

ABSTRAK

Periodontitis memerlukan perawatan *scaling* dan *root planning* disertai dengan pemberian antibiotik guna melawan bakteri patogen penyebab periodontitis. Metronidazole merupakan antibiotik yang dapat mengatasi bakteri anaerob penyebab periodontitis. Aplikasi metronidazole secara lokal membutuhkan media pembawa yang bersifat biokompatibel, *biodegradable*, serta mampu memuat metronidazole. Gelatin sering digunakan sebagai bahan pembawa obat karena bersifat biokompatibel dan *biodegradable*. Periodontitis menyebabkan kerusakan tulang alveolar. Kalsium karbonat (CaCO_3) merupakan material yang memiliki sifat osteokonduktif yang dapat membantu regenerasi tulang. Kombinasi antara gelatin dengan CaCO_3 diharapkan dapat menjadi material pembawa metronidazole untuk perawatan periodontitis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh rasio komposisi gelatin- CaCO_3 terhadap persentase muatan metronidazole.

Gelatin- CaCO_3 dengan 6 komposisi yang berbeda dipersiapkan dalam sediaan membran, setiap membran dipotong dengan diameter 6 mm. Larutan metronidazole 0.1% dibuat dengan melarutkan metronidazole ke dalam PBS pH 7.4. Perendaman membran dalam larutan metronidazole selama 24 jam pada suhu 37°C . Setelah perendaman, larutan metronidazole diencerkan 200 kali dengan PBS pH 7.4. Larutan yang diencerkan diukur menggunakan *UV-Vis Spectrophotometer* dengan panjang gelombang (λ) 319 nm. Data persentase muatan metronidazole kemudian dianalisis dengan ANAVA satu jalur dilanjutkan dengan analisis menggunakan *Post Hoc* menggunakan LSD.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna rerata persentase muatan metronidazole pada berbagai rasio komposisi gelatin- CaCO_3 ($p < 0.05$). Persentase muatan metronidazole meningkat sejalan dengan peningkatan komposisi CaCO_3 pada membran. Membran gelatin- CaCO_3 6:4 memiliki persentase muatan metronidazole tertinggi. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini rasio komposisi gelatin- CaCO_3 berpengaruh terhadap persentase muatan metronidazole. Membran gelatin- CaCO_3 berpotensi sebagai material pembawa obat.

Kata kunci: Gelatin, Kalsium karbonat (CaCO_3), Metronidazole, Persentase muatan.

ABSTRACT

Periodontitis needs scaling and root planning (SRP) treatment and antibiotic therapy to against periodontitis pathogen bacterial. Metronidazole is an effective antibiotic for periodontitis pathogen bacterial. An ideal drug delivery material is needed for local administrations of metronidazole. Gelatin has been used as drug delivery material because its biocompatibility and biodegradability. Periodontitis results alveolar bone destruction. Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) is material that provides osteoconductivity, it will support regeneration. Combination of gelatin- CaCO_3 was expected to be metronidazole's delivery material for periodontitis treatment. The aim of this research was to investigate the influence of ratio of gelatin- CaCO_3 membrane to metronidazole loading percentage.

Gelatin- CaCO_3 membrane was prepared in 6 different ratio compositions. Each membrane was cut into 6mm diameters. Metronidazole 0.1 % was prepared by dissolving metronidazole in PBS pH 7.4. Membrane was immersed into metronidazole solution for 24 hours in 37°C . The metronidazole solution which was used to immerse membrane for 24 hour was diluted 200 times with PBS. Diluted solution was measured by UV-Vis spectrophotometer in 319 nm. Loading percentage of each membrane was analyzed with one-way ANOVA, continued with Post Hoc LSD.

The result showed there is significant difference of gelatin- CaCO_3 ratio compositions towards metronidazole loading percentage ($p < 0.05$). Metronidazole loading percentage increased consecutively with the increased compositions of CaCO_3 in the membrane. The membrane with gelatin- CaCO_3 ratio composition 6:4 was found to have highest metronidazole loading percentage. It is concluded that there was effect of gelatin- CaCO_3 ratio to metronidazole loading percentage. Thus, gelatin- CaCO_3 membrane is potential for drug delivery materials.

Key words: Gelatin, Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3), Metronidazole, Loading percentage.