Anti-adhesion effect of chemical oral rinse towards *candida albicans*
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**Objectives:** The objectives of our study is to determine the anti-adherence properties of chlorhexidine (CHX) containing oral rinse (Oradex*) and cetylpiridinium chloride (CPC) of commercialized denture cleanser (Steradent*) against *C.albicans* towards acrylic resin denture plates.

**Materials and Method:** A total of 8 acrylic denture plates were coated with the respective antimicrobial agents. The treated denture plates were then immersed in *C.albicans* suspension to allow adherence. Following this, the adhered *C.albicans* was sonicated to detached the attached microbes. The resultant suspension was subcultured on Sabouraud Agar (37°C) and incubated for 48 hrs. The CFU of the growth colonies were enumerated and recorded. Both CHX and CPC showed anti-adherence capability.

**Results:** Both CHX and CPC showed anti-adherence capability. CHX was significantly exhibited stronger anti-adherence effect towards *C.albicans* compared to CPC. CPC showed a weaker anti-adherence effect which allowed more attachment of *C.albicans* to the treated denture plates.

**Conclusion:** CHX exhibited a stronger anti-adherence effect towards *C.albicans* compared to CPC and the effects of both agents were dose dependent.