetic and easy handling for anterior or posterior teeth. As direct restorative materials, composite resin could be use for Direct Composite Resin Inlays/Onlays in restoring tooth cavities more adequately. Direct composite resin inlays simplify the need to maintain good contact point, occlusal anatomy outside the mouth and reduce the polymerization shrinkage and microleakage, as well as reducing treatment visit. Choosing the right luting cements for direct composite inlays will produce adequate inlay restorations. Knowledge of the materials and application technique of direct composite resin inlays support the success of inlay restorations in the mouth.

Keywords: Direct Inlay, Composite resin, Luting cement.

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**UJI KEMANFAATAN KLINIS LIDOKAIN2%+ADRENALIN 1:80000
TERHADAP PENYUNTIKAN BLOK N ALVEOLARIS INFERIOR**

*(Clinical Efficacy Lidocain 2%+Adrenalin 1:80.000
On Block Injection of Alveolaris Inferior Nerve)*

Abdul Rochim

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ABSTRACT

Background : Lidocain is widely used in dentistry especially in treatment as local anaesthetic is commonly used as a 2 %. Vasoconstrktor solution containing 1:80.000 adrenalin is usually used to make greater effect of lidocain.

Purpose : Aim of study is to compare the efficacy of Lidocain 2%+ adrenalin 1:80.000 vs. Lidocain 2% in clinical use.

Methods: Sixty students of dentistry Faculty Jember University were divided into two groups, consisting of 30 patients lidocain 2%+adrenalin 1:80.000 and 30 lidocain 2%. They were locally injected as block anaesthesia. The onset of the drugs was determined by paraesthesia sensation of the lower lip. The duration of the drugs was determined from onset until sensation of paraesthesia disappeared.

Result: Mean of onset lidocain2% adrenalin 1:80.000 was 198,5 seconds, and that of lidocain 2% was 176,9 seconds. There was no difference in the efficacy on onset between lidocain2% +adrenalin 1:80.000 and lidocain 2% ($p > 0,05$). Mean of duration lidocain2%+ adrenalin 1:80.000 was 158,97 minutes, while that of lidocain was 72,59 minutes.

Conclusion : There was significant difference in the efficacy on duration between lidocain 2%+adrenalin 1:80.000 and lidocain 2% ($p < 0,05$).

Keywords: Lidocain, Adrenalin, Onset. And Durasi.

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**PERAWATAN EPULIS GRANULOMATOUS DISERTAI
PERIPHERAL AMELOBLASTOMA**
(Laporan Kasus)

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ABSTRACT

Background: Epulis is a non specific tumor on gingival comes from periodontal ligament cause by chronic irritant. Epulis Granulomatosa is tumor like lesion. The mass is reddish, some have lobous, and ulcer may present. Peripheral Ameloblastoma is an odontogenic tumor. This lesion is aggressive and invasive. This pathological disorder is unknown etiology and could occur from many part of tissue.

Purpose: this case report will inform clinicians about treatment of epulis with ameloblastoma.

Case Report : a 49 year old male came to RSUP. Dr. Sardjito with a complaint of a painless swelling on the lower right jaw. It has been growing slowly for the last 7 month. Clinical examination revealed a soft mass (diameter 3cmx2cmx1,5cm) of the right mandibular premolar region. The underlying mucosa is smooth, reddish and bleeding easily. Lymphadenopathy was not evident. The clinical features were non-specific, related teeth were vital and the patient's medical and dental histories were non-contributory.

Case Management : The provisional clinical diagnosis was "epulis granulomatosa". An incisional biopsy was performed under local anaesthetic and the specimen was sent for histopathological examination. The result is "peripheral ameloblastoma". The general anesthesia was undertaken for this operation. Mucoperosteal flap was made on area 32 to 47. The tumor was enucleated and the infected alveolus bone also managed with curettage. The underlying alveolus was smooth and clean. Exo was done for teeth 42,43,44, and 45.

Evaluation : the evaluation had done a week post operation, no complaint from the patient. Clinical examination showed complete wound healing on the operation area.

Keywords : Epulis Granulomatous, Peripheral Ameloblastoma, Biopsy, Enucleation, Curettage

**EFEKTIFITAS PROTECTIVE COATING AGENT
PADA PERMUKAAN TUMPATAN LANGSUNG SEWARNA GIGI**
(Effectivity of Protective Coating Agent on Tooth-Colored
Direct Restorative Materials)

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ABSTRACT

Tooth-colored direct filling materials such as Composite Resin and Glass Ionomer Cement (GIC) should be accurately polished to maintain its stability and esthetic in the mouth. Protecting these direct fillings surface using a Protective Coating Agent or Surface Sealant could reduce bacterial invasion, prevent staining and increase wear resistance while maintaining its marginal integrity and reducing microleakage of the restorations. The composition of the protective coating is mainly polymer resin combined with nano-fillers, cross-linking agent, and plasticizer that forms a material with low viscosity, transparent, no odor, with or without light activation. The effectivity of these coatings were reported to reduce wear of tooth colored fillings, however its application procedure should be well determined to avoid the formation of oxygen inhibiting layer that could alter the adhesivity of coating to tooth surface and tooth-colored direct filling materials.

Keywords: Protective Coating Agent, Composite Resin, Glass Ionomer Cement, Oxygen Inhibiting Layer

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POPULARISASI REKAM MEDIK GIGI NASIONAL

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ABSTRACT

At every medication in our coming we always make dental medical records, since published a book now Yanmed MOH guidelines from the Republic of Indonesia in 2004, then we should have to follow the instructions from the book with the title of National Dental Medical Records. Thus then we would need to uncover and understand the contents of these manuals for these medical records have the legal power of the various legal aspects of government legislation and regulation in particular has been the Ministerial Regulation, Law practice doctors and dentists, health Law Act and the Act of medical law. The above is very important that the teeth are recorded in odontogram while the body of data recorded in the Victim Identification Record. This is important in case the demands of patient care for the dentist who has made the correct administrative procedures, according to medical records from the Department of Health these teeth, so that spared from acts of violation of administrative law and the legislation that has been published.

Keyword: national dental medical records, code writing and legal aspects of data.

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SITOKSISITAS EKSTRAK BIJI JINTEN HITAM (*NIGELLA SATIVA*) SEBAGAI BAHAN IRIGASI SALURAN AKAR
(Seed extract cytotoxicity of black seed (*Nigella sativa*) material as root irrigation channel)

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ABSTRACT

Background : Along with the raise of economical level of the society, dental health awareness is also raised significantly. As dental science developed, teeth extraction is no longer a solution of injured teeth as long as it has solid supported tissue. Non vital teeth or necrotic teeth can be treated by endodontic root canal treatment by removing the pulp chamber and pulp canal. Cleaning and shaping are important stages in endodontic treatment. Irrigation is needed in those stages to clean the canal from residual necrotic tissue, dentin particles, microorganism and as irrigation to smooth the root canal preparation. It should be done because root canal preparation without irrigation will cause 70% residual debris in apical and wall of root canal. Irrigation solution should meet proper criteria that it should have antibacterial properties, dissolve the necrotic tissues, cleanse the debris in root canal and not toxic to periradicular tissue. Jinten hitam (*Nigella sativa*) seed extract has been used to be traditional herbs which has antibacterial effect.

Purpose : The aim of this study is to examine the cytotoxicity of Jinten hitam (*Nigella sativa*) seed extract as root canal tooth irrigation.

Material and Methods : Samples in cytotoxicity test were fibroblast cell (BHK-21) with culture test methods, treated by giving Jinten hitam seed extract in various concentration. Samples were divided into 5 groups, which were group 1 with concentration of 0,2 gr/ml, group 2 : 0,1 gr/ml, group 3 : 0,05 gr/ml, group 4 : 0,025 gr/ml, group 5 : control. MTT were added after 3 minutes, followed by incubation for 4 hours. DMSO solution were added, shaken, ten were examined by Elisa reader in wave length of 630. Cytotoxicity were stated by examined the viable cells, when more than 60% were viable, it stated as non toxic. Result. Data were analyzed by non parametric test (Kruskal-Wallis Test).

Results : Result showed 0.00 ($p < 0.005$) means that no significance difference in cytotoxicity of various concentration of jinten hitam seed extract.

Conclusions : There were no cytotoxicity effect of jinten hitam seed extract on concentration of 0.2 gr/ml, 0.1 gr/ml, 0.05 gr/ml dan 0.025 gr/ml. Jinten hitam seed extract has proved to have no cytotoxicity effect as root canal tooth irrigation solution, it could be considered as alternative irrigation material in root canal tooth irrigation.

Keywords : nigella sativa, irigasi saluran akar, sel fibroblast

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**MODIFIED FILM HOLDER AS ADJUNCTIVE TOOL IN MAKING
RADIOGRAPHIC WITH SLOB TECHNIQUE FOR FIRST
PREMOLAR MAXILLARY**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose : The purpose of the present research was to determine differences in between angulation 20° of mesially and distally as an aid to marking radiography. With SLOB technique for the purpose of observing the number of root canals of first maxillary permanent premolar.

Method : The present research was of analytic observational. Sample consisted of 24 individuals periapically projection photographed in parallel by the of modified SLOB technique film holder at angulation of mesially 20° and distally.

Result : There was a significant difference in the use if modified film holder at angulation 20° mesially and distally.

Conclusion : Radiographs of the distal angulation 20° modification of the film holder in order to facilitate SLOB technique radiography gives a better result, compared with mesial angulasi 20° where double root canals of the first maxillary permanent premolar does not appear to be superimposed.

Key Words: intra oral radiography, parallel technique, SLOB – technique, film holder

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**MODIFIKASI FILM HOLDER SEBAGAI ALAT BANTU PEMBUATAN
RADIOGRAFIK TEKNIK SLOB UNTUK GIGI
MOLAR PERTAMA RAHANG ATAS**

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To find out the difference between radiography results which apply 20° mesial and distal angulation modified film holder as a tool of making SLOB technique radiography in order to observe the number of root canal permanent maxillary first molar.

Methods: This is an observational-analytic research with 24 samples. A radiographer will be taken from every sample with parallel technique periapical projection with 20° mesial and distal angulation modified film holder.

Results: There is a significant defference between the application of 20° mesial and distal angulation modified film holder.

Conclusions: 20° distal angulation is a better method to observe the number of root canal from permanent maxillary first molar, because with this method root canals are shown noticeably and not superimposed with the other.

Keywords : maxillary first molar, intraoral radiographic, parallel technique, SLOB technique, film holder

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DUPLICATING INTRAORAL PERIAPICAL FILM

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ABSTRACT

Background : A periapical radiograph is the first choice radiographic method for detection of apical periodontitis, treatment planning and follow-up examinations after both orthograde root-filling therapy and periapical surgery and its routinely used in dentistry. A periapical film that we usually used is contain one film and the radiograph record of the patient is just placed in dental clinic.

Purpose : The aim of this study is make a duplicating periapical film with combine the periapical film in one exposing which can make a radiograph record for the patient and dental clinic.

Methods : The method to make a duplicating film was put the periapical film in another packet periapical film in the darkroom and we take in one exposing radiation for the examination.

Conclusions : We conclude that duplicating film is reliable to use which could be useful in double radiograph record.

Keywords : duplicating film, periapical film.

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NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE PERIODONTITIS : IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA WITH BAD ORAL HYGIENE (Case Report)

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ABSTRACT

Oral hygiene has never been an important concern in inpatient care. While bad oral hygiene will facilitate the emergence of lesions in the oral cavity and even exacerbate a patient's systemic condition. The purpose of this paper is to describe the importance of oral hygiene of patients who were hospitalized primarily patients with immunocompromised circumstances. This paper report about a case of Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis (NUP) in a boy, aged 12 years with bad oral hygiene, who was hospitalized with a diagnosis of acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL). There is ulcerated and necrotic tissue in the palate and blood clots in the lower anterior gingiva. Periodontal lesions can occur in patients with leukemia and are usually found in acute form, this can be caused by exacerbation of periodontitis or the effects of chemotherapy or radiotherapy. Ulcer therapy in patients with chlorhexidine gluconate mouthwash 0.2% and 1.5% H₂O₂ and also systemic antibiotics. Visible success of this therapy in patients with the healing of ulcerated with be treated the improvement of oral hygiene. Maintain and improve hygiene and dental health is efforts the preventive measures that can be done to prevent the occurrence of oral mucosal abnormalities.

Keywords : necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis (NUP), leukemia, the importance of oral hygiene

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THE EFFECT OF BLACK TEA INFUSUM ON MUTANS STREPTOCOCCI

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ABSTRACT

Background : Tea is a traditional drink of the Indonesian community that has benefits to human's health. It is known as a healthy drink since a long time ago. One of the benefits is the capability to prevent dental caries because it has active substance, i.e tea infusum.

Objectives : The aim of this research is determining the sensitivity of infusum black tea leaves on mutans streptococci, in vitro.

Methods : Infusum is the product of the process of steeping Black tea leaves for extraction of its medicinal principles. The effect of infusum Black tea was examined by measuring the inhibitory zone, minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and minimum bactericidal concentration (MBC). The microorganisms tested were composed 6 strains of mutans of Streptococcus mutans isolated from human harbouring species in Kelapa Island Indonesia. Data obtained was done in a descriptive methods.

Results : showed that infusum Black tea has effect on all of mutans of Streptococcus mutans1 (inhibitory zone 2.40 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans2 (inhibitory zone 1.80 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans3 (inhibitory zone 2.00 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans4 (inhibitory zone 1.60 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans5 (inhibitory zone 2.30 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans6 (inhibitory zone 2.30 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml).

Conclusion : It can be concluded that infusum Black tea shows antimicrobial activity against on mutans streptococci in vitro. Hence, it may have potential anti-caries property.

Key words : black tea, infusum, mutans, streptococci

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THE INFLUENCE OF VERTICAL DIMENSION ON CHEWING FUNCTION FOR FULL DENTURE USER IN PROSTHODONTIC CLINIC OF RSGMP HANG TUAH UNIVERSITY 2009-2010

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ABSTRACT

Background : In the process of making prosthetic tooth, such as full denture, the exact vertical dimension measurement is needed to complete the right function of chewing. The wrong measurement of vertical dimension can cause bad effect, such as disturbance of chewing function of the full denture user.

Methods : This analytic observation respondents are 11 full denture users in Prosthodontic Clinic, Dentistry Faculty of Hang Tuah University, using questioners and direct observation on the vertical dimension of full denture user. All of datas in this study is analyzed using cross tabulation and chi square effect testing.

Results : There is an effect between the vertical dimension and chewing function of full denture user.

Conclusions : vertical dimension affect chewing function of full denture user. The wrong measurement of vertical dimension can cause bad effect (disturbance/ abnormality) on chewing function of full denture user.

Keywords: vertical dimension, full denture, chewing function

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ACUTE NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE GINGIVITIS (ANUG) TREATMENT WITH METRONIDAZOLE

Dwi Setianingtyas

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ABSTRACT

A 56 years old female, a housewife, came to Airlangga University Dental Hospital as a consultation from Oral Surgery department of faculty of Dentistry Airlangga University. The chief complaint is painful feeling on intra oral cheek (buccal) fold and the posterior upper right gum since about 3 weeks ago.

From Anamnesis the patient is under stress. Intra oral examination showed an oval shape ulcer with the diameter 4 cm and the depth is 1.5 cm.

From Anamnesis and intra oral examination, the diagnosis is : ANUG.

The patient was given a tetracycline gargle and metronidazole tablets/ (which will become) pulveres.

After 2 weeks later, the condition is improved / oral ulcer becomes smaller. The therapy above is still continued and the patient is instructed to avoid stress.

Key words : acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, metronidazole

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PERANAN STEM CELLS DALAM REGENERASI PERIODONTAL (The role of stem cells in periodontal regeneration)

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ABSTRACT

Periodontitis is an infectious disease which lead to destruction of the periodontal structure including the tooth supporting tissue, alvolar bone and periodontal ligament, which is characterized by gingival inflammation and periodontal attachment loss, eventually leading to tooth loss. The regeneration of periodontal tissue remain mayor goal in the treatment of periodontal disease. Because conventional periodontal regeneration methods remain insufficient to obtain a complete and reliable periodontal regeneration, the concept of periodontal tissue-engineering has been based on generation of the condition necessary to improve the healing of periodontal tissues. Tissue-engineering requires three key elements : cells, scaffolds and signaling molecules. Stem cells have been used for regenerative therapies in various fields. This review is discussed the potential of periodontal ligament (PDL) stem cells for use in periodontal tissue-engineering to overcome the limitations of the conventional periodontal regenerative therapies.

Keywords : stem cells, periodontal disease, regeneration

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**PENGUNAAN MTA (MINERAL TRIOXIDE AGGREGATE)
PADA PERAWATAN APEKSIFIKASI**
Laporan Kasus

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ABSTRACT

Closing of apical part which has not yet completed on non vital tooth is known as apexification treatment. Apexification is a process that able to create an environment inside channel root and periapex tissue which make possible to formed calcific barrier of area tip from root and support the healing of periodonsium tissue at periapical area. Apexification procedure by using calcium hydroxide is done often. The usage of calcium hydroxide at apexification has an aim to form hard layer tissue. In growth of tooth medical science, there are new materials which also can be used in apexification is MTA (Mineral of Trioxide Aggregate). MTA is cement contains tricalcium silicate, dicalcium silicate, tricalcium aluminate, tetracalcium aluminoferrite, calcium sulfate and oxide bismuth. MTA have ability to form barrier at apical shares. Besides MTA can ossify in a state of wet and have low salubility. Apexification treatment by using MTA show good result since it either due can quicken the forming of bone and of cementum, also facilitates regeneration at periodontal ligament.

Keywords : apexification, MTA, calcium hydroxide.

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**COMPARASION OF COMPRESIVE STRENGTH BETWEEN
NANOFILLER COMPOSITE RESIN AND HYBRID COMPOSITE
RESIN**

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ABSTRACT

Background : Recently we were introduced to a new type of resin composite. It was nanofiller resin composite. It is said that with the leading nanotechnology, we can get both the strength of a hybrid and the beautiful, lasting polish of a microfiller in one product.

Objectives : The aim of this study was to compare the compressive strength of a hybrid resin composite with the newest nanofiller resin composite.

Material and methods : This experimental study was held in laboratory with two (2) group of hybrid and nanofiller resin composite. Each group consist of ten (10) samples. After that, each sample was pressed with an autograph to measure its compressive strength.

Results : All of datas in this study were analyzed using independent t-test.

Conclusions : Hybrid resin composite possess higher compressive strength than nanofiller resin composite.

Keywords : nanofiller resin composite, hybrid resin composite, compressive, autograph

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GINGIVAL HIPERPLASIA IN ACUTE MYELOMONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Symptoms and oral signs may indicate a serious underlying systemic disease. The most frequently observed oral findings of leukemia are gingival hyperplasia, mucosal bleeding and ulceration. Acute Myelomonocytic Leukemia (AML) is a malignant disease of bone marrow. Due to its high morbidity rate, early diagnosis and appropriate medical therapy is essential. Rapidly forming gingival hyperplasia is usually the first sign of this disease. This case report describes a 49 years old male who presented with gingival enlargement and bleeding, pain, fatigue, and recent weight loss as initial manifestations of AML. A medical consultation was asked from hematology clinics and after a detailed medical examination AML was diagnosed. This case report shows that the gingival hyperplasia may represent an initial manifestation of an underlying systemic disease. Also, early medical therapy in AML may resolve the gingival hyperplasia that accompanies the disease progression.

Conclusions: Oral health care professionals, especially periodontists, must well recognize that gingival enlargement may represent an initial manifestation of an underlying systemic disease. AML is a hematological disorder with a predilection for gingival involvement.

Keywords : acute myelomonocytic leukemia, gingival hyperplasia, gingival enlargement

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THE OLDS COMMUNITY QUALITY OF LIFE DESCRIPTION WITH MISSING TEETH

(Observational Study of Several Primary Health Care Old Patients at Kabupaten Blitar Community Region, East Java)

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ABSTRACT

Background : According of Slade & Spencer (1996), concerning with the development and examination of Oral Health Impact Profile (OHIP) is done to measure individual perception about health status of oral (mouth cavity) related with living quality. The research measures pain at oral, inconvenience, limitation of chewing function, disability and handicapped. Responds are measured with Likert scale that consists of : very often, often, sometimes, very rarely, never based on events that experienced.

Objectives : The purpose of this research is finding out the description of community health living quality that shows missing teeths.

Methods : Type of this research is descriptive, with cross sectional data collection technique. Sample of this research is the old patients at several Primary Health Care Kabupaten Blitar region at East Java that has missing teeths 150 persons. Variable that examined is university student living quality that measured in 7 (seven) dimensions, those are : function limitation dimension, physical pain dimension, physical disability dimension, psychological disability dimension, psychological inconvenience dimension, social disability dimension, and handicapped dimension. instrument that used is questionnaire.

Results : Research result shows complaints that often revealed by old patients, respectively are: pain at gums, hooked food, do not brush teeth well, dental pain, difficulty in chewing, bad smell of breath, inconvenience in chewing food, pain at jaw joint, and difficulty to talk.

Conclusions : Conclusion related with prevalence of missing teeth is still high, and it is cause complaints that influence living quality of Primary Health Care old patients at Kabupaten Blitar – East Java.

Keywords : Oral Health Impact Profile, living quality, missing teeth.

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PENINGKATAN JUMLAH FIBROBLAS PASCA APLIKASI KITOSAN SEBAGAI BAHAN *DIRECT PULP CAPPING*

(Fibroblas increasing after chitosan application as direct pulp capping material)

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ABSTRACT

Background : Pulp capping has been suggested as one treatment of choice after pulp exposure to maintain pulp vitality. Application of protective dressing can protect the pulp from additional injury by facilitating healing and repair. Chitosan as polycationic complex carbohydrate has capability to facilitate migration and proliferation pulp progenitor cells that produce fibroblast. This experiment uses chitosan made from shrimp shells (*penaeus monodon*) with deacetylation degree 88,957%.

Objective : The aim of this study was to examine fibroblas after chitosan application as direct pulp capping material.

Methods : This research is an experimental study and used post test only randomized. The samples divided into 2 treatment groups: group I treated by chitosan and group II as a positive control treated by calcium hydroxide. A class I cavity was prepared on the occlusal surface molar rats teeth strain wistar, ages between 8-16 weeks. Cavity was irrigated slowly with saline solution and dried with a sterile small cotton pellet. The dental pulp was exposed and then capped with chitosan (group I), or with calcium hydroxide as control (group II). Then covered with GIC type IX as a restoration. The animals were sacrificed at 7 dan 14 day after treatment. All samples were examined by histopathology and viewed by light microscopy. Data analysis were used t test. Degree of confidence = 95%.

Results : All of datas in this study were analyzed by independent t- Test. The amount of pulp fibroblast in group I were significantly higher than group 2 at 7 and 14 days.

Conclusions : Application with chitosan as direct pulp capping material could increase pulp fibroblast.

Keyword : chitosan, calcium hydroxide, direct pulp capping, fibroblast

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THE IMMERSION EFFECT OF CHLORHEXIDINE GLUCONATE 0,2% TOWARDS CANDIDA ALBICANS ATTACHMENT ON POLYAMIDE RESIN

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ABSTRACT

Background : Nowadays, thermoplastic nylon resin or polyamide resin has been used as alternative material for denture base but *Candida albicans* (*C.Albicans*) could attach on it surface. Some studies reported that chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2 % could inhibit the growth of *C.Albicans* colony on denture base material.

Objective : The aim of this study was to identify the amount of *C.Albicans* colony attached on polyamide surface after immersed in Chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2%.

Material and Methods : This experimental study was held in laboratory with post only control group design. Twelve (12) polished polyamide resin plates (Volplast[®]) sized 20X10 mm were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 is control group (immersed in aquadest) and group 2 is treatment group (immersed in Chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2 %). Those samples were immersed for 15 minutes, inoculated in Sabouraud Dextrose Agar plates then incubated 37 °C for 2X24 hours. The viable of *C.Albicans* colony were counted manually and stated as CFU/ml.

Results : Data were analyzed by Independent T-test ($\alpha=0.014$). Result showed that growth and attachment of *C.Albicans* colony on polyamide resin in control group were significantly higher than in treatment group.

Conclusions : Chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2 % could inhibit the growth and attachment of *C.Albicans* colony on polyamide resin.

Key words : Chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2 %, polyamide resin, *Candida albicans*.

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CBCT: SEBUAH TINJAUAN TEKNIK PENCITRAAN MODEREN (CBCT: a review of modern imaging techniques)

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ABSTRACT

Cone beam computed tomography is the more recently extraoral imaging introduced. Cone Beam Computed Tomography (CBCT) has evolved that allows 3-D visualization of the oral and maxillofacial complex from any plane. This imaging modality eliminates the shortcomings of 2-D imaging, produces a smaller radiation dose than that produced by medical CT and enables clinicians to make more accurate treatment planning decisions, which can lead to more successful surgical procedures. Questions that cannot be answered in the dentist's office with conventional radiographs are now answered in radiology departments with dental CBCT. The clinician must determine the risk and benefit of imaging for each patient. Clinicians are rapidly realizing the significant advantages of CBCT imaging. Factors to consider in determining whether to purchase a CBCT device or to refer patients to imaging centers include cost, training, time required to generate images and reports, data transmission and storage, and responsibility for interpretation and pathology review. The overall goal of this article is to provide dental professionals with information on the introduction of radiographic imaging to dentistry of dental imaging towards 3-dimensional imaging with cone-beam CT.

Keywords : CBCT, dentistry

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DISINFECTING EFFECT OF ALKALINE PERBORATE, PEROXIDES, AND HYPOCHLORITE DENTURE CLEANSERS ON THE CANDIDA ALBICANS OF PERMANENT SOFT LINER

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ABSTRACT

Background : A hard direct reline resin is applied to the fitting surface of a denture to improve the fit of the denture when the alveolar ridge or mucosal tissue is sound. Some patients are unable to tolerate a hard direct reline resin because of alveolar resorption, thin and non-resilient mucosal tissue, and sharp alveolar bone. A soft liner should be relined to the fitting surface of a denture to prevent pain, act as a cushion and will help distribute the stress of mastication. There are two types of soft liners : temporary soft liner and permanent soft liner. GC has produced two types of permanent soft liners : GC Reline soft and extra soft. The resiliency of GC permanent soft liners can be last after one year. Acrylic denture wearers which cannot maintain their denture hygiene is one of the risk factor to support the growth of Candida Albicans.

Objective : To compare the disinfecting effect of alkaline perborate, peroxides and hypochlorite denture cleansers on the Candida Albicans of permanent soft liner.

Material and Method : Two groups of permanent soft liners (GC Reline soft and extra soft) were contaminated with Candida Albicans and immersed in alkaline perborate, peroxides for 15 minutes and hypochlorite denture cleansers for 10 minutes. For each group, six samples were made from each type material of permanent soft liner. Another six samples were immersed in the sterile aquadest for 15 minutes.

Result : All data were analyzed with one-way ANOVA, LSD and T-test. The result of this study showed there were significant differences of disinfecting effect among three kinds of denture cleansers to inhibit the growth of Candida Albicans of permanent soft liner ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion : Alkaline hypochlorite denture cleanser has the best disinfecting effect to inhibit the growth of Candida Albicans of permanent soft liner, followed by alkaline peroxides and alkaline perborate. Disinfecting effect of denture cleansers more effective in extra soft permanent soft liner than soft permanent soft liner.

Keywords : Disinfecting effect, denture cleansers, candida albicans, permanent soft liner

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AESTHETIC DENTISTRY

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ABSTRACT

Aesthetic dental treatment is dental work that improves the appearance and function of a person's teeth. Pulpotomy treatment was needed first in aesthetic dental treatment. The goal of pulpectomy treatment which continued with fabricated core is to achieve good retention and better aesthetic. The subject of this case is a 19 years old woman, a house keeper who needs to repair her teeth due to aesthetic problem in her maxillary incisor. Porcelain fused to metal is chosen to solve her problem because of its strength, aesthetic and its biocompatibility to the gingival tissue.

Keywords : pulpectomy, fabricated core, porcelain fused to metal, aesthetics

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TATALAKSANA MUKOKEL (LAPORAN KASUS) (Management of Mucocele) Case Report

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ABSTRACT

Background : Mucocele is swelling caused by the accumulation of saliva at the site of a traumatized or obstructed minor salivary gland duct. Most mucocele occur in young individuals, with 70% of individuals being younger than 20 years. The lesion is painless and presents as a smooth round or oval swelling that fluctuates, normal color or slightly bluish, and ranges from a few millimeters up to 2 cm. The treatment of choice for mucocele is surgical excision.

Purpose : This case reporting management of mucocele on lower labial mucosa due to trauma.

Case management : A case of a 10-year-old boy with a swelling on his lower labial mucosa due to trauma. The case was diagnosed as extravasation mucocele. The patient was treated with complete excision of the lesion.

Conclusion : Mucocele is a common disorder in children and the small lesion can be treated with complete excision.

Key words : mucocele, extravasation mucocele, excision

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STOMATITIS AFTOSA REKUREN DENGAN FAKTOR PREDISPOSISI ALERGI

(Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis with Allergy as a predisposing factor)
Case report

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ABSTRACT

Background: Recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS) is a common condition in which recurring ovoid or round ulcers affect the oral mucosa. It is one of the most painful oral mucosal inflammatory ulcerative conditions and can cause pain on eating, swallowing and speaking. RAS is a disorder of unknown etiology that can cause clinically significant morbidity. The precipitating factors including trauma, stress, allergy, deficiencies of vitamin B12, folic acid and iron, and medication.

Purpose: This case report is discussing RAS with allergy as a predisposing factor.

Case management: A case of 41-year-old woman with recurrent oral ulcers. The case was diagnosed as minor RAS, however after complete blood test and allergic test these ulcers were diagnosed as minor RAS with allergy as a predisposing factor. The patient was treated with prednisone oral, triamcinolone acetonide gel, multivitamin, antiseptic mouthwash and analgesic mouthwash, and avoiding the substances that cause allergy.

Conclusion: The exact etiology of RAS is not known and allergy is one of predisposing factor that can trigger RAS.

Key words: Recurrent aphthous stomatitis, allergy, peanuts, chocolate

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EFEK PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK *PENAEUS MONODON SHRIMP* SHELL WASTE TERHADAP KADAR FOSFOR TULANG MANDIBULA TIKUS WISTAR OSTEOPOROSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoporosis is a systemic skeletal disease characterized by low bone mass which mostly occurred in post menopausal women and is associated with oral bone loss in mandibular bone that cause the phosphor level in mandibular bone decreased. *Penaeus monodon* is one of the best fishery commodity in Indonesia. *Penaeus monodon* shrimp shell waste extract (PMSSWE) showed that it contains phosphor and other minerals that is important to maintain bone density.

Objectives: The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of *Penaeus monodon* shrimp shell waste extract (PMSSWE) on phosphor level of mandibular bone in osteoporosis Wistar rats.

Material and Method: The experiment was held by Post Test Only Control Group design. Fifty female Wistar rats were divided into five group. Ko group was a control group, and the other groups K1, K2, K3 and K4 were osteoporosis groups induced by ovariectomy. Ko and K1 groups were given standard diet during the experiment. K2-K4 groups were given standard diet mixed with PMSSWE for last nine weeks of experiment with various doses: K2 group (0,4 mg/grBW/day), K3 group (0,7 mg/grBW/day) and K4 group (1,1 mg/grBW/day). After treatment the rats were sacrificed. phosphor level (mg/gr) of each group was measured by colorimetric method. All data experiment were analyzed by ANOVA and LSD test ($p < 0,01$).

Result: The result of this study showed that phosphor level in K_1 was lower than in K_0 (control group). K_2 and K_3 is not an increase, while K_4 has experienced an increase, although not yet reached the normal.

Conclusion: Extracts *Penaeus Monodon* shrimp shell waste to maintain and improve the phosphor levels of osteoporosis Wistar rats (doses ovariectomy on PMSSW is the most effective 0,4 mg/ gBW/ day).

Keywords: *Penaeus monodon* shrimp shell waste, Osteoporosis, Ovariectomy, Phosphor, Mandibular.

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THE EFFECT OF STOLEPHORUS INSULARIS TO THE DENTAL ARCH WIDTH

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ABSTRACT

Background: *Stolephorus Insularis* or have known with Teri Jengki Fish easily found in Indonesia. This fish contain calcium and fluor that give much benefit to human body especially for bone growth.

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the role of *stolephorus insularis* and calcium tablets to the dental arch width of *novergicus strain wistar* rat.

Material and Method: This study divides in 3 groups of diet. The first group is the control group or standart diet group, the second group is a standart diet that have mixed with *stolephorus insularis* powder, and the third group is a standart diet that have mixed with calcium tablet. The 3 kinds of diet formed in pellet. 24 *ratus novergica strain wistar* with weight amount 150-200grams were selected as the subject of the study. The 24 *ratus novergica strain wistar* divide in 3 groups and feed with each 3 kind of diet for 60 days. After 60 days, the rats being sacrificed and take the mandibular and examine the arch width. All data experiment were analyzed by Univariate Anova and LSD test.

Result: The result of this experiment that there was a significant difference in increasing the dental arch width after being fed with *stolephorus insularis* and calcium tablets for 60 days.

Conclusion: Adding *stolephorus insularis* in food is effective to increasing the dental arch width in its growth of *novergica strain wistar* rat.

Key words: *Stolephorus Insularis*, growing, dental arch width

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THE EFFECT PENGARUH APLIKASI BERBAGAI KONSENTRASI LARUTAN KAKAO (*THEOBROMA CACAO L.*) TERHADAP PENURUNAN KELARUTAN PERMUKAAN EMAIL GIGI

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ABSTRACT

Tooth decay is defined as a microbiologist infection of tooth that caused dissolution and damage of calcification tissue. Dissolve of mineralized tooth structure occurs upon contact with acids that are introduced into the oral cavity from intrinsic (e.g., gastroesophageal reflux, vomiting) or extrinsic sources (acidic beverages). Cacao is plants contain theobromine that can increase risen of dental tissue from acid. A laboratory experiment about application some concentrate of cacao solution (*Theobroma cacao L.*) to decrease dissolve of email surface was done. The purpose of this study was to count calcium dissolution from email after application some concentrate of cacao solution. Twenty four premolars were randomly divide into four groups. The first group was not applicated, the second group was applicated with 10 percent concentrate of flour solution, the third group was applicated with 2,6 percent of with cacao solution, and the last group was applicated with 5,2 percent of with cacao solution during 5 minutes amount twenty six in every group. The achieve data were analyzed using one way anova followed by LSD_{0.05}. It was concluded that the application some concentrate of cacao solution (*Theobroma cacao L.*) can decrease dissolve of email surface and dissolve calcium of email after applicated 5,2 percent of cacao solution with mean of dissolve in 2,962 ppm calcium smaller than applicated with 2,6 percent cacao solution and untreatment, the result obtained showed mean of dissolve in 6,906 ppm calcium and 22,954 ppm calcium during 5 minutes amount twenty six in every group.

Keyword: calcium, dissolve, cacao (*Theobroma cacao L.*)

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PENATALAKSANAAN OSTEOMIELITIS KRONIS YANG DITEMUKAN DI RAHANG BAWAH

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ABSTRACT

Osteomyelitis is an inflammatory condition of bone that usually begins as an infection of the medullary cavity which rapidly involves the haversian system and quickly extends to the periosteum of the area. Osteomyelitis of the jaw is a challenging disease for clinicians and patients despite many advance in diagnosis and treatment. A fifty six years old female patient was presented with a pain mass and drainage over the mandibular gingiva of three month duration. Panoramic radiograph shows appearance of chronic osteomyelitis of the mandible demonstrating sequestrum and bed of granulation tissue. Biopsy revealed the result of chronic osteomyelitis. This patient had been treatment with antibiotics and sequestrectomy.

Keywords : *chronic osteomyelitis, mandible*

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DETEKSI OSTEOPOROSIS BERDASARKAN RADIOGRAFI PANORAMIK

(Osteoporosis Detection Based on Panoramic Radiography)

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ABSTRACT

The number (The incidence) of osteoporosis in elderly people has been increasing recently, unfortunately this population never aware of this disorder (disease) until they encountered a fracture caused by a mild trauma. Dentist are the healthcare taker who have been visited mostly by elderly population regarding to their teeth problem. All over the world, the dentist used to performed panoramic radiograph repeatedly on these patients as supporting dental examination, the latter suggested that dentist could have an importing role in osteoporosis detection by panoramic radiography.

Keywords : *osteoporosis, panoramic radiography*

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PENGARUH *STOLEPHORUS INSULARIS* DAN TABLET KALSIMUM TERHADAP PENINGKATAN JUMLAH SEL OSTEOSIT PADA RATUS *NOVERGICA STRAIN WISTAR* DALAM MASA PERTUMBUHAN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Bone is a special tissue that consist of intercellular material. The intercellular material is consist of bone matrix and three kind of cells. The three kind of cell are osteoblast, osteocyte, and osteoclast. Calcium is the main mineral in human bone. *Stolephorus insularis* or have known with Teri Jengki Fish easily found in Indonesia. This fish contain calcium and fluor that give much benefit to human body.

Objective: The aim of the present study was to investigate the effectiveness of adding *stolephorus insularis* and calcium tablets *novergica strain wistar* rat's food in increasing the osteocyte cells of *novergica strain wistar* rat's bone in its growth.

Material and Method: this study divides in 3 groups of diet. The first group is the control group or standart diet group, the second group is a standart diet that have mixed with *stolephorus insularis* powder, and the third group is a standart diet that have mixed with calcium tablet. The 3 kinds of diet formed in pellet. 24 *ratus novergica strain wistar* with weight amount 150-200grams were selected as the subject of the study. The 24 *ratus novergica strain wistar* divide in 3 groups and feed with each 3 kind of diet for 60 days. After 60 days, kill the subjects and take the alveolar to make "the histologycal slide". Coloured the histologycal slide with HE and see the osteocyte cells by microscope. All data experiment were analyzed by Univariate Anova and LSD test.

Result: The result of this experiment that There was a significant difference in increasing the osteocyte cells of *novergica strain wistar* rat's bone after being fed with *stolephorus insularis* and calcium tablets for 60 days. standart diet for 60 days even though there was a significant result have seen in the increasing the osteocyte cells of *novergica strain wistar* rat's bone after being fed with the calcium tablets for 60 days

Conclusion: adding *stolephorus insularis* in food is effective to increase the osteocyte cells of *novergica strain wistar* rat's bone in its growth.

Key words: *Stolephorus insularis*, Calcium tablets, Bone, Osteocyte.

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THE INHIBITION EFFECT OF PROBIOTIC FERMENTED MILK TO THE GROWTH OF *STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS*

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ABSTRACT

Background : There's has been a paradigm shift towards an ecological and microbial community based approach to understanding oral disease especially caries. This has significant implication for approaches to therapy and has raised the possibility of developing novel strategies through manipulation of the resident oral microbiota and modulation of host immune response. Probiotics bacteria has been widely used as common daily consumption to improve gastrointestinal health. The increased popularity of using probiotic bacteria to improve gastrointestinal health has prompted interest in the utility of this approach for oral applications.

Objectives : The aim of this study was to investigate the inhibition effects of some commercial probiotic fermented milk to the growth of *Streptococcus mutans*.

Material and Method : The antimicrobial effects of 3 commercial probiotic fermented milk (brand A, B, C, each consisted of 6 samples) to the growth of *Streptococcus mutans* were tested by disc diffusion methods. The inhibition effect were examined by measure the diameter of the clear zone around the disc.

Result : All samples in probiotic fermented milk brand A have inhibited the growth of *Streptococcus mutans*, while in brand B and brand C two samples have the inhibition effects.

Conclusion : Probiotic fermented milk (brand A) could inhibit the growth of *Streptococcus mutans*.

Keywords : *Streptococcus mutans*, probiotics, inhibition effect

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THE EXPRESSION OF cAMP FIBROBLAST CELLS IN PERIODONTAL TISSUE OF HYPERGLYCEMIC RATS CAUSED BY OXYGEN HYPEROXIA 2,4 ATA

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ABSTRACT

Background. Periodontitis is the major cause of tooth loss and is also significantly associated with an increased risk of diabetes. cAMP a second messenger which controls signaling cell in physiology and pathology condition. In condition inflammation and host responses and an important mediator of tissue destruction in inflammatory diseases. The cAMP expression is associated with the signaling of many tissues. Tissue oxygenation was used Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy (HBOT) has been used as an adjuvant therapy to improve wound healing.

Purpose : To examine the expression of cAMP on fibroblast cell periodontal tissue in hyperglycemic rats caused by oxygen hyperbarik 2,4 ATA

Metode A total of 45 male Wistar rats were equally divided in healthy controls/K1, hyperglycemic/K2, hyperglycemic + HBOT/P1, hyperglycemic ligature-induced/P2, and hyperglycemic ligature-induced +HBOT/P3. Experimental hyperglycemic was induced by once daily intraperitoneal administration of streptozotocin is diluted in buffer citrate, at a dose of 30 mg/kg of BW for 4 days. Ligature-induced periodontitis was created by tying silk ligatures on the necks of mandibular incisive until 30 days, treatment HBO 2,4 ATA 3x30 minutes for 10 days and the animals were decapitated. The measurement cAMP expression in periodontal tissue after 50 days with immunohistochemical method.

Results : It was found apoptosis fibroblast cell decreased significantly $p=0,000$ ($19,67\pm4,163$) after 10 sessions HBOT than without HBOT ($22,33\pm3,055$) and fibroblast cell ligature-induced ($20,33\pm2,517$) decreased significantly $p=0,000$ than without HBOT ($32,67\pm2,517$).

Conclusion : HBOT can reduces cAMP expression in fibroblast cell periodontal tissue in hyperglycemic rats

Keywords : cyclic AMP, periodontitis, hyperbaric oxygen

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GAMBARAN SEM PADA PERMUKAAN BAHAN POLIAMIDA DENGAN VARIASI LAMA PROSES PEMANASAN

(Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) on surface
of Polyamide Base Material with Variation Length of The Heating Process
Time)

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ABSTRACT

Acrylic resin has some weakness, so to solve that problem, it is important to search alternative material like polyamide base or nylon. This material has high mechanical strength and good flexibility. Temperature and heating process time are important for polymerization of polyamide. The heating process time of this material is 550°F ($\pm 273^{\circ}\text{C}$) for 11 minutes. The samples were divided into 3 groups of various length of heating process time, 10, 11 and 12 minutes. Each group consist of 6 samples. Furthermore, the surface of polyamide was observed by (SEM), 1000x and 5000x were used. The heating process time of polyamide resin increased of polymer chain formation. These results were supported by SEM data. When heated for 11 minutes, the polyamide fibers would become more regular than when heated for 10 and 12 minutes. It concluded that, the best heating process time was 11 minutes.

Keywords: polyamide resin, heating process time, surface description, SEM.

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**PENGARUH MINYAK SARDINELLA LONGICEPS TERHADAP RASIO
LDL/HDL PADA RATTUS NOVERGICUS
(Effect of Sardinella longiceps oils to ratio of LDL/HDL)**

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ABSTRACT

Background: The LDL / HDL ratio can be used as a parameter the risk of Coronary heart disease. Periodontitis can make worse condition of hypercholesterolemia. Sardinella longiceps oil is a source of saturated fatty acid compound are omega-3 can decrease the LDL/HDL ratio.

Objectives: The aim of experimental study was to know that Sardinella longiceps oil can decrease the LDL/HDL ratio in the wistar rats (Rattus novergicus) with hypercholesterolemia and induced by periodontopathogen.

Methods: This experience is a laboratory experimental research. Thirty two of wistar rats were divided into four group. First group "K(-)" is the control group without treatment. Second group "K(+1)" is positive control group, were given food with high fat content, without given of mixed periodontopathogen, and without given Sardinella longiceps oil. Third group "K(+2)" is a negative control group were given with high fat content and mixed periodontopathogen. Fourth group "P" is a treatment group which were given high fat content, mixed periodontopathogen, and Sardinella longiceps oil with dose 1,5 cc/day. Data analyzed with one way ANOVA and LSD test.

Results: All data was analyzed with ANOVA test and show a significant result, in the LSD test showed a different meaning between group K(-) with K(+2) and group K(+2) with P.

Conclusion: The Sardinella longiceps oil can decrease the ratio LDL/HDL in the wistar hypercholesterolemia rats and induced by periodontopathogen.

Keywords: Hypercholesterolemia, Sardinella longiceps Oil, LDL/HDL ratio, Periodontitis, Omega-3

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**UJI BEDA ANTARA PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK OPHIOCEPHALUS
STRIATUS DIBANDING Ca(OH)₂ TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN
DENTIN REPARATIF DAN PREDENTIN PASCA DIRECT PULP
CAPPING**

**(Pre dentin and Tertiary Dentin Formation after Pulp Capping Treatm
using Calcium Hydroxide and Ophiocephalus Striatus Extract)**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Pulp capping with calcium hydroxide was widely used to maintain pulp v through pre dentin and reparative dentin formation. Calcium hydroxide has some disadva nt such as promoted slight inflammation in pulp, and created pre dentin and reparative dentin s. Some alternative materials have been developed not only overcome those disadvantages bu take a part in green dentistry. In this study, Ophiocephalus striatus extract, which is contain lot of calcium ions and proteins have been explored as pulp capping agent.

Objective: The aim of this study was examined pre dentin and reparative dentin formation pulp had capped with Ophiocephalus striatus extract.

Material and Method: Thirty six Wistar rats were treated with direct pulp capping on mandibular first molar, 18 rats were treated with Calcium hydroxide and the others were tr with Ophiocephalus striatus extract. After 21, 28 and 35 days, six rats from each groups sacrificed and prepared for histological evaluation. Pre dentin and reparative dentin form was examined under a light microscope. Data were analyzed with Fisher Exact test.

Result: The result of this study showed that pre dentin and reparative dentin formation has been found in K₁ group. But, both of them were found in a small number of K_{1P}, K_{2P}, at groups.

Conclusion: Pulp capping using Ophiocephalus extract were increased pre dentin and repa dentin formation.

Key words: Ophiocephalus striatus extract, pre dentin, reparative dentin, direct pulp capping

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**EFEK HEPATOPROTEKTOR EKSTRAK BIJI BUAH JAMBALANG
(*Syzygium cumini*)
(Hepatoprotector effect of *Syzygium cumini* seed extract)**

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ABSTRACT

Background : *Acetaminophen (paracetamol)* is NSAID used in dentistry, but hepatotoxicity can happen if use over dose. *Syzygium cumini* seed extract study showed that it had activated glutathion at liver and had antioxidant effect.

Objectives : aim of study was to examine the *Syzygium cumini* seed extract to hepatoprotective in mice induced by paracetamol.

Material and metods : Thirty two mice were divided into 4 groups that K(-), K(+), P1 and P2. K(-) group as negative control group (without induced paracetamol and treatment), K(+) group as positive control group (only induced paracetamol), P1 group (induced paracetamol and *Syzygium cumini* dose 280 mg/kgBW) and P2 (induced paracetamol and *Syzygium cumini* dose 560 mg/kgBW). After all the mice was sacrificed and made HPA to accounted hepatocytes.

Result : All of datas in this study were analyzed with ANOVA and LSD test. ANOVA test had datas significantly in every groups. With LSD test had significantly datas hepatocytes between K(+) with (K(-), P1 and P2 groups. Whereas between K(-) with P1 and P2 group weren't significantly datas.

Conclusion : *Syzygium cumini* seed extract could as hepatoprotective in mice induced paracetamol.

Keywords : *Syzygium cumini*, hepatoprotector, hepatocyte

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