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JOINT INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

"Strategic Achievement of Oral Sciences and Promotion of Quality of Life and Professional Education for Oral Hygienists by Using Information and Communication Technology"

7th-8th December
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ASEAN plus and TOKUSHIMA Joint International Conference on “Strategic Achievement of Oral Sciences and Promotion of Quality of Life” and “Professional Education for Oral Hygienists by Using Information and Communication Technology”

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Faculty of Dentistry The University of Tokushima
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Faculty of Dentistry Universitas Hang Tuah
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randomized design. The given treatments were brewed green tea 100% and povidone iodine 1% which also used as the positive control. The treatment replication was done 16 times. Comparison of bactericidal effect between brewed green tea 100% and povidone iodine 1% were tested using paper disk diffusion method to measure the diameter of radial zone against Streptococcus mutans colonies. Result: Brewed green tea 100% has bactericidal effect against Streptococcus mutans with average radial zone 7.375 mm and it is less effective than povidone iodine 1% which showed 8.625 mm radical zone. Conclusion: Brewed green tea has bactericidal effect against Streptococcus mutans but it is less effective than povidone iodine 1%.

Keywords: bactericidal effect, green tea, povidone iodine, Streptococcus mutans.

P16
Effect of Ethanol Extract of Propolis (EEP) Solution on the Roughness on Human Enamel Teeth (In Vitro)

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Objective: Propolis is a resinous substance produced by honey bees from various plants. Recently, it has been used as active component of mouthwash solution in attempt to treat gingivitis and periodontitis. The aim of present study is to know in vitro effect of ethanolic extract of propolis (EEP) solution on the roughness of human enamel teeth. Materials and Methods: 0.125% EEP solution has been made from propolis which was collected from honeycombs in Bulukumba regency, South Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Aquadest and 1% povidone iodine solutions were used as negative and positive control. Calcium, phosphate, fluoride concentration and pH of the solutions were also measured using Spectroscopy Atomic Absorption (SAA) and pH meter digital. Ninety maxillary first incisors which were extracted for periodontal reasons were used in this study. The roots of the teeth were removed at the cemento-enamel junction. The crowns were randomly divided into three groups of 30 each and was immersed in aquadest solution (group I), 0.125% EEP solution (group II) or 1% povidone iodine solution (group III) for 21, 42, 63, and 84 minutes respectively. A Roughness Tester was used to measure enamel surface roughness before and after immersion. The data was statistically analyzed used one-way ANOVA and Tukey tests with significance level of 5%. Results: Measurement of pH solutions showed that pH of aquadest, 0.125% EEP, and 1% povidone iodine solution were 8.4; 4.3; and 3.0 respectively. SAA measured showed that 1% povidone iodine solution has calcium, phosphate, and fluoride. 0.125% EEP solution has only calcium and phosphate. Meanwhile, aquadest solution has no calcium, phosphate and fluoride. The enamel roughness was increased only in group II and group III, although statistical analysis did not show significant difference (p>0.05). Conclusion: Immersion the teeth in 0.125% EEP or 1% povidone iodine solutions for 84 minutes increased in vitro human enamel roughness.

Key words: Propolis, roughness, enamel, teeth, in vitro.

P17
Resign and withdraw the abstract.