

INTISARI

Semen ionomer kaca konvensional merupakan salah satu bahan restorasi kedokteran gigi yang menjadi pilihan karena mampu melepaskan fluor serta memiliki biokompatibilitas dan estetika yang baik. Kekurangan dari semen ionomer kaca konvensional terletak pada kekuatan fleksural yang lemah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penambahan sisal mikro teralkalisasi terhadap kekuatan fleksural semen ionomer kaca konvensional.

Bahan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah serat sisal (Balittas, Malang, Indonesia) dan semen ionomer kaca Fuji II (GC, Jepang). Pembuatan sisal mikro melalui proses *scouring* (NaOH 6%), netralisasi (CH₃COOH 2%), *bleaching* (H₂O₂ 3%), hidrolisis (H₂SO₄ 30%), dan pengeringan. *Scanning electron microscopy* (SEM) dilakukan untuk mengetahui ukuran sisal mikro. Delapan sampel berukuran 2 x 2 x 25 mm terdiri dari 2 kelompok yaitu kelompok kontrol dan kelompok perlakuan. Sampel kelompok perlakuan merupakan penambahan 3% w/w sisal mikro yang telah diberi *silane* pada serbuk semen ionomer kaca, kemudian dicampur dengan *liquid* semen ionomer kaca dengan *p/l* 2,7:1. Sampel kelompok kontrol merupakan semen ionomer kaca konvensional. Uji kekuatan fleksural menggunakan *universal testing machine* dengan kecepatan 2mm/menit. Analisis data kekuatan fleksural secara statistik menggunakan uji *independent t* ($\alpha = 0,05$).

Hasil penelitian kelompok kontrol memiliki rerata kekuatan fleksural 9,25 ± 1,62 MPa sedangkan kelompok perlakuan sebesar 15,84 ± 1,28 MPa. Hasil uji *independent t* menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan penelitian adalah penambahan sisal mikro teralkalisasi berpengaruh meningkatkan kekuatan fleksural semen ionomer kaca konvensional.

Kata kunci: Semen ionomer kaca, *Agave sisalana*, sisal mikro, alkalisasi, kekuatan fleksural.

ABSTRACT

Conventional glass ionomer cement is one of commonly used dental restorative materials due to its ability to release fluoride, biocompatible and esthetics appearance. The drawback of conventional glass ionomer cement is its lack of flexural strength. This study aims to evaluate the effect on incorporation of alkalinized micro sisal to flexural strength of conventional glass ionomer cement.

Sisal fiber (Balittas, Malang, Indonesia) and glass ionomer cement Fuji II (GC, Japan) were used in this experiment. Micro sisal was produced by scouring/alkalization (NaOH 6%), neutralization (CH₃COOH 2%), bleaching (H₂O₂ 3%), hydrolysis (H₂SO₄ 30%), and drying. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was used to determine sisal's size. There were eight samples with 2 x 2 x 25 mm in size which were consisted of two groups, control group and treatment group. Treatment group was prepared by incorporating micro sisal powder which had been mixed with silane into glass ionomer powder in 3% wt, after that glass ionomer liquid was added with p/l ratio 2,7:1. Control group was conventional glass ionomer cement. Flexural strength was measured using universal testing machine with 2 mm/min in speed. Statistic data analysis was done using independent t test ($\alpha = 0,05$).

The result showed mean value of control group was $9,25 \pm 1,62$ MPa meanwhile treatment group was $15,84 \pm 1,28$ MPa. There was significant difference between two groups according to statistical analysis using independent t test ($p < 0,05$). The conclusion of this experiment was the incorporation of alkalinized micro sisal increased flexural strength of conventional glass ionomer cement.

Keywords: Glass ionomer cement, *Agave sisalana*, micro sisal, alkalization, flexural strength.