

INTISARI

Ekstrak cangkang kerang hijau (*Perna viridis*) memiliki kandungan hidroksiapatit yang tinggi, menjadikannya alternatif bahan remineralisasi komersil seperti CPP-ACP. Dalam konteks penggunaannya, peningkatan efektivitas bahan remineralisasi dipengaruhi oleh lamanya waktu retensi. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui pengaruh berbagai waktu retensi bahan remineralisasi gel ekstrak cangkang kerang hijau dan CPP-ACP terhadap kadar kalsium permukaan gigi desidui.

Sebanyak 36 gigi anterior desidui hasil pencabutan dibagi secara random menjadi tiga kelompok, kemudian dilakukan proses demineralisasi menggunakan asam fosfat 37%. Kelompok perlakuan diaplikasikan gel ekstrak cangkang kerang hijau 10 gram/ 25 ml larutan *carboxy methyl cellulose*, kelompok kontrol positif diaplikasikan CPP ACP, sedangkan kelompok kontrol negatif dibiarkan tanpa perlakuan. Pengamatan dilakukan pada berbagai waktu retensi pasca perendaman dalam saliva buatan, yakni 3 menit, 30 menit, dan 6 jam. Pengukuran kadar kalsium gigi dilakukan menggunakan Spektrofotometri Serapan Atom (SSA).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat pengaruh perbedaan waktu retensi gel ekstrak cangkang kerang hijau dan CPP-ACP terhadap kadar kalsium permukaan enamel gigi desidui. Hasil uji *Post-Hoc* LSD menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna antara kelompok kontrol positif dan kelompok perlakuan pada waktu retensi 30 menit dan 6 jam terhadap kontrol negatif, namun tidak ada signifikansi antara kelompok perlakuan dengan kontrol positif pada waktu retensi 30 menit dan 6 jam.

Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini adalah Terdapat perbedaan waktu retensi gel ekstrak cangkang kerang hijau (*Perna viridis*) dan CPP-ACP terhadap kadar kalsium permukaan enamel gigi desidui dengan aplikasi 30 menit merupakan waktu optimal dan tidak ada perbedaan diantara keduanya.

kata kunci: gel ekstrak cangkang kerang hijau, CPP-ACP, remineralisasi, waktu retensi

ABSTRACT

Green mussel shells (*Perna viridis*) extract contains a high concentration of hydroxyapatite, making it an easily obtainable alternative source of material for remineralization similar to CPP-ACP. In the context of its application, the effectiveness of remineralization material is influenced by the duration of retention. This study was conducted to determine the effect of various retention times of green mussel shell extract gel remineralization material on the surface calcium levels of deciduous teeth.

A total of 36 extracted anterior deciduous teeth were randomly selected and divided into three groups. Demineralization was then performed using 37% phosphoric acid. The treatment group was applied with 10 grams/ 25 ml carboxymethylcellulose solution of green mussel shell extract gel, the positive control group was applied with CPP-ACP, while the negative control group was left untreated. Observations were made at various retention times in artificial saliva: 3 minutes, 30 minutes, and 6 hours. Surface calcium level was then measured using Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry (AAS).

The results of this study indicate the influence of different retention times of green mussel shell extract gel and CPP-ACP on the surface calcium levels of deciduous enamel. Post-Hoc LSD test results indicate significant differences between the positive control group and the treatment group at 30 minutes and 6 hours of retention compared to the negative control group. However, there is no significant difference between the treatment group and the positive control group at 30 minutes and 6 hours of retention. Conclusion: The difference in retention time of remineralization agents affects the increase in surface calcium level. A 30-minute retention time post-application shows optimal results for both green mussel shell extract and CPP-ACP in rapidly and significantly increasing the surface calcium levels of deciduous teeth compared to the negative control group.

Keywords: green mussel shell extract gel, CPP-ACP, remineralization, retention time