DENTISPHERE
PROCEEDING

Dentistry Update and Scientific Atmosphere

RECENT ADVANCE IN DENTISTRY

Shangri-La Hotel, Surabaya, October 15 - 16, 2010
SAMUTAN 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 UPDATE AND SCIENTIFIC ATMOSPHERE DIHARAPKAN MENJADI AJANG PERTUKARAN ILMU KEDOKTERAN GIGI DENGAN TEKNOLOGI YANG UPDATE DAN MUTAKHIR JUGA MEMBERIKAN SUASANA KELMUAN 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.
SAMBUATAN KETUA
PANITIA DENTISPHERE

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Pertama-tama kami ucapkan syukur kehadirat Allah SWT bahwa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Haji Tuaah 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. Di antara 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 terkait tentang pengembangan ilmu kedokteran gigi.

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

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Widyastuti, drg, Sp.Perio

II MA
II MAHPELAKSANAAN
II MANAJEMEN

WIDANGAN

AKREDITASI PDGI

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

SUSUNAN PANITIA

Penyelenggara : Soetarmo, drg, SpKL, SpTH, SH, MH (Rektor UHT)

Penunjang : Fenny M Laihad, drg, SpBM, MM (Dekan FKG UHT)
Prof. Dr. drg Setyo Hernowo, SpBM, FICO

Ketua : Widiyastuti, drg, Sp.Perio

Wakil Ketua : Dw Ariyanto, drg, MKes

Sekretaris : Aprilia, drg, Sp,KG

Bendahara : Rima Parwatisari, drg, MKes

Seksi Ilmiah / Majalah : Noerpiwik Prameswari, drg, MKes
Syamsulina Reviati, drg, MKes
Widyasri, drg, MKes
Kristanti Parishni, drg, MKes

Seksi Acara & Protokoler : Rudi Wigianto, drg, DFPM, PHI
Twi Agnita, drg, Sp.KG
Endah Wahyuni, drg, MKes
Linda Rochani, drg, Sp.KG
Widaningtingih, drg, SpPro
Erliza Juniar, drg, Sp.KGA
Ayubiy茶 Parastri, drg, Sp.KGA
### JADWAL MAIN LECTURE

**JUMAT, 15 OKTOBER 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WAKTU</th>
<th>BALLROOM B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.30 – 09.00</td>
<td>REGISTRATION AND COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.45</td>
<td>OPENING CEREMONY</td>
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<td>09.45 – 10.00</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.45</td>
<td>Prof. Eiji Tanaka, DDS., PhD</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Tokushima University – Jepang)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Orthodontic treatment for the acquired open bite associated osteoarthritis of temporomandibular joints (TMJ)”</td>
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<td>10.45 – 11.00</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.30</td>
<td>PRESENTASI PRODUK. CLED</td>
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<td>13.00 – 13.45</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<td>13.45 – 14.00</td>
<td>Jong-Sin Suh, D.D.S., M.S.D., Ph.D.</td>
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<td>(Yonsei University College of Dentistry, Seoul, Korea)</td>
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<td>“Using Laser in Everyday Dentistry”</td>
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<td>14.00 – 14.45</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<td>14.45 – 15.00</td>
<td>Dr. Argrain Alfnal, drg. Sp.KG</td>
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<td>(Universitas Indonesia – Jakarta)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>“Cepat dan mudah dalam ‘CORE BUILD UP’”</td>
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<td>15.00 – FINISH</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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### Jadwal Main Lecture

#### Jumat, 15 Oktober 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waktu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.30 – 09.00</td>
<td>REGISTRATION AND COFFEE BREAK</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 09.00 – 09.45 | Arma Sastra Bahr, drg., PhD  
(Universitas Indonesia – Jakarta)  
"PERSPEKTIF MULAIHAR TENTANG PENEGAHAN KARIES GIGI" |
| 09.45 – 10.00 | DISCUSSION |
| 10.00 – 10.45 | Marino Suteljo, drg., SpKGS  
(Surabaya)  
"Glide Path One thing that we must create for nice and easy endo" |
| 10.45 – 11.00 | DISCUSSION |
| 11.30 – 13.00 | ISOMA |
| 13.00 – 13.45 | Prof. Takaumi 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. Budiwarsano, Sp.PD-KHOM, PGD, Poli. Med. (EUI)  
(Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya)  
"Kesalahan sistemik yang berhubungan dengan tindakan edukasi dan implanta" |
| 14.45 – 15.00 | DISCUSSION |
| 15.00 – FINISH | COFFEE BREAK |

#### Sabtu, 16 Oktober 2010

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waktu</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07.30 – 08.30</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 08.00 – 08.45 | Prof. Dr.Ts Maung Aung,  
(International Islamic University Malaysia)  
"Digital dentistry in international Islamic University Malaysia" |
| 08.45 – 09.00 | DISCUSSION |
| 09.00 – 09.45 | Prof. Dr. Azizan Lele, PhD, SpF  
(Universitas Sumatera Utara – Medan)  
"KSAID for acute dental Inflammatory Pain" |
| 09.45 – 10.00 | DISCUSSION |
| 10.00 – 10.45 | Rudi Wijanto, drg., DFM, PhD  
(Bali)  
"Emergency esthetic dentistry" |
| 10.45 – 11.00 | DISCUSSION |
| 11.00 – 11.30 | PRESENTASI PRODUK BANK MANDIRI |
| 11.30 – 12.30 | ISOMA |
| 12.30 – 13.15 | Talk show KOMPETENSI IMPLANT  
Prof. Dr. M. Rudiwanto, drg., Sp.Perio  
Harley Prabowo, drg., Mg, PhD, Sp.Post  
Prof. Dr. Peter Agus, drg., Sp.DM (UK)  
Rudi Wijanto, drg., DFM, PhD  
Anita S Marjam, drg., RSD (MOKERATOR) |
| 13.15 – 13.30 | DISCUSSION |
| 13.30 – 14.15 |  |
| 14.15 – 14.30 | DISCUSSION |
| 14.30 – FINISH | CLOSING & COFFEE BREAK |
## Jadwal Main Lecture

**Sabtu, 16 Oktober 2010**

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<th>Waktu</th>
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<tr>
<td>07.30 - 08.30</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>08.00 - 08.45</td>
<td>Dr. Dewi Yogo Pratomo (Jakarta) Hypnoterapi sebagai metode penanggulangan rasa sakit pada pasien</td>
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<td>08.45 - 09.00</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<td>09.00 - 09.45</td>
<td>Sofyan dr, Sp. BS</td>
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<td>RS At Dr. Remelan – Surabaya</td>
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<td>“Pencegahan dan penatalaksanaan paraphrenia pasca odontektomi. Penatalaksanaan trigeminal neuralgia”</td>
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<td>09.45 - 10.00</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<td>10.00 - 10.45</td>
<td>Dr. Himawan Halim, DMD, MS, FICLD, SpOrt (Ladokali – Jakarta) Current Trend in Orthodontic Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.45 - 11.00</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<td>11.30 - 12.30</td>
<td>ISHOMA</td>
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<td>12.30 - 13.15</td>
<td>Dr. Irene Adyatmaka, drg. (Jakarta) TERAPI REMINERALISASI GIGI</td>
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<td>13.15 - 13.30</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<td>13.30 - 14.15</td>
<td>Dr. Nurnadi, drg, MS, Sp.Ort (Universitas Airlangga – Surabaya) The acceleration of tooth movement in orthodontic movement</td>
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<td>14.15 - 14.30</td>
<td>DISCUSSION</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 - FINISH</td>
<td>CLOSING &amp; COFFEE BREAK</td>
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## Jadwal Table Clinic

**Jumat, 15 Oktober 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Waktu</th>
<th>Pelangi 3</th>
<th>Nirwana 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07:30 - 09:00</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00 - 11:30</td>
<td>Rudi Wijianto, drg., DFM, Ph.D (Ruli) “RESIN COMPOSITE POSTERIOR”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr. Yoshitsuka Nijiti, DDS, M.Dent (Jepang) “Aesthetic Restorativ - 3D filling for class II, IV &amp; veneer cavity”</td>
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<td>11:30 - 13:00</td>
<td>ISHOMA</td>
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<td>13.00 - 15:30</td>
<td>Marini Sutedijo, drg., SpKG (Surabaya) “Glide Path One thing that we must create for nice and easy endo”</td>
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<td>Anita S Murjam, drg., ISID (Surabaya) “Direct aesthetic composite with layering technique for anterior teeth”</td>
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<td>15:30 - FINISH</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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**Sabtu, 16 Oktober 2010**

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<tr>
<td>09.00 - 11.30</td>
<td>Dr. Anggraeni Aldhali, drg., SpKG (Jakarta) “Cepat dan Mudah dalam Core build Up”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr.drg.Irene Adyatmaka (Jakarta) “Caries risk assessment using computer program”</td>
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<td>11.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>ISHOMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00 - 15.30</td>
<td>Dr. Dewi Yogo Pratomo (Jakarta) “Kan-kat praktisie Hypnoterapi”</td>
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<td>15.00 - FINISH</td>
<td>COFFEE BREAK</td>
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<tr>
<td>WAKTU</td>
<td>PELANGI 1</td>
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<td>09.00 - 09.15</td>
<td>Arna Prameswari, Britania R. Purba (Universitas Sumatera Utara - Sumatera Utara)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;Effect of color of tooth, coffee and beer on surface hardness of tooth&quot;</td>
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<td>09.15 - 09.30</td>
<td>Syahrini Binti Primamiento M. Kurnaningtyas, Titia Budi (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;Radiometric Evaluation of Coronary Artery Calcification in Post-menopausal Women using the Digital Panoramic Radiograph&quot;</td>
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<td>09.30 - 09.45</td>
<td>I Dewa Aru Suclawati (Universitas Jayabaya - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;A New Hypothesis: Inflammation is the cause of all diseases&quot;</td>
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<td>09.45 - 10.00</td>
<td>TANPA JAWAB</td>
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<td>10.00 - 10.15</td>
<td>In Eliana Triawanty (Universitas Jayabaya - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;Decreasing of the total number of cervical lymph node cells caused by immunosuppression and candida albicans infection&quot;</td>
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<td>10.15 - 10.30</td>
<td>Siti Aisyah (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>&quot;Perbedaan klinis ulkus traumatic dan stomatitis atrofica rekuren&quot; (Laporan Kuliah)</td>
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<td>10.30 - 10.45</td>
<td>Dian Anggraini, Siti Aisyah Pradono (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;Traumatic ulcer: treatment of atrophic sticky periodontal and necrotizing sialometaplasia (Case Report)&quot;</td>
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<td>10.45 - 11.00</td>
<td>TANPA JAWAB</td>
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<td>11.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>Ishoma</td>
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<td>13.00 - 13.15</td>
<td>Menik Prawitmadi, Bramma Kimawanaya (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;Modern Imaging Modalities for Evaluation Jaw Bone condition&quot;</td>
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<td>13.15 - 13.30</td>
<td>City Ratri Wahyuni (Universitas Astra Graha - Surabaya)</td>
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<td>&quot;Inflammatory reaction to foreign body in the maxillary antrum misdiagnosed as an benign tumour&quot;</td>
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<td>13.30 - 13.40</td>
<td>TANPA JAWAB</td>
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<td>15.00 - 15.10</td>
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<tr>
<th>WAKTU</th>
<th>PELANGI 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 - 09.15</td>
<td>Djohoroyih Lukman (Universitas Tsukuba - Japan)</td>
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<td>&quot;Cephalometric analysis of forensic dentistry for identification&quot;</td>
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<td>09.15 - 09.30</td>
<td>Remimda Nihimbi Mates, Suryaningoro (Universitas Indonesia - Indonesia)</td>
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<td>&quot;Role of radiology in forensic odontology&quot;</td>
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<td>09.30 - 09.45</td>
<td>Djohoroyih Lukman (Universitas Tsukuba - Japan)</td>
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<td>&quot;Populasi rental medik gigi rasional&quot;</td>
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<td>09.45 - 10.00</td>
<td>TANPA JAWAB</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 - 10.15</td>
<td>Ganesha Wanjana, Dwi Nurlael Mustagimah, Eliza Ebrahim Asemekari, Suryanto Sidik (Kasarnuji TNI AL - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;Effect of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy on Full Mouth Plaque Score and Full Mouth Bleeding Score in the Treatment of Chronic Periodontitis&quot;</td>
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<td>10.15 - 10.30</td>
<td>Dwi Nurlael Mustagimah (Praktisi - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;Microbiological features of chronic and aggressive periodontitis&quot;</td>
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<td>10.30 - 10.45</td>
<td>Azzal Rosmiul Dwi (Universitas Sriwijaya - Palembang)</td>
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<td>&quot;Penatalaksanaan disfungsi gigi dengan teknik abrasio pada pasien dengan kasus hyperpigmentasi fisiologis&quot;</td>
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<td>11.30 - 13.00</td>
<td>Ishoma</td>
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<td>13.00 - 13.15</td>
<td>Dolly Suwastra, Fanny M Liahid, Bussaroeso (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat - Banjarbaru)</td>
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<td>&quot;Penatalaksanaan akne elektrostatik pada penderita Diabetes Mellitus type 1 di Doliertum Gigi dan Mulut RSAL Dr Ramlan Surabaya&quot;</td>
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<td>13.15 - 13.30</td>
<td>Ekasi W (Ladokgi TNI AL - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;Oral control management post odontectomy upper right third molar impacted&quot;</td>
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<td>13.30 - 13.45</td>
<td>Sumirot H (Ladokgi TNI AL - Jakarta)</td>
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<td>&quot;The use of periosteal membrane analgesia as acute pain relief in patients with phlegmon: Case Report&quot;</td>
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**JADWAL SHORT LECTURE**

**SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010**

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.15</td>
<td>Trijati Sutawati (Universitas Triaksi - Jakarta) “Ribbond fibre reinforced composite splinting for treatment of mobility teeth as well as immediate bridge”</td>
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<td>09.15 – 09.30</td>
<td>Fifi Prihasti (RS. Cipto Mangunkusumo - Jakarta) “Halitosis, as a symptom in periodontal disease”</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.30 – 09.45</td>
<td>Dewi Nurla Muhajirah, Biana Napitupulu (Fakultas - Bekasi) “Management of destructive periodontitis”</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.45 – 10.00</td>
<td><strong>TANYA JAWAB</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.15</td>
<td>Yosi Kusuma Erwoti (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) “Direct Composite Resin Inlays: The Material and its Application”</td>
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<td>10.30 – 10.45</td>
<td>Yanita Savitri (Universitas Airlangga - Surabaya) “Panoramic image of staphy bone cavity”</td>
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<td>10.45 – 11.00</td>
<td><strong>TANYA JAWAB</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.15</td>
<td>Dowu Ayu Ratna Dewanti (Universitas Jember - Jember) “The increasing of TMG macrophage expression in oral wister rats were fed with aqueous extract from neem leaves (azadirachta indica)”</td>
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<td>11.30 – 11.45</td>
<td><strong>TANYA JAWAB</strong></td>
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<td>11.45 – 13.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.15</td>
<td>Febrianna Rahmayanti (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) “Chronic traumatic oral ulceration related to irritation from tooth and oral cancer detection: A case report”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.15 – 09.30</td>
<td>Hemita Agus, Siti Fikri (Universitas Indonesia - Jakarta) “The importance of oral treatment to increase life quality of patient with toxic epidermal necrolysis: A Case Report”</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.30 – 09.45</td>
<td><strong>TANYA JAWAB</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.15</td>
<td>Maharani Lailiya Aprisari, Bagus Soebadi, Heneg Tuti Hendarto (Universitas Lambung Mangkurat - Banjarmasin) “Patch test with skin leaf extract: 30% as the active component of oral ulceration therapy”</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.45 – 11.00</td>
<td><strong>TANYA JAWAB</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.15</td>
<td>Abdul Rechim (Universitas Jember - Jember) “Clinical Efficacy lidozin 2%-Adrenalin 1.80.000 On Block Injection of Akwatan Inferior Nerve”</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30 – 11.45</td>
<td><strong>TANYA JAWAB</strong></td>
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<td>11.45 – 13.00</td>
<td><em><strong>GIORDA</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td>13.00 – 14.00</td>
<td>Dr. Lukasni Dwati Setyo H, drg. JMA, MHA (Gusul Rodokteran Indonesia) “Mekanisme Regulasi Ulang Dokter Gigi dan Dokter Gigi Spesialis”</td>
</tr>
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<td>WAKTU</td>
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| 09.00 – 11.00 | Linda Rochyani, Aprilia  
(Universitas Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"Seeds extract cytotoxicity of black seed (Nigella sativa) material as root  
iritation channel"  
Devi Falinda, Dewi Nurul M  
(Universitas Indonesia – Surabaya)  
"Chronic periodontitis due to psychological stress"  
Lambang Bargawo, Yofish Riko, Widayusti  
(Universitas Arlanda – Surabaya)  
"The treatment of the pregnancy is a pregnant woman: case report"  
R.R. Rambang Nooranto  
(Universitas Arlanda – Surabaya)  
"Modified film holder as an additional tool in making radiographic twin SLOB  
technique for first premolar maxillary"  
Kemas Abubakar Doeng  
(Universitas Arlanda – Surabaya)  
"Modifikasi film holder sebagai alat bantu pembuatan radiografik twin SLOB  
untuk gigi molar pertama rahang atas"  
Deny Saputra  
(Universitas Arlanda – Surabaya)  
"Duplicating intraoral periapical film"  
Dian Angraini, Febrina Rahmayanti  
(Universitas Indonesia – Jakarta)  
"Necrotizing ulcerative periodontitis in patients with acute lymphocytic  
leukemia with Bad Oral Health"  
Harun A Gurnawan, Soeharvi Mungundyjo  
(Universitas Indonesia – Jakarta)  
"The effect of black tea extract on Maldi dextranase"  
Vivin Ariestia, Dian Valentin  
(Universitas Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"The influence of vertical dimension on chewing function for full denture user  
in prosthodontic clinic of RSUGM Har Yusuf University 2009-2010"  |  

| 13.00 – 15.00 | Dwil Setiawati  
(Universitas Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"Acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis (ANUG) - treatment with metronidazole"  
Yofish Riko  
(Universitas Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"The role of stem cells in periodontal regeneration"  
Aprilia, Sheila Natalia  
(Universitas Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"PENGUNJANG MTA (Mineral Trioxide Aggregate) PADA PERAWATAN  
APEKSI-APESI"  
(Laporan klinis)  
Sundoro Paneer, Linda Rochyani, Aprilia  
(University Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"Comparison of compressive strength between nanofiller composite resin and  
hybrid composite resin"  
Widayusti  
(Universitas Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"Gingival hyperplasia in acute myelogenous leukaemia: a case report"  
Dwi Harianto, Sudarya  
(University Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"The old community quality of life description with missing teeth  
(Observational Study of Several Primary Health Care Old Patients at Kubuanten  
Billing Community Hospital, East Java)"  
Yeni Astuti, Cesar  
(University Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"Perawatan endo bedah breksiitis (Laporan klinis)"  
Sudirman  
(University Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"The effect of inaccuracy of implant impression techniques to mechanical  
and biological complications"  
Amelia Elizabeth, Yongki Hadiarta Wijaya, Dian Mulia Wardani, Syamsulina  
Revantri  
(University Har Yusuf – Surabaya)  
"Frequent and Tertiary Dentin Formation After Hap Capping Treatment using  
Calcium Hydroxide and Ophiocantha; Stratis Extract"  |
JADWAL POSTER

SABTU, 16 OKTOBER 2010
SESI 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WAKTU</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 11.00</td>
<td>Widiyarsi Pramudiyono, Syamsudin Reviardi (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Fibroblasts increasing after chitosan application as direct pulp capping material&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Erista Doni Pratiwi, Puguh Bayu Prabowo, Kristanti Paripurni (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;The Immersion Effect of Chlorhexidine Gluconate 0.2 % towards Candida albicans: Attachment on Polyamide Rein&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sadianto, Endah Wuliwijaningsih (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;CRCT: a review of modern imaging techniques&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stanley Enanto, Elsa Indra Lukmantono, Vella Yosita Sontono (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Bacterial Dentistry&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paulus Budi Taguh (HDAL Dr. Ramelan Surabaya – Universitas Hong Tuah Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Disinfecting effect of alkaline perborate, peracids, and hypochlorite denture cleansers on the candida albicans of permanent soft liner&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Oki Husni Hadi, Nuraini (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Management of Mucocle: Case Report&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nurdiana, M. Juni (Universitas Sumatera Utara – Medan)</td>
<td>&quot;Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis with Allergy as a predisposing factor: Case report&quot;</td>
</tr>
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<td>Hapsah Kurniawan, Dian Mulawamanti, Syamsudin Reviardi (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Efektivitas ekstrak zanah merah terhadap karat logam: lantai mudah terpapar oleh organism&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Deny Aprina, Rini Bakti Adwiyana, Sri Rosiliana Puspowati (Universitas Sriwijaya – Medan)</td>
<td>&quot;Pengaruh aplikasi terhadap konsentrasi larutan kacau (theobroma cacao) terhadap permeasi keseruan Kariensi permukaan emal gigi&quot;</td>
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SESI 2

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<th>WAKTU</th>
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<tr>
<td>13.00 – 15.00</td>
<td>Noenggi Prameswari, Robianto (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;The effect of staphylococcus insulinius to the dental arch width&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry Wahyu (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Penutupan osteomielitis kronis yang ditemukan di rahang bawah&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Endah Wuliwijaningsih, Saranomerta (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Deteksi osteoporosis berdasarkan radiografi pantomik&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Niki Manini, Noenggi Prameswari (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Pengaruh staphylococcus insulinius di laboratorium terhadap pemutihan jumlah sel osteosit pada ratusan kematian dan masa pertumbuhan&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andre Mayascari, Kristanti Paripurni, Rima Purwati Sari (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;The inhibition effect of probiotic fermented milk to the growth of streptococcus mutans&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dian Mulawamanti (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;THE EXPRESSION OF vAMP FIBROBLAST CELLS IN PERIODONTAL TISSUE OF HYPERGALACTOMI RATS CAUSED BY OXYGEN HYPEROXIA 2,4 ATA&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Puguh Bayu Prabowo (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) on surface of Polyamide Base Material with Variation Length of The Heating Process Time&quot;</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Dina Fudistiah, Meyza Wijsono Chandra, Rima Purwati Sari (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Effect of Sardiniella langkopa oils to rate of LCU/MLC&quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rima Purwatisari (Universitas Hong Tuah – Surabaya)</td>
<td>&quot;Hepatosprotective effect of Spagyrum samin seed extract&quot;</td>
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| 1  | 1     | PT GOMAL DENT (CITYDENT)  
   |       | Kompleks Pertokoan Mutiara Dupaik  
   |       | Jl. Dupak Blok E3 No. 26 Surabaya |
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   |       | Jl. Hargapriya Blok B40 Bandung 40141  
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   |       | Email: info@rizalindiwandar.com |
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   |       | Kompleks Ruko Panji Makmur Blok B 15  
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   |       | Email: kencanaputradental@yahoo.com |
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   |       | Klampis Sembo Blok B 16 A, Blok J No 21 Surabaya |
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   |       | Jl. M.T. Haryono Car 33 Jakarta 12770  
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| 11 | 31    | PT SOKA KUMIN  
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   |       | Harapan Indah, Bekasi 17162 |
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   |       | Jl. Sumatera 125 Surabaya |
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   |       | Pertokoan Apartemen City Resort  
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   |       | Cemara: Jl. Barat 11730 |
| 14 | 35 B  | BN-46  
   |       | Jl. Kedunghar Jo 46 Surabaya  
<p>|       | Telp: 031 5454300 |</p>
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| 15 | 36    | PT Sarjuna Primafrta  
Jl. A.Yani 41-43, Gedangan - Sidobirjo  
Ruko C1 - B2K Centre Square  
Depan Supermarket Depo Bangunan |
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| 17 | 39, 40 | PT Novartis Ind (Catalafam)  
Wisma 45 Kota BN 135,  
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Jl. Semesta II/9 Semarang |
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Laguna Indah B1/15 (Riviera) Surabaya 60112 |
| 21 | 27    | AMERICAN ORTHODONTICS  
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Tel. 031-5990656 |
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Jl. Raya Jumbar III Kac. Jl BIA 11  
Kawasan Industri Pulo Gading Jakarta 13930  
Tel. 021-4610014, 021-461014 |
| 23 | 3     | PT. KALBE FARMA  
Ruko Sentra Fortuni kav 68  
Jl. Jaka Agung Supradjo 79-41, Surabaya 60322 |
| 24 | 4     | Jl. Raya Tresno 108 Wuri Sidomarto  
Tel. 031-8173818  
Email : jayadent@yahoo.com |

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(Glaxo Smith Kline Consumer Health)  
Graha Paramita Lt-5  
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## DAFTAR ISI

SAMARJUM: DENGAN MAULalah KECUKUPAN GIGI UNIERSITA:HANG TUAN SURABARI
SAMARJUM KELUAR PERIODISMAN
JADWAL MAIN LECTURE
JADWAL TABLE CURVE
JADWAL SHORT LECTURE
JADWAL POSTER
DENAH Ballroom Shangri-La Hotel Surabaya, 15-16 October 2010

### MAIN LECTURE
1. DIGITAL DENTISTRY IN INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA
   - Professor Dr. Dr. Mohd. Amin
2. CURRENT TREND IN ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT
   - Hellen Holder
3. PERSPEKTIF MUTUHAKIR TENTANG PENCIGARAN KARIES GIGI
   - Ammaruddin Baker
4. THE ACCELERATOF OF TOOTH MOVEMENT IN ORTHODONTIC TREATMENT
   - Ida Begto Nurmada

### SHORT LECTURE
01. PENGARUH PEMBEKARAN GEL EKSTRAK KENCUR (KAEMPIFERA GALANGAN)
    TERPADU JUGALAH SEL PIGMIUS PASCA GIGI PADA MAMMUT (CAVY COBA)
    - Winyto Saputro, Alenta, Christien Kharwananto
02. EFESI MINUMAN TEH BOTOL, KOPIDAN BIR TERPADU KERASAN
    - Happy Muhammad
    - Anna Primasari, Brian R. Punjalan
03. CAPTA SELECTA IN FORENSIC DENTISTRY FOR IDENTIFICATION
    - Ely扒ntha Luft
04. ROLE OF RADIOLOGY IN FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY
    - Emmadi Setiawan, Fuad, Suryawangga
05. PENURUNAN JUMLAH SEL CERVICAL LYMPH NODE TOTAL AKIBAT IMUNOSUPRESI
    DENGAN INFEKSI KANDERA ABU BIBUR
    - Eni Prasetyo
06. THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION AND CONTROL IN TREATMENT WITH STEROID
    IN PATIENT WITH DIABETES ERYTHEMA MULTIFORME
    - Aji Rikun
07. RADIOACTIVE EVALUATION OF CAROTID ARTERY CALCIFICATION IN POST-
    MENOPAUSAL WOMEN FROM THE DIGITAL PANORAMIC RADIOGRAPH
    - Syahfahri B, Pramuganti M, Kurniawan B, Tuny Bintu

### 10. MODERN IMAGING MODALITIES FOR EVALUATION JAW BONE CONDITION IN
    IMPLANT TREATMENT

### 11. PERITIS DiskAT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
    - Dr. Dwi Susilo, dr., Sp. Ge., NF.

### 12. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
    - Dr. Dwi Susilo, dr., Sp. Ge., NF.

### 13. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
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### 14. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
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### 24. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
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### 25. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
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### 26. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
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### 27. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
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### 28. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
    - Dr. Dwi Susilo, dr., Sp. Ge., NF.

### 29. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
    - Dr. Dwi Susilo, dr., Sp. Ge., NF.

### 30. RUPTURE OF THE DISK AT THE TREATMENT OF JAW DISK PROLAPSE
    - Dr. Dwi Susilo, dr., Sp. Ge., NF.
Digital Dentistry

In International Islamic University Malaysia

Professor Dr. Tin Mioong Aung
Consultant Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeon,
The International Islamic University Malaysia.

Kulliyyah of dentistry, International Islamic University Malaysia.

Abstract

To develop a unified and integrated system of a dental continue computer, electronic data management, 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 clinical work station component is reserved for every clinical dental student by the International Islamic University Malaysia. An All in 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
Current Trend in Orthodontic Treatment

Rimawan Halim
Head of Orthodontic Department Naval Dental Institute RE Martadinata

Abstract
Orthodontics is the specialty 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 market. Start from removable appliance to the most popular self-ligating brackets. Each appliance has its 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

Perspektif Mutakhir tentang Pencegahan Karies Gigi

Armastra 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 rangka 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 rangka mulut. Intervensi minimal dalam kesehatan adakalanya 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 mikromolekul, dilukui dengan invasi yang paling minimal dan menyenangkan bagi pasien sebagai pilihan untuk mempertahankan kesehatan yang tidak terganggu oleh penyakit. Konsep intervensi minimal dalam pelayanan kedokteran gigi mencakup identifikasi, pencegahan dan kontrol penyakit.

Karies gigi adalah penyakit infeksi dengan penyebab multifaktorial yang penyebabannya dapat terjadi secara vertikal dan horizontal. Jendela infektifitas adalah masa yang rentan terhadap perkembangan Streptococcus mutans di dalam rangka mulut sehingga perilaku mendingat perilaku yang serius dalam tindakan pencegahan agar terhindar dari kerusakan gigi akibat penyakit karies. Ketahapan 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 metode baru yang dapat diaplikasikan dalam mencegah terjadinya penyakit karies gigi. Sejarah sebagian 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 meliputi banyak publikasi kasus hasil penelitian tentang perkembangan immunologi dengan penggunaan vaksin untuk mencegah karies gigi.

Keywords: Pencegahan karies gigi
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

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PENGARUH PEMBERIAN GEL EKSTRAK KENCUR (KAEMPFERIA GALANGA) TERHADAP JUMLAH SEL FIBROBLAST PASCABUT GIGI PADA MARMUT (CAVIA COBAYA) (The Effect of Gel Containing Kencur Extract on The Amount of Fibroblast Post Tooth Extraction on Guinea-Pigs)

Wenny Purwitasari Albanto*, Christian Kheswanta,**
* Pendidikan Doktor Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga
** Departemen Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga

ABSTRACT
Background: Phytotherapy is popular all over the world because the secondary metabolites 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 molar 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

EFK PH MINUMAN TEH BOTOL, KOPI DAN BIR TERHADAP KEKERASAN PERMUKAAN GIGI
(Effect acidity of teh botol, coffee and beer to surface hardness of tooth)

Ameta Primasari*, Brilliana R. Parniastan**
*Departemen Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Sumatera Utara
**Program Pendidikan Dokter Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Sumatera Utara

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

Purpose: The purpose of the study was to investigate different of surface hardness (pH) before and after immersion of teq 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 teq botol pH 6.7, second group in coffee pH 4.1 and the last group in beer pH 2.9. The surface hardness measurement was done using Mertz Vickers Hardness Tester and acidity of beverage measurement using pH Meter Hanna 98017. The obtained 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 teq 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 that longer tooth immersion in beverage with low pH will so much decrease surface hardness tooth.

Keywords: acidity of beverage, surface hardness tooth, Mertz Vickers Hardness Tester

Correspondence: Departemen Biologi Oral, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Sumatera Utara Jl. Alumni No. 2, Kampus USU, Medan 20155

CAPITA SELECTA IN FORENSIC DENTISTRY FOR IDENTIFICATION

Diphamanyah Lukman
Laboratorium Radiologi Dentel dan Kedokteran Gigi Forensik
Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Trikora

ABSTRACT
Forensic Dental Medicine in our country is still relatively new, so does the identification of science is still relatively undeveloped. Since the century happened in this country so much that the authors direct 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 trapeze in Australia and the Embassy bombings erupted in Hotel Marriott.

If in these events the victims of the burning corpses will initially be open jaw in the process of obtaining data which is recorded in odontogram teeth and postmortem data with other words that the identification through the teeth is very important if the victim on fire and then searched on necroscopy data i.e. medical data where 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.

Apostemor 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 data recorded in victim identification records.

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

Correspondence: Diphamanyah Lukman, drg., DD.M., Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Trikora, Telp. 0811990716
ROLE OF RADIOLOGY IN FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

Benedina Nehemia Makes, Suryanegoro H
Departemen Radiologi Dental dan Maklupasi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi
Universitas Indonesia

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, the geographical condition which is 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 post-mortem (PM) dental record against ante-mortem (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 characteristics of teeth as well as all the periradicular periapical 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

Correspondence: Benedina Nehemia Makes Departemen Radiologi Dental dan Maklupasi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Jl. Salemba Raya No.4, Jakarta 10430, Indonesia. Phone: 021-3931209, Fax: 021-31931412, e-mail: benedina.nehemia@yahoo.com

SHORT LECTURE: 05

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)

Iin Eliana Triawihyuni
Laboratorium Immu Penyakit Mulk Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember

ABSTRACT
Background. For the moment, the case of fungal infection in oral cavity is increase, parallel with increasing number of immunosuppressed patient. This case, mainly 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 known 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 Candida. Mice were divided in three groups: group 1 (negative control), group 2 (were immunosuppressed), group 3 (were immunosuppressed and infected with Candida). Mice were immunosuppressed by given 2-3mg/mice subcutaneous injection i.p. per mouse one day before were infected and three days after were injected. Group 1 and 3 were given tertbutyl hydroxyanisole in drinking water (0.83mg/ml) since one day before were infected. Candida 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 hemocytometer. Data were analysed by One 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

Correspondence: Iin Eliana Triawihyuni, Laboratorium Immu Penyakit Mulk Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember, Jl. Kalimantan 37 Jember 68521, Telp. (0331)3335416. E-mail: iin.triawihyuni@yahoo.com
SHORT LECTURE: 06

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

Sri Alyah
Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Erythema multiforme is a disease with hypersensitive background. The disease can be induced with drugs, but also some of food. Clinical feature of the lesions such as urticaria, bulla or erosion can affect the entire of mouth, with characteristic bleeding. The disease is a common disease in Oral Medicine Clinic, sternal 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 50 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 steroids, 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 important to heal the disease.

Keywords: erythema multiforme, steroid, control, education

Correspondence: Sri Alyah, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Jl. Selomas Raya 4, Jakarta Pusat. Telp & Fax: 021 2303257. Email: alyah.sri@klinikum.com

SHORT LECTURE: 07

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

Syahriani S*, Pitaningsih M*, Kuswandy A*, Tehfa Boel**

*Departemen Radiologi Dental dan Maksilofacial Universitas Indonesia
** Departemen Radiologi Dental dan Maksilofacial Universitas Sumatera Utara

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 atherosclerosis bone loss and age. These data could be used as the basis for dental recommendation in predicting stroke in post-menopausal women. This was a cross-sectional study on 95 patients who came to the C Ernstavilla Dental Radiology Clinic - RSUPH 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 atherosclerotic 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 63%, whereas those only showed on the left side or the right side were 23% and 11%. 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 atherosclerotic 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, heart menopausal women

Correspondence: Syahriani S Helper, Departemen Radiologi Dental dan Maksilofacial Universitas Indonesia Jl. Selomas Raya No.4 Jakarta Pusat 10430. Telp: (021) 3934208 Fax: (021) 39341812
MODERN IMAGING MODALITIES FOR EVALUATION JAW BONE CONDITION IN DENTAL IMPLANT TREATMENT

Monik Priaminharti, Bramma Giarwiyaja
Departemen Radiologi Dental dan Maksilofacial Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi
Universitas Indonesia

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 play 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 planning 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

Correspondence: Monik Priaminharti, Departemen Radiologi Dental dan Maksilofacial Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Salemba Raya No.6, Jakarta 10430, Indonesia, Phone: 021-3931408, Fax: 021-3931412, e-mail: monikpr@i2i.com

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

Debby Saputro*, Fenny M Laihaat**, Basriawan**
*PSKG FK Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Banjarmasin
**Departemen Ilmu Badah Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah

ABSTRACT
Background: The process of getting older is a natural and continuous process which is makes the organs changes in anatomy, physiology and biochemistry of tissue and organs, this 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 state high prevalence reaches 9.6.

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

Methods: a 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 operation 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 was than during three days of infection control and healing of during the first week.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, alveolektomi

Correspondence: Debby Saputro, PSKG FK Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, Jl. A Yani KM 36 Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin, Indonesia, 0511 4782772, Email: debbysaputro@gmail.com
TRAUMATIC ULCER RESEMBLES NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE PERIODONTITIS AND NECROTIZING SALIVOMETASPLASIA

Dian Anggraeni*, Siti Aisyah Pradana**
*Program Pendidikan Dakwah Gigi Spesialis, Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia
**Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT
Ulcus 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 occurs 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 Salivometasplasia (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, to the left of the patient's tooth and then the patient park it with fingers, then the food came out until the bleeding comes from the area. Clinical examination showed ulcer sulfer 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 teeth. Clinical picture resembling Nup and NS so that is needed an exact understanding of the difference in their respective clinical picture in order to avoid errors in the treatment.

Keywords: Traumatic ulcer, Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontitis (NUP), Necrotizing Salivometasplasia (NS).

Correspondence: Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Jl. Salemba Raya No.4, Jakarta Pusat. Telp: (021) 2393257

EFEKTIFITAS TERAPI OKSIGEN HIPERBARIK TERHADAP SKOR PLAK SELURUH MULUT DAN SKOR PERDARAHAN SELURUH MULUT PADA PERAWATAN PERIODONTITIS KRONIS

(Efficiency of Hyperbaric Oxygen Therapy on Full Mouth Plaque Score and Full Mouth Bleeding Score in The Treatment of Chronic Periodontitis)

Ganesha Wandiwa*, Dewi Nurul Mustaqim**, Elga Ibrahim Suerkan***, Sazwanto Sidik****
*Koarmabak YNI AL
**Pramojo di Jakarta
***Staf pengajar Departemen Oral Biologi FKG UI
****Staf Departemen Penyakit Dalam Rumahat Dr Mintohardjo

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 enter local or general were divided into three treatment groups (NG); conventional treatment; and conventional treatment plus 8 sessions HBOT (CG). 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 FMPS and FMBS 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)

Correspondence: Ganesha Wandiwa, Subdept Perie Laki-Laki IMF AI REM, Telp: (021) 5733626, Fax: (021) 5737071, HP: 08158802093 Email: ganesha_wandiwa@yahoo.com
TRAUMATIC ULCER RESEMBLES NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE PERIODONTITIS AND NECROTIZING SIALOMETAPLASIA

Dian Anggraini*, Siti Aisyah Pradono **
*Program Pendidikan Doktor Gigi Spesialis Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia
**Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

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 muco-buccal fold by various sources of irritants. When occur in the gingiva, traumatic ulcers are very characteristic of 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 seek it with (tegengen). Then the food came out until the bleeding comes from the area. Clinical examination showed ulcer under the palate region of the gingival, section 25, 26, 27, 28 in the form of erythematous and erose areas of pain accompanied by pus discharge in the mouth. Clinical picture resemble traum and NS so that it 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).

Correspondence: Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Jl. Salembre Raya No. A, Jakarta Pusat, Telp. (021) 2303257

EFKETIFITAS TERAPI OXISGEN HIPERBARIK TERHADAP SKOR PLAK SELURUH MULUT DAN SKOR PERDARAHAN SELURUH MULUT PADA PERAWATAN PERIODONTITIS KRONIS

(Ganepha Wanda, Devi Nurul Mustagim, Elia Ibrahim Auerkan, Sayanta Siddi)

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 adjuvant 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 (FMB). Fifty-four patients with 30-52 years of age who suffer from chronic periodontitis either local or general were divided into three groups of treatments (K1: conventional treatment, K2: conventional treatment plus 8 sessions of HBOT, K3: conventional treatment plus 16 sessions of 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 FMPS and FMB better. The use of 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 (FMB).

Correspondence: Ganepha Wanda, Subdes Perio Laciagki TNI AL REM, Telp: 0215730326, Fax: 0215732701, HP: 08156802693, Email: ganepha_wanda@yahoo.com
RIBBON FIBRE REINFORCED COMPOSITE SPLINTING FOR TREATMENT OF MOBILITY TEETH AS WELL AS IMMEDIATE BRIDGE

Trijani Sowandi
Departemen Periodontis Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Trisakti

ABSTRACT
The treatment of mobility teeth which is caused by periodontitis requires a special consideration, especially of esthetic and function problems. The case of mobility teeth at anterior area which is caused by secondary trauma from occlusion, accompanied with by missing teeth, this thing will complicate in the case of making of prosthesis 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 teeth, so that esthetic and function obtainable at the same time in once visit.

Keywords: ribbon fibre reinforced composite, mobile teeth, immediate bridge

Correspondence: Trijani Sowandi, Departemen Periodontis Universitas Trisakti

HALITOSIS SEBAGAI SALAH SATU GEJALA PENYAKIT PERIODONTAL

(Halitosis, as a symptom in periodontal disease)

Fifi Prisasti
Departemen Gigi dan Mulut RS. Cipto Mangunkusumo

ABSTRACT
Halitosis or bad breath is the most common symptom of periodontal aberration. The emergent unpleasant odor is a sulphur compound (Volatile Compound Sulphur / VCS) that consists of H2S and CH3SH, produced by decomposition of negative gram anaerobic bacteria. This bacteria 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 sufferers. 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, exudation and the intensity of halitosis. The conclusion is that the close relation between the halitosis worseness and periodontal aberration.

Keywords: Halitosis, Periodontal diseases, anaerobic bacteria, Volatile Compound Sulphur

Correspondence: drg. Fifi Prisasti Sp. Peri, Departemen Gigi dan Mulut RS. Cipto Mangunkusumo, Jakarta. Telephone : 08101192942, E-mail : prisasti@gmail.com
PERIODONTITIS DESTRuktIF DAN PENatalAKSANAANNyA
(Management of destructive periodontitis)

Dewi Nurul Mustagimah*, Rima Napitupula**
* Praktisi di Jakarta
** Praktisi di Bekasi

ABSTRACT:
Periodontitis is an inflammatory disease 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 to be managed comprehensively. There are many relation in dentistry as endodontic lesion, orthodontic treatment and even from systemic condition such as diabete melitus. The periodontics 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.

Correspondence: Prof. Dr. Dewi Nurul M, drg, MSc, SpKVi(K) HP: 08161432245
E-mail: dewi_nural_md@yahoo.co.id

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

Febrina Rahmayanti
Departemen ilmu Penyakit Mutu Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT:
There will be epithelial changes in the oral tissue from chronic irritation. Patients usually still ignore the zones until its makes oral discomfort or pain comes. So, chronic irritations from sharp cut of the teeth to the oral mucosa could make 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 62 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. Weropolished the ulcers and around the tongue, to detect there were any inductive areas. But, there were not any inductive areas. A necropsy tooth with sharp enamel cup was irritating alveolar wall 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 ulcers; 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.

E-mail: febrina_rg@u.ac.id
PENTINGNYA PERAWATAN RONGGA MULUT DALAM MENINGKATKAN KUALITAS HIDUP PASIEN RAWAT INAP DENGAN DIAGNOSIS TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS (The Importance of oral treatment to increase Life quality of patient with toxic epidermal necrolysis)

Hermia Agus*, Siti Aliyah**
* Program Pendidikan Dokter Gigi Spesialis Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia
**Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT:
Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) was a rare acute micromucocutaneous reactions with incidence risk 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 aqueous 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 32 days, the patient was able to eat and talk without feeling pain. Oral hygiene of patients become 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

Correspondence: Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia, Jl. Salemba Raya No.4, Central Jakarta, Ph: (021) 2301257

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 Layly Azizah, A.P, Kedokteran Gigi FK Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
*Program Studi Kedokteran Gigi FK Universitas Lambung Mangkurat
**Departemen Ilmu Penyakit Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Almahdia

ABSTRACT:
Patch test with sirih leaf extract 35% was done in 14 samples for 7 patients with oral ulceration. The research is 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: to observe the allergic effect of sirih leaf extract 35% as the active component agent of oral ulceration therapy.

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

Result: There was not found of all samples.

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

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

Correspondence: Maharani Layly Azizah A.P, Kedokteran Gigi FK Universitas Lambung Mangkurat, B.A, Psn. km 30 Banjarmasin, Kalimantan
ABSTRACT:
Chronic and aggressive periodontitis can be distinguished clinically and radiographically. However, microbiologically, both cannot 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 Actinobacillus naeslundii 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 monospecies.

Keywords: chronic and aggressive periodontitis; infectious diseases; putative and commensals periodontal pathogens; Actinobacillus naeslundii

Correspondence: Prof. Dr. Dewi Nurul Mustaqimah, drg, MS, SpPerio(K), HP: 0816/432245, E-mail: drg_nurd_m@yahoo.co.id
INFLAMMATORY REACTION TO FOREIGN BODY IN THE MAXILLARY ANTRUM MISDIAGNOSED AS AN BENIGN TUMOR
[Case Report]

Oty Ratna Wahyuni
Departemen Radiologi Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Arlangga

ABSTRACT
In patient with chronic unilateral maxillary antrum or maxillary sinusitis caused by a foreign body and misdiagnosis 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 angles. The extra oral radiograph made in Water’s projection is then essential.

Keywords: Foreign body, Maxillary antrum, Benign tumor

Correspondence: Oty Ratna Wahyuni Departemen Radiologi Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Arlangga Jln. Mayjend Prof. Dr. Moestopo no.47 Surabaya

PANORAMIC IMAGE OF STAFNE BONE CAVITY

Yunita Sawitri
*Departemen Radiologi Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Arlangga

ABSTRACT
Stafne bone cavity is a symptomatic radiolucent lesion located at the lower jaw and generally an accidental radiologic finding. This lesion usually appears as an aviod radiolucent area in 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.

Keywords: Stafne bone cavity, panoramic image.

Correspondence: Yunita Sawitri Departemen Radiologi Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Uniswa Arlangga Jl. Mayjend Prof. Dr. Moestopo no. 47 Surabaya
A NEW PERSPECTIVE: INFLAMMATION IS THE CAUSE OF ALL DISEASES

I Dewa Ayu Sudirawati
Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember

ABSTRACT
Inflammation is the body’s first line defense mechanism against injury. Growing evidences, however, demonstrated that its defense 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 all 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 protein delivery of low birth weight infants.

Keywords: Inflammation; systemic diseases

Correspondence: I Dewa Ayu Sudirawati, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember Jl. Kalimantan 37 Jember 61221; e-mail: susudewa@yahoo.com

PENINGKATAN EKSPRESI TL4 MAKROFAG DI RONGGA MULUT TIKUS WISTAR YANG DIBERI KONSUMSI EKSTRAK CAIR DAUN MIMBA (AZADIRACHTA INDICA)
(The increasing of TL4 macrophage expression in oral wistar rats were fed with aqueous extract from neem leaves (Azadirachta indica))

I Dewa Ayu Ratna Dewanty
Laboratorium Biomedis Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember

ABSTRACT
Background: Neem are one of the trees traditional medicine known by society and has function as immunomodulator. In the other side Multidimensional crisis in Indonesia caused to affects the medicine price may not be reached by the citizen, cause citizen choose the traditional medicine. The problem: the increased on the macrophage TL4 expression in oral by the neem was not explained yet.

Purpose: This research is to explained there are increased the macrophage TL4 in oral wistar rats were fed aqueous extract from neem leaves.

Method: There are 4 groups, one group which was called as control 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 weight aqueous extracts from neem leaves (KP1); second group was fed with 100 mg/day/kg body weight aqueous extract from neem leaves (KP2); third group was fed with 200 mg/day/kg body weight aqueous extract from neem leaves (KP3). Each group is studied at the day 23 we terminate the rats to take the tongue’s net of rats, so we can make supply and painting for immunohistochemistry.

Result: The study showed that there were different result computed using anaova, HSD test, Linear 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 linear regression test shows the positive relation between each groups.

Conclusion: aqueous extract from neem leaves increased the expression TL4 macrophage.

Keywords: TL4, Azadirachta indica jas; macrophage; phagocytes; innate immune

Correspondence: Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember, Jl. Kalimantan 37 Jember, HP: 0331335536, fax: 0331331993, e-mail: dewadewanty@yahoo.com
PAPILLON-LEFÈVRE SYNDROME: A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND A CASE REPORT

Dyah Junior Haryawarti
Sub Departemen Oral Medicine Ladjog Re Martadinata, Jakarta

ABSTRACT
Background: Papillon-Lefèvre Syndrome (PLS) is a 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 may be associated with paronychial concomitancy. Various etiopathogenic factors are associated with the syndrome but a recent report has suggested that the condition is linked to mutations of the cathespin 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 tooth 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 tooth loss.

Correspondence: Dyah Junior. Ladjog TNI AL Re. Farmai no 1 jakarta. email pedig_dkt@yahoo.com

PENATALAKSANAAN OROANTRAL FISTULA AKIBAT ODONTEKTOMI MOLAR TIGA KANAN ATAS
(Oroantral Fistula management post odontectomy upper right third molar (impressed))

Eka Susi
Ladjog TNI AL Re Martadinata

ABSTRACT
 Reported a man 45 year 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 bleed discharge from his nose and he also had water discharge from his nose for 1 month when he have mouth rinse. He went to TNI clinic and diagnosed as right sinusitis maxillaries caused by odontectomy complication. The right sinusitis maxillaries was treated by TNI clinic, and closed the unclose socket in the right third molar region by oral surgeon in oral surgery clinic Ladjog, we perform bucal flap operation to close the unclose socket in local anestheisia. The follow up operation was perform by panoramic photos, which reveal one bone apparition in the radiculcent hole of unclose socket. After 2 month the result is exsistent, the socket closed and the complication was gone.

Keywords: Oroantral Fistula, Odontectomy

Correspondence: Eka Susi. Jl. Pesukawmo 6-05 kebunren Baru Jakarta Selatan. Email. drgsusis@gmail.com
PEMAKAIAN ANALGESIA NARKOTIK PETIDIN SEBAGAI PENGHILANG NYERI AKUT PADA PASIEN PHLEGMON
(The use of petidine narcotic analgesics as acute pain relief in patients with phlegmon)
case report
Hari Sumitro
Departemen Penelitian dan Pengembangan LADOKGI TNI AL

ABSTRACT
Petidin, a narcotic analgesics, is 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 fear of drug abuse. Phlegmon’s patient often suffers severe 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 hospitalisation treatment, experiencing severe pain because the process of infection in acute abdomen, had been given the non-narcotic analgesics group but still continued to feel severe pain. After petidin is being given by intravenous drip, the pain is disappeared and patient feel much more comfortable. Phlegmon pattern feel great inclination to discuss the nerves around the mouth of endocase basis. Giving petidine narcotic analgesics has the effect of lowering the central perception of pain, the effects of sedatives and tranquillizer effects. The administration of this drug must be done carefully because it has side effects such as respiratory depression, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, mental disorder, pruritus, constipation, increased pressure on bile duct, urine retention, and hypotension. Giving petidine narcotic analgesics, intravenous drip can eliminate the acute pain that is often experienced by patients with phlegmon.

Keywords: Petidine, Oralid, Phlegmon

Correspondence: Ladokgi TNI AL Jl. Farnais No 1 Jakarta.081279468170. Fax 021 5732701
email: harisumtro@gmail.com

PENATALAKSANAAN EPUlis FIBROMatosA PADA PENDERITA BERUSIA 52 TAHUN
(Treatment of Fibromatous Eplis) Case Report
Eddy Hermanto*, Abdi Tauman Yuva**
*Resident of Dept Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry University of Padjadjaran
**Consultant of Dept Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery, Faculty of Dentistry University of Padjadjaran, Hasan Sadikin General Hospital

ABSTRACT
Fibromatous eplis is a fibroma that grows from the periosteum and the alveolar periosteum ligament. Fibromatus eplis often finds in adults and the location on the gingiva between teeth and usually at the buccal and alveolar ridge. Clinically fibromatus eplis shows normal tissue growth with smooth surface and normal colour. This case reported a case of large fibromatous eplis 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 gum. The management of this case is excision biopsy in general anesthesia. Patients were hospitalized and returned in improvement.

Key words: Fibromatous eplis, biopsy excision

Correspondence: Eddy Hermanto, Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery Faculty of Dentistry Padjadjaran University Hasan Sadikin Hospital Bandung
DIRECT COMPOSITE RESIN INLAY:
MATERIAL DAN TEKNIK APLIKASINYA
(Direct Composite Resin Inlays: The Material and its Application)
Yosi Kusuma Erwati
Departemen Ilmu Material Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

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, aesthetic 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 composites for direct composite inlays will produce adequate liny restorations. Knowledge of the materials and application technique of direct composite resin inlays support the success of liny restorations in the mouth.

Keywords: Direct Inlay, Composite resin, Listing cement.

Correspondence: Dr. drg. Yosi Kusuma Erwati, Msi. Dep. Ilmu Material Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Jl. Sal Emba 4 Jakarta 10430 Tel/Fax: 021-31906289 Hp: 0811969113 E-mail: yossari@cbn.net.id

UIJI KEMANFAATAN KLINIS LIDOCAIN2%+ADRENALIN 1:80000 TERHADAP PENYONTIKAN BLOK N ALVEOLARIS INFERIOR
(Clinical Efficacy Lidocaine 2%+Adrenalin 1:80,000 On Block Injection of Alveolaris Inferior Nerve)
Abdul Rechim
Bagian Bedah Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember

ABSTRACT
Background: Lidocaine is widely used in dentistry especially in treatment as local anesthetics. It is commonly used as a 2%. Vasoconstrictor solution containing 1:80,000 adrenaline is usually used to make greater effect of lidocaine.
Purpose: Aim of study is to compare the efficacy of Lidocain 2%+adrenaline 1:80,000 vs. Lidocain 2% in clinical use.
Methods: Fifty students of dentistry Faculty Jember University were divided into two groups, consisting of 30 patients. Lidocain 2%-adrenaline 1:80,000 and 30 Lidocain 2%. They were locally injected as block anaesthesia. The onset of the drugs was determined by paresthesia sensation of the lower lip. The duration of the drugs was determined from onset until sensation of paresthesia disappeared.
Result: Mean of onset Lidocain 2%-adrenaline 1:80,000 was 198.5 seconds, and that of Lidocain 2% was 176.5 seconds. There was no difference in the efficacy or onset between Lidocain 2% and Lidocain 2% adrenaline 1:80,000 and Lidocain 2% p > 0.05. Mean of duration Lidocain 2%-adrenaline 1:80,000 was 158.37 minutes, while that of Lidocain was 172.59 minutes. Conclusion: There was significant difference in the efficacy or onset duration between Lidocain 2%+adrenaline 1:80,000 and Lidocain 2% (p < 0.05).

Keywords: Lidocain, Adrenalin, Onset, And Duration.

Correspondence: Bagian Bedah Mulut fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Jember, Jl. Kaliimating 37 Jember Jawa Timur Telp: 0331 322004, Hp. 0811135377, Email: akmaliafadhi@yahoo.co.id
SHORT LECTURE : 30

PERAWATAN EPULIS GRANULOMATOUS DISERTAI PERIPHERAL AMELOBLASTOMA
(Laporan Kasus)

Budi Santoso *, Monikyar Rahmat **
*Program Pendidikan Dokter gigi Spesialis Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi
Universitas Gajah Mada
**Departemen Bedah Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Gajah Mada

ABSTRACT

Epulis is a non-specific tumor originating from periodontal ligament caused by chronic irritation. Epulis Granulomatosa is tumor-like lesion. The mass is reddish, some have tubules, and ulcers 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 parts of tissue.

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

Case Report: a 49 year old male came to RSUD Dr. Sardjito with a complaint of a painful swelling on the lower right jaw. It has been growing slowly for the last 7 months. Clinical examination revealed a soft mass (diameter 3cm x 3cm x 3cm) 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 anesthesia and the specimen was sent for histopathological examination. The result is "peripheral ameloblastoma". The general anesthesia was undertaken for this operation. Microsurgical flap was made on area 32 to 47. The tumor was enucleated and the infected alveolar bone also managed with curettage. The underlying alveolar bone was smooth and clean. Ena 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

SHORT LECTURE : 31

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

Niti Matram, Yosi Kusuma Erwati
Departemen Ilmu Material Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Tooth-colored direct filling materials such as Composite Resin and Glass Ionomer Cement (GIC) should be accurately polished to maintain its stability and aesthetic in the mouth. Protecting these direct fillings surface using a Protective Coating Agent or Surface Sealer 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 effectiveness 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 adhesion of coating to tooth surface and tooth-colored direct filling materials.

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

Correspondence: Dr. Niti Matram, Dr dr yosi Kusuma Erwati, Msi. Departemen Ilmu Material Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia. Gedung C lantai 3. Jl. Salak 4, Jakarta 10430Tel/Fax: 021-31066298E-mail: nitimatr@gmail.com atau yosik@u2n.net.id
POPULARISASI REKAM MEDIK GIGI NASIONAL

Labanaris Radiologi Dental dan Kedokteran Gigi Forensik
Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Trisakti

ABSTRACT
At every medication in our coming we always make dental medical records, since published a book now yellowed guidelines from the Republic of Indonesia in 2004, then we should have to follow the instructions from the book with the title of 'Guidelines for Dental Medical Records. Thus then we would need to ensure and understand the contents of these manuals, making these records have the legal power of the various legal aspects of government legislation and regulation. First, we need to be very careful in making dental medical records. This is important to know the demands of patient care for the dentist who has made the right administrative procedures, according to the 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.

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

Correspondence: Dhihamah Luhman, Drg.DPRM, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Trisakti. Tel: 08119950716

SITOTOKSISITAS EKSTRAK BIJI JINJEN HITAM (NIGELLA SATIVA) SEBAGAI BAHAN IRISASI SALURAN AKAR
(Seed extract cytotoxicity of black seed (Nigella sativa) material as root irrigation channel)

Linda Rochiyani, Apriya
Laboratorium Konservasi Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah

ABSTRACT
Background: Along with the rise of economical level of the society, dental health awareness is also needed significantly. As dental medicine developed, teeth extraction is no longer a solution of injured teeth as long as it has solid supported tissue. Non-canal teeth or semicircular teeth can be treated by endodontic root canal treatment by removing the pulp tissue both in pulp chamber and pulp canal. Cleaning and shaping are important steps in endodontic treatment. Irrigation is needed in these stages to clean the canal from residual necrotic tissue, dense particles, microorganisms and all irrigates to cleanse the root canal preparation. It should be done because root canal preparation without irrigation will create 70% residual debris in pulp canal and wall of root canal. Irrigation solution should meet proper criterions that it should has antibacterial properties, dissolve the necrotic tissue, dissolve the debris in root canal and not toxic to periapical tissue. Jinen hitam (Nigella sativa) seed extract has been used to be traditional herbal with its antibacterial effect.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to examine the cytotoxicity of Jinen hitam (Nigella sativa) seed extract as root canal bath irrigant.

Material and Methods: Samples in cytotoxicity test were fibroblast cells (HMEC-1) with culture test methods, treated by giving Jinen hitam seed extract in various concentrations. Samples were divided into 5 groups, which were group 1 with concentration of 0.2 g/ml, group 2: 0.1 g/ml, group 3: 0.05 g/ml, group 4: 0.025 g/ml, group 5: control. MTT were added after 3 minutes, followed by incubation for 4 hours. MTSO solution were added, then the samples were examined by optical microscope. In each stage of 0.01. Cytotoxicity were stated by number of viable cells, when more than 60% were viable, it stated as non toxic. Results: Data were analyzed by non-parametric test (Mann-Whitney Test).

Results: Result showed P=0.001 (0.05) means that no significance difference in cytotoxicity of various concentration of Jinen hitam seed extract.

Conclusions: There were no cytotoxicity effect of Jinen hitam seed extract at concentration of 0.2 g/ml, 0.1 g/ml, 0.05 g/ml, 0.025 g/ml. Jinen hitam seed extract has proved to have no cytotoxicity effect as root canal bath irrigant solution, it could be considered as alternative irrigant material in root canal bath irrigant.

Keywords: nigela sativa, manggis sativa, seed cytotoxicity

Correspondence: Apriya, CCO Department of Restorative Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry, Hang Tuah University, Sarawak. Jl. Dr. Fiktarin Hikom DSG Sarawak. Phone: 0111-9983 150. Email: apriya@tadhsarauk.com
MODIFIED FILM HOLDER AS ADJUNCTIVE TOOL IN MAKING RADIOGRAPHIC WITH SLOB TECHNIQUE FOR FIRST PREMOLAR MAXILLARY

R.P. Bambang Noerjanto
Departemen Radiologi Dental Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga

ABSTRACT
Purpose: The purpose of the present research was to determine differences in between angulation 20º of mesially and distally as an aid to making radiography. With SLOB technique for the purpose of observing the number of root canals of the first maxillary permanent premolar.
Method: The present research was of analytic observational. Sample consisted of 24 individuals periapically projection photographed in parallel by the modified SLOB technique film holder at angulation of mesially 20º and distally.
Result: There was a significant difference in the use of modified film holder at angulation 20º mesially and distally.
Conclusion: Radiographs of the distal angulation 20º modifications of the film holder in order to facilitate SLOB technique radiography gives a better result, compared with mesial angulation 20º where double root canals of the first maxillary permanent premolar does not appear to be superimposed.

Keywords: intra oral radiography, parallel technique, SLOB - technique, film holder

Correspondence: R.P. Bambang Noerjanto. Departemen Radiologi Dental Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga. Jln. Mayapeni Prof Dr Moestopo no. 47 Surabaya

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

Kemas Abulakar Daong
Departemen Radiologi Dental Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga

ABSTRACT
Purpose: To find out the difference between radiography results which apply 20º 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 20º mesial and distal angulation modified film holder.
Result: There is a significant difference between the application of 20º mesial and distal angulation modified film holder.
Conclusion: 20º 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

Correspondence: Kemas Abulakar Daong. Departemen Radiologi Dental Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga. Jln. Mayapeni Prof Dr Moestopo no. 47 Surabaya
DUPLICATING INTRAORAL PERIAPICAL FILM

Deny Saputra
Departemen Radiologi Dental Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga

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 is routinely used in dentistry. A periapical film that is 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 pocket 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.


NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE PERIODONTITIS: IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA WITH BAD ORAL HYGIENE

(Case Report)

Dan Anggraini*, Febriya Kuswiyanto **
*PPKG Departemen Oral Medicine Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia
**Staf Departemen Oral Medicine Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT
Oral hygiene is never been an important concern in inpatient care. While bad oral hygiene will facilitate the emergence of flora 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 conditions. This paper report about a case of Necrotizing Ulcerative Periodontalitis (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 oozes in the lower anterior gingiva. Periodontal lesions can occur in patients with leukemia and are usually found in severe form, this can be caused by exacerbation of periodontitis or the effects of chemotherapy or radiotherapy. After therapy in patients with chlorhexidine gluconate mouthwash 0.2% and 1.5% NaOCl and also systemic antibiotics. Visible success of this therapy on patients with the healing of ulcerated with be treated, the improvement of oral hygiene. Maintain and improve hygiene and dental health is effort for 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.

Correspondence: Department of Oral Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Indonesia. R. Salemba Raya No 4, Jakarta Pusat. Phone (021) 2803257.
THE EFFECT OF BLACK TEA INFUSUM ON STREPTOCOCCI

Kurni Aguswani, Setiawan Mangunjaya
Departemen Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia

ABSTRACT
Background: Tea is a traditional drink of the Indonesian community that has benefits to human health. It is known as a healthy drink since a long time ago. One of the benefits is the ability to prevent dental caries because it has an active substance in its infusion.

Objectives: The aim of this research is determining the sensibility of infusion black tea leaves on mutants streptococci in vitro.

Methods: Infusion is the product of the process of steeping black tea leaves for extraction of its medicinal principles. The effect of infusion black tea was examined by measuring the inhibitory zone, minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) and maximum bactericidal concentration (MBC). Five microorganisms tested were composed 6 strains of mutants of Streptococcus mutans isolated from human hair bearing species in Kupang Island Indonesia. Each strain was done in a descriptive method.

Results: It showed that infusion black tea has effect on all of mutants of Streptococcus mutans1 (inhibitory zone 2.40 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans 2 (inhibitory zone 1.80 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans 3 (inhibitory zone 1.60 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans 4 (inhibitory zone 1.60 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans 5 (inhibitory zone 2.00 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml), Streptococcus mutans 6 (inhibitory zone 2.20 mm, MIC 6.25%/ml, MBC 50%/ml).

Conclusion: it can be concluded that infusion black tea has shown antimicrobial activity against all mutants streptococci in vitro. Hence, it may have potential anti-caries property.

Key words: black tea, infusion, mutants, streptococci

Correspondence: Departemen Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia. Email: E-Ewai23@u.ac.id

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

Vivin Ariestiana*, Dim Valetina**
* Departemen Prostodonisi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah
** Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah

ABSTRACT
Background: In the process of making prosthetic teeth, 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 Prostodontic Clinic, Dentistry Faculty of Hang Tuah University, using questionnaires and direct observation on the vertical dimension of full denture users. All of data 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 users.

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

Keywords: vertical dimension, full denture, chewing function

Correspondence: Vivin Ariestiana, Departemen Prostodontia Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah, Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya.
ACUTE NECROTIZING ULCERATIVE GINGIVITIS (ANUG) TREATMENT WITH METRONIDAZOLE

Dwi Setiantingyga
RSAL Dr. Ramelan Bajian Oral medicine dan Laboratorium Oral Medicine Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Ngurah Puspay

ABSTRACT
A 56 years old female, a housewife, came to Arlangga University Dental Hospital as a consultation from Oral Surgery department of faculty of Dentistry Arlangga University. The chief complaint is painful feeling on intra oral cheek (Buccal) side and the posterior upper right gum since about 1 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) pulvares.

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

Keywords: acute necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis, metronidazole

Correspondence: Dwi Setiantingyga, c/o Departemen Oral Medicine, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Ngurah Puspay, Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya 60213 Indonesia, phone 5945854, Ext 204. Fax: 031-847439. E-mail: Dwi.setiantingyga@gmail.com

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

Yufah Risika Wasedi
Laboratorium Periodontis Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Ngurah Puspay

ABSTRACT
Periodontitis is an infectious disease which lead to destruction of the periodontal structure including the tooth supporting tissue, sulcular 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 major 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 regeneration therapies.

Keywords: stem cells, periodontal disease, regeneration

Correspondence: Yufah Risika Wasedi, c/o Departemen Periodontis, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Ngurah Puspay, Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya 60213 Indonesia, phone 5945854, Ext 204. Fax: 031-8474340.
PENGUNAAN MTA (MINERAL TRIOXIDE AGGREGATE) PADA PERAWATAN APEKSIFIKASI
Laporan Akhir
Aprilia*, Sheila Napitupulu**
*Laboratorium Konservasi Gigi, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin
** Frakti, Surabaya.

ABSTRACT
Curing of an amalgam containing mineral trioxide aggregate is a method that is able to create an environment inside the root canal that is conducive to the formation of a three-dimensional seal. The use of mineral trioxide aggregate in endodontic treatments is a method that is able to create an environment inside the root canal that is conducive to the formation of a three-dimensional seal. The use of mineral trioxide aggregate in endodontic treatments is a method that is able to create an environment inside the root canal that is conducive to the formation of a three-dimensional seal.

Keywords: mineral trioxide aggregate, MTA, tooth.

Sondoro Pongeh*, Linda Rochani**, Aprilia**
*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin
**Laboratorium Konservasi Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin

ABSTRACT
Comparative study of compressive strength between nanofiller composite resin and hybrid composite resin

Correspondence: Sondoro Pongeh, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin
Phone: 081-70334333 Email: ipongeh@yahoo.com
GINGIVAL HYPERSPLASIA IN ACUTE MYELOMONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA: A CASE REPORT
Widayastuti
Laboratorium Periodontia Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Gadjah Mada

ABSTRACT
Symptoms and oral signs may indicate a serious underlying systemic disease. The most frequently observed oral findings in leukemia are gingival hyperplasia, mucosal bleeding, and ulceration. Acute Myelomonocytic Leukemia (AML) is a malignant disease of bone marrow. Due to its high mortality 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 43 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 compromises 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

Correspondence: Widayastuti, a/o Departemen Periodontia, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Dr. Rajiman Hakim 150 Surabaya 60111 Indonesia, phone: 5946364; Fax: 031-8474340.

THE OLDS COMMUNITY QUALITY OF LIFE DESCRIPTION WITH MISSING TEETH
(Observational Study of Several Primary Health Care Old Patients at Kabupaten Bitar Community Region, East Java)
Davi Handajanto, Sudihyo
Laboratorium Immu Kesehatan Gigi Universitas Gadjah Mada

ABSTRACT
Background: According to Slette & 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 health cavity related with living quality. The research measures pain at oral, inconvenience, limitation of chewing function, disability and handicap. Respondents are measured with silent 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 teeth.

Methods: Topic of this research is descriptive, with cross sectional data collection technique. Sample of this research is old patients at several Primary Health Care Kabupaten Bitar region in East Java that has missing teeth 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 handicap dimension. Instrument that used is questionnaire.

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

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

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

Correspondence: Laboratorium Immu Kesehatan Gigi Universitas Gadjah Mada, Jl. Dr. Rajiman Hakim 150 Surabaya, Phone/Fax: 5931-912291 / 031-8474340, E-mail: sucdry2000@gmail.com; tm1, surajaya@yandex.com.
THE IMMERSION EFFECT OF CHLORHEXIDINE GLUCONATE 0.2% TOWARDS CANDIDA ALBICANS ATTACHMENT ON POLYAMIDE RESIN

Erista Dana Putri*, Pupuh Bayu Prabowo**, Kristiani Parisih*
*Laboratorium Ilmu Material dan Teknologi Kodokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin
**Laboratorium Ilmu Material dan Teknologi Kodokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin

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 its 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%.

Materials and Methods: This experimental study was held in Laboratory with post any control group design. Twelve (12) polished polyamide resin plates (Valplast), sized 20x20 mm were divided into 2 groups. Group 1 is control group (immersed in aqueous) and group 2 is treatment group (immersed in Chlorhexidine gluconate 0.2%). Those samples were immersed for 15 minutes, inoculated in Sabouraud Dextrose Agar plate then incubated 37°C for 24 hours. The viable of C. Albicans colony were counted manually and stated as CFU/ml.

Results: Data were analyzed by independent t-test (p < 0.05). 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.
ABSTRACT
Cone beam computed tomography (CBCT) has evolved that allows 3D 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 benefits of imaging for each patient. Clinicians are rapidly recognizing 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 necessity 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 toward 3D-dimensional imaging with cone-beam CT.

Keywords: CBCT, dentistry

Correspondence: Surinromni, Laboratorium Radiologi Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin, Dr. Arief Rahman Hakim No. 150 Surabaya. Tel. (031) 5945664, 5912191

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

Paulus Sudi Teguh
Laboratorium Prostodontis Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin

ABSTRACT
Background: A hard direct reliner resin is applied to the fitting surface of a denture to improve the fit of the denture when the occlusal ridge or mucosal tissue is worn. Some patients are unable to tolerate a hard direct reliner resin because of occlusal relations, thin and non-rigid mucosal tissue, and severe occlusal trauma. A soft liner should be retouch to the fitting surface of a denture as permanent soft liner to prevent pain, not as a cushion and will help distribute the stress of occlusal contact. There are two types of soft liners: temporary soft liner and permanent soft liner. A soft liner has produced two types of permanent soft liners: G. A. H. soft and extra soft. The resistance of GC permanent soft liners can last long after one year. Alkaline peroxide, which can maintain their denture hygiene, is one of the risk factors 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 Alkaline 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 of permanent soft liner. Another six samples were immersed in the sterile equivalent for 15 minutes.

Result: All data were analyzed with one-way ANOVA, LSD and T test. The result of this study showed that 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 peroxide 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

Correspondence: Paulus Sudi Teguh, Laboratorium Prostodontis Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin, Dr. Arief Rahman Hakim No. 150, Surabaya.
STOMATITIS AFTOSA REKUREN DENGAN FAKTOR PREDISPOSISI ALERGI
(Recurrent Aphthous Stomatitis with Allergy as a predisposing factor)
Case report

Nurdiana*, M. Jusel**
* Laboratorium Oral Medicine Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Sumatera Utara
** Laboratorium Oral Medicine Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Airlangga

ABSTRACT

Background: Recurrent aphthous stomatitis (RAS) is a common condition in which recurring oval or round ulcers affect the oral mucosa. It is one of the most painful and 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, folate 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, transmucosal anestetic 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.

Keywords: Recurrent aphthous stomatitis, allergy, peanuts, chocolate

Correspondence: Nurdiana, c/o Department of Oral Medicine Faculty of Dentistry University of North Sumatera, Jl. Alumas No. 2 Kampus USU Medan 20555, Indonesia. Email: nurdiana_drg@yahoo.com

LFEK PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK PENAEUS MONODON SHRIMP SHELL WASTE TEH KADAR FOSFOR TULANG MANDIBULA TIKUS WISTAR OSTEOPOROSIS
Hansen Kurniawan*, Dian Mulawarnani**, Syamsuddin Reviianti**
*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah
**Laboratorium Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah

ABSTRACT

Background: Osteoporosis is a systemic skeletal disease characterized by low bone mass which mostly occurs in post menopausal women and is associated with risk of bone loss in mandibular bone that cause the phosphorus level in mandibular bone decreased. Penaeus monodon shrimp shell waste extract (PMSWE) showed that it contains phosphorus and other minerals that is important to maintain bone density.

Objective: The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of Penaeus monodon shrimp shell waste extract (PMSWE) on phosphorus 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. K0 group was a control group, and the other groups K1, K2, K3 and K4 were osteoporosis groups induced by ovariectomy. K0 and K1 group were given standard diet during the experiment. K2-K4 groups were given standard diet mixed with PMSWE for 8 weeks of experiment with ovariectomy. K2 group (0.4 mg/g BW/ day), K3 group (0.8 mg/g BW/day) and K4 group (1.2 mg/g BW/day). After treatment the rats were sacrificed, phosphorus level (mg/g) of each group was measured by colorimetric method. All data experiment were analyzed by ANOVA and LSD test (p<0.05).

Result: The result of this study showed that phosphorus level in K2 was lower than in K0 (control group). K2 and K3 is not an increase, while K4 has experienced an increase, although not yet reached the normal.

Conclusion: Extracts Penaeus monodon shrimp shell waste to maintain and improve the phosphorus levels of osteoporosis Wistar rats (due ovariectomy and PMSWE is the most effective 0.4 mg/g BW/day).

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

Correspondence: Hansen, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah, Jl. Arif Rahmania, Kampus 150, Surakarta.
THE EFFECT OF STOLEPHORUS INSULARIS TO THE DENTAL ARCH WIDTH

Nengki Prameswari, Robianto
Laboratorium Ortodontia Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hasanuddin

ABSTRACT
Background: Stolephorus Insularis or have known with Teri Jengki fish easily found in Indonesia. This fish contain calcium and flour 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 Novogrota strain rat.

Material and Method: This study divides into 3 groups of diet. The first group is the control group or standard diet group, the second group is a standard diet that have mixed with Stolephorus Insularis powder, and the third group is a standard diet that have mixed with calcium tablets. The 3 kinds of diet formed in pellet. 24 rats Novogrota strain rat with weight amount 150-200 grams were selected as the subject of the study. The 24 rats Novogrota strain rat divided into 3 groups and fed with each 3 kind of diet for 60 days. After 60 days, the rats were sacrificed and take the mandibular and examine the arch width. All data experiment were analyzed by Unistar Ryan and LSO 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 in increasing the dental arch width in its growth of Novogrota strain rat.

Keywords: Stolephorus Insularis, growing, dental arch width

Correspondence: Nengki Prameswari, Laboratorium Ortodontia Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi, Universitas Hasanuddin, Jl. Arif Rahman Hikam 150 Surabaya. Tel: 031-5043814

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

Deisy Aprina **, Irianto Bikerindrasari ***, Siti Rindana Puspawati***
*Program Studi Kedokteran Gigi Fakultas Kedokteran, Universitas Swadaya
**Staf pengajar program studi kedokteran gigi fakultas kedokteran Universitas Swadaya
***Staf pengajar program studi kedokteran gigi fakultas kedokteran Universitas Swadaya

ABSTRACT
Tooth decay is defined as a microbiological infection of tooth that cause dissolution and damage of calcification tissue. Dissolution of mineralized tooth structure occurs upon contact with acids that are introduced into the oral cavity due to bacteria past (e.g., gastrointestinal reflex, vomiting) or extrinsic sources (acidic beverages). Cocoa is plants contain theobromine that can increase room of dental tissue from acid. Laboratory research report about application some concentration of cocoa solution (Theobroma cacao L.) to decrease dissolution of enamel surface was done. The purpose of this study was to count calcium dissolution from enamel after application some concentrate of cocoa solution. Twenty four premolars were randomly divided into four groups. The first group was not applied. The second group was applied with 10 percent concentration of flour solution, the third group was applied with 2.6 percent of with cocoa solution, and the last group was applied with 5.2 percent of with cocoa solution during 5 minutes amount twenty six in every group. The obtained data were analyzed using one way anova followed by LSD. It was concluded that the application some concentrate of cocoa solution (Theobroma cacao L.) can decrease dissolution of enamel surface and dissolve calcium of enamel after applied 5.2 percent of cocoa solution with mean of dissolution in 2.962 ppm calcium smaller than applied with 2.6 percent cocoa solution and untreated, the result obtained showed mean of dissolution in 0.966 ppm calcium and 22.954 ppm calcium during 5 minutes amount twenty six in every group.

Keywords: calcium, dissolver, cocoa (Theobroma cacao L.)

Correspondence: Deisy Aprina PSKG Universitas Swadaya Kampus Bukit Besar Gedung Perpustakaan Lt.1 Palembang
PENATALAKSANAAN OSTEOMIELITIS KRONIS YANG DITEMUKNAN DI RAHANG BAWAH

Henry Wahyu Setiawan
Laboratorium Bedah Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Harapan Kusuma

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 advances 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 heel of granulation tissue. Biopsy revealed the result of chronic osteomyelitis. This patient had been treated with antibiotics and sequestrectomy.

Keywords: chronic osteomyelitis, mandible

Correspondence: Henry Wahyu Setiawan, Laboratorium Bedah Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Harapan Kusuma, Jl. Arif Rahman Haksan 150 Surabaya, Telp. 031-5945894, Fax: 5945894

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DETEKSI OSTEoporosis BERDASARKAN RADIograFI PANORAMIK
(Osteoporosis Detection Based on Panoramic Radiography)

Undah Wahyu Nirwani*, Sariang Tani**
* Laboratorium Biologi Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Harapan Kusuma
** Laboratorium Radiologi, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Harapan Kusuma

ABSTRACT
The number of osteoporosis in elderly people has been increasing recently, unfortunately this population never aware of this disorder (disease) until they encountered fractures caused by a mild trauma. Dentists are the healthcare taken who have been visited mostly by elderly population regarding to their teeth problem. All over the world, the dentists 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

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

Andri Mayasari*, Kristanti Parisih**, Rima Parwati Sari***
*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah **Laboratorium Biologi Mulut Universitas Hang Tuah

ABSTRACT

Background: There has been a paradigm shift towards an ecological and microbial community based approach to understanding and disease etiology. This has significant implications for approaches to therapy and has raised the possibility of developing new strategies through manipulation of the resident microflora 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 ability 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 measuring 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

THE EXPRESSION OF CAMP FIBROBLAST CELLS IN PERIODONTAL TISSUE OF HYPERGLYCEMIC RATS CAUSED BY OXYGEN HYPEROXIA 2.4 ATA

Dian Mulawarmani,
Laboratorium Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hong Tuah

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 in fibroblast cell periodontal tissue in hyperglycemic rats caused by oxygen hyperbar 2.4 ATA.

Method: A total of 45 male Wistar rats were equally divided into healthy control (HC), hyperglycemic (HG), hyperglycemic + HBOT (HG/HBOT), hyperglycemic ligature-induced (HG/LI), hyperglycemic ligature-induced + HBOT (HG/LI/HBOT). Experimental hyperglycemia was induced by once daily intraperitoneal administration of streptozotocin which is dissolved 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 incisors until 30 days, treatment HBOT 2.4 ATA 9X30 minutes for 10 days and the animals were decapitated. The measurement cAMP expression in periodontal tissue after 30 days with immunohistochemical method.

Result: It was found apoptosis fibroblast cell decreased significantly p<0.0001 (HG/HBOT) compared to HC, IG, HG/LI, HG/LI/HBOT. The expression cAMP fibroblast cell periodontal tissue in hyperglycemic rats.

Keywords: cyclic AMP, periodontitis, hyperbaric oxygen

Correspondence: Dian Mulawarmani Laboratorium Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hong Tuah, Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya.

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)

Pupuh Bany Prabowo
Laboratorium Bina Material Teknologi Kedokteran Gigi
Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hong Tuah

ABSTRACT
Acrylic resin has some weakness, to solve this problem, it is important to search for 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 500°F (273°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 5 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.

Correspondence: Pupuh Bany Prabowo, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hong Tuah, Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya. +623360644733; e-mail: pbprabowo@hotmai.com
PENGARUH MINYAK SARDINELLA LONGICPS TERHADAP RASIO LDL/HDL PADA RATTUS NOVERGICUS (Effect of Sardinella longiceps oils to ratio of LDL/HDL)

Dina Faushin*, Mehes Wijono Chandra*, Bima Parwadi Sari
*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Rang Tua
**Laboratorium Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Rang Tua

ABSTRACT

Background: The LDL / HDL ratio can be used as a parameter of coronary heart disease. Periodontitis can make worse condition of hypercholesterolemia. Sardinella longiceps oil is a source of saturated fatty and compound can decrease the LDL/HDL ratio in the wistar rats (Rattus norvegicus) with hypercholesterolemia and induced by periodontopathogen.

Method: This experience is a laboratory experimental research. Thirty two wistar rats were divided into four group. First group "K1" is the control group without treatment. Second group "K2+1" is positive control group, were given food with high fat content, without given of new periodontopathogen. and without given Sardinella longiceps oil. Third group "K2+2" is a negative control group were given with high fat content and mixed periodontopathogen. Fourth group "K3" 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 (SD) test.

Results: All data was analyzed with ANOVA test and showed a significant result. In the LSD test showed a different meaning between group K1 with K2+1 and group K2+2 with it.

Conclusion: The Sardinella longiceps oils 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

Correspondence: Dina Faushin, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Rang Tua. Jalan Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya. Telp: 031-5945864

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UIJI BEDA ANTARA PEMBERIAN EKSTRAK OPHIOCEPHALU: STRIATUS DIBANDING Ca(OH)2 TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN DENTIN REPAIRATIVE DAN PREDENTIN PASCA DIRECT PULP CAPPING (Predentin and Tertiary Dentin Formation after Pulp Capping Treatment using Calcium Hydroxide and Ophioccephalus Striatus Extract)

Amelia Elisabeth*, Yangki Hardianto Wijaya*, Dian Mulawarmanto**, Sriyusanto: Revianti**
*Mahasiswa Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Rang Tua
**Laboratorium Biologi Oral Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Rang Tua

ABSTRACT

Background: Pulp capping with calcium hydroxide was widely used to maintain pulp vitality and to induce dentin formation. Calcium hydroxide has some disadvantages such as promoting slight inflammation in pulp, and create predentin and reparative dentin. Some alternative materials have been developed not only overcome these disadvantages but also take a part in pulp regeneration in this study. Ophioccephalus striatus extract, which is a kind of calcium ions and proteins have been explored as pulp capping agent.

Objectives: The aim of this study was compared predentin and reparative dentin formation pulp test capping with Ophioccephalus 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 treated with Ophioccephalus striatus extract. After 31, 38 and 56 days, six rats from each group were sacrificed and prepared for histologic evaluation. Predentin and reparative dentin formation were examined under a light microscope. Data were analyzed with Fisher's test.

Result: The result of this study showed that predentin and reparative dentin formation has been found in K3 group. But, both of them were found in a small number of F5, F6, in groups.

Conclusion: Pulp capping using Ophioccephalus striatus extract were increased predentin and reparative dentin formation.

Key words: Ophioccephalus striatus extract, predentin, reparative dentin, direct pulp capping.

Correspondence: Amelia Elisabeth, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Rang Tua. Jalan Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya. Telp: 031-5945864; e-mail: 08813551079; elameliaelisabeth@gmail.com.
Abstract

Background: Acetaminophen (paracetamol) is an NSAID used in dentistry, but hepatotoxicity can happen if used over dose. Syzygium cumini seed extract study showed that it had activated glutathione 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 Methods: 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 mode 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

Correspondence: Rima Parwati Sari, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Hang Tuah, Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim 150 Surabaya