EFFECT OF SPECIFIC HEN YOLK IMMUNOGLOBULIN (IGY) ON STREPTOCOCCUS MUTANS BIOFILM FORMATION

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The role of streptococcus mutans in the development of dental caries is well recognized. Adhesion S. mutans to saliva protein (acquired pellicle) on dental surface in the early phase of dental caries development. Adhesion S. mutans on dental surface will followed by colonization of bacteria forming dental biofilm (dental plaque). Many research are doing to prevent caries, i.e. using chiln yolk immunoglobulin (IGY). Aim of this study is to evaluate the effect S. mutans specific IgY on in vitro-biofilm formation.

Using crystal violet binding assay, we examine the potential for biofilm formation of close response IGY treated S. mutans cultures. The optical density (OD 600) values of biofilm formation was measured by Microplate reader.

The result of this study was biofilm formations were significantly lower in the and S. mutans.

Key words: Hen Yolk (IGY), Streptococcus mutans.

PATHOGENIC AND MOLECULAR STUDIES OF PREVOTELLA INTERMEDIA CLINIC ISOLATES FROM ADULT PERIODONTITIS

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The study was undertaken with the aim of identifying Prevotella intermedia virulent strain from adult periodontitis and to determine its virulent gene via molecular analysis. Plate samples were collected from adult periodontitis patients in dental clinic and placed on blood agar plate containing 5% sheep blood. The clinical isolates were screened for their potential and ability to produce aminolevulinic acid (ALA) and form biofilm in vitro. The isolated strains were characterized in terms of biofilm formation, colonial morphology, and antagonistic activity against other bacteria. The virulent genes were identified by PCR amplification using specific primers. The analysis showed that P. intermedia strain isolated from adult periodontitis patients exhibited virulent phenotype and biofilm formation potential.

Key words: Prevotella, virulent gene, biofilm, periodontitis.

SUTURE TREATMENT OF IMPLANT TITANIUM FOR OSSOSTEGRATION

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Introduction: The use of implant device is good familiar for orthopedic and dental applications. Titanium is common metal used as implant materials. Titanium is utilizing as implant material based biocompatible, bioabsorbable, corrosion resistant and possesses self-healing properties on cavities surface.

Objectives of literature study: This paper is not sufficient for effective on cell bone, ossosintegratio of metal around after implantation.

Discussion: The result that necessary for surface treatment on implant material in order to increase for osteoconductive and osteoinductive properties.

Conclusion: The bone has been previously used for similar treatment on implant such as physico, chemical and biochemical treatment.

Key words: implant, titanium, surface treatment, ossosintegration.