

INTISARI

Resin akrilik polimerisasi panas merupakan bahan basis gigi tiruan yang paling sering digunakan. Resin akrilik menjadi salah satu bahan material basis gigi tiruan yang relatif murah dan mudah dalam proses pembuatannya, akan tetapi resin akrilik juga dapat mengalami porositas sehingga perlu penambahan bahan penguat yang bersifat biokompatibel berupa aluminium oksida (Al_2O_3). Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan aluminium oksida (Al_2O_3) terhadap porositas pada basis gigi tiruan resin akrilik polimerisasi panas.

Penelitian ini menggunakan 24 sampel resin akrilik polimerisasi panas berbentuk persegi panjang dengan ukuran 65x19x3,3 mm yang dibagi menjadi 4 kelompok ($n=6$): kelompok I kontrol, kelompok II penambahan Al_2O_3 2,5%, kelompok III penambahan Al_2O_3 5%, dan kelompok IV penambahan Al_2O_3 10%. Pengamatan dan perhitungan jumlah porositas pada sampel resin akrilik menggunakan mikroskop stereo. Data penelitian dianalisis menggunakan uji ANAVA satu jalur dan uji *post hoc* LSD.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan jumlah porositas tertinggi pada kelompok kontrol sebesar $37,29 \pm 1,77$ dan terendah pada kelompok 10% sebesar $6,79 \pm 3,39$. Hasil uji ANAVA satu jalur menunjukkan adanya perbedaan yang signifikan antar kelompok dengan nilai signifikansi ($p < 0,05$). Hasil uji *post hoc* LSD menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan yang signifikan antara kelompok kontrol dengan kelompok penambahan Al_2O_3 . Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah penambahan aluminium oksida Al_2O_3 pada basis gigi tiruan resin akrilik polimerisasi panas berpengaruh menurunkan jumlah porositas.

Kata kunci: resin akrilik, aluminium oksida, porositas

ABSTRACT

Heat-polymerized acrylic resin is commonly used for denture base material. Acrylic resin is a material denture bases that are relatively cheap and easy to manufacture. Acrylic resin can also has porosity so it is necessary to add biocompatible reinforcing materials of aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3). The aim of the study was to determine the effect of addition aluminium oxide (Al_2O_3) on porosity in heat-polymerized acrylic resin denture base.

This study used 24 rectangular shaped heat-polymerized acrylic resin samples with a size of 65x19x3.3 mm, which were divided into four groups (n=6): group I was control; group II was added with Al_2O_3 2,5%; group III was added with Al_2O_3 5%; and group IV was added with Al_2O_3 10%. The amount of porosity was measured using a stereo microscope. Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA test and post hoc LSD test.

The results showed the highest amount of porosity in the control group was 37.29 ± 1.77 and the lowest in the 10% group was 6.79 ± 3.39 . The results of one-way ANOVA test showed a significant differences between all groups with a significance value ($p < 0.05$). The results of the post-hoc LSD test showed that there were significant differences between the control group and the Al_2O_3 addition groups. The conclusion of this study was that the addition of Al_2O_3 to the heat-polymerized acrylic resin denture base has the effect of reducing the amount of porosity.

Keyword : acrylic resin, aluminium oxide, porosity.