

HUBUNGAN KEDALAMAN POKET DENGAN JUMLAH BAKTERI *BLACK-PIGMENTED ANAEROB* PADA PENDERITA AGGRESSIVE PERIODONTITIS

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ABSTRACT

The progression of aggressive periodontitis is associated with increases in the levels of several anaerobes. Certain oral anaerobic gram-negative bacilli that produce a black pigment on blood agar have been found to be associated with destructive forms of inflammatory periodontal disease. In human periodontal pockets, the localization or distribution of bacteria relate to pathological periodontal destruction. In this study, we investigated the correlation between clinical indicator (probing depth) and the count black-pigmented anaerobes bacteria on the aggressive periodontitis patients. Gingival crevicular fluid sample were taken from 12 site in aggressive periodontitis patient using sterile paper points for 30 seconds. The sample were placed in transport fluid and transferred to the microbiological laboratory. Following measurement of each pocket, paper points were transported to cultured on blood agar, and colony forming units were determined for black-pigmented colonies. The result showed that there was correlation between pocket depth with the count of black-pigmented anaerobic bacteria ($r=0.895$, $p<0.05$). Total black-pigmented anaerobes bacteria viable counts $3,93 \times 10^2$ cfu/ml for deeper pockets when compared to pockets 0-3 mm. These findings suggest that black-pigmented anaerobes bacteria positive correlated with the clinical parameter like probing depth in the aggressive periodontitis patient.

Key words: Black-pigmented Anaerobes Bacteria, Probing Depth, Aggressive Periodontitis

PENDAHULUAN

Aggressive periodontitis (AP) merupakan suatu bentuk periodontitis yang menyerang dewasa muda. Selama fase aktif, jaringan gingiva mengalami inflamasi yang ekstrim dan terdapat perdarahan, proliferasi gingiva margin, serta eksudasi. Kerusakan terjadi dengan sangat cepat, hilangnya tulang alveolar hanya dalam hitungan minggu atau bulan (Armitage., 2004).

Pada penderita AP didapatkan gangguan mekanisme regulasi sistem imun. Umumnya penderita-penderita tersebut mempunyai dasar genetika berupa defek kemotaktik pada neutrofil dan monosit darah tepi. Abnormalitas neutrofil dalam AP meliputi kelainan fungsi dalam perlekatan pada sel endotel, kemotaksis, fagositosis dan aktivitas antimikroba (Meng dkk., 2007).