

INTISARI

Sekretori Immunoglobulin A (sIgA) adalah immunoglobulin yang paling banyak terdapat dalam saliva. Keberadaan sIgA dalam saliva merupakan tanda respon imun humoral di dalam rongga mulut teraktivasi. sIgA merupakan antibodi yang sangat berperan pada proses terjadinya karies. Karies merupakan penyakit yang disebabkan oleh bakteri pada jaringan keras gigi, anak sindroma Down memiliki resistensi yang baik terhadap karies. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kadar sIgA saliva pada anak Sindroma Down berdasarkan status karies.

Penelitian ini menggunakan survei epidemiologi dengan teknik pengambilan *consecutive sampling*. Subyek penelitian adalah 28 anak sindroma Down yang dibagi menjadi 2 kelompok berdasarkan status karies yaitu 14 anak bebas karies dan 14 anak dengan karies. Pengambilan saliva pada subyek dilakukan di SLB 1 Bantul dan SLB 1 Yogyakarta selanjutnya saliva dibawa ke Laboratorium Biologi Molekuler FK UGM untuk dilakukan uji ELISA.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan hasil rerata kadar sIgA pada kelompok karies sebesar $6,114 \times 10^{-2}$ lebih sedikit dibanding pada kelompok bebas karies sebesar $10,421 \times 10^{-2}$. Hasil uji dengan menggunakan *Independent T test* diketahui bahwa nilai p sebesar 0,000 ($p < 0,05$) yang berarti bahwa terdapat perbedaan bermakna kadar sIgA saliva antara anak sindroma Down kelompok karies dan bebas karies. Berdasarkan penelitian tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kadar sIgA saliva pada anak sindroma Down bebas karies lebih tinggi daripada anak dengan karies.

Kata kunci: saliva sindroma Down, sIgA saliva, sIgA sindroma Down

ABSTRACT

Secretory Immunoglobulin A (sIgA) is the most immunoglobulin in saliva. The presence of sIgA in saliva is a sign of humoral immune response in the activated oral cavity. SIgA is an antibody that plays an important role in the process of caries occurrence. Caries is a disease caused by bacteria in the hard-dental tissues, the Down syndrome children have a good resistance to the caries. The objective of this study is to determine the level of saliva sIgA in Down syndrome children with caries status.

This study used epidemiological surveys with consecutive sampling techniques. Subjects were 28 Down syndrome children divided into 2 groups based on caries status, they are 14 caries-free children and 14 children with caries. Sampling of saliva on subjects has been done in SLB N 1 Bantul and SLB N 1 Yogyakarta then saliva was taken to Laboratory of Molecular Biology FK UGM to do ELISA test.

The result showed that the mean of sIgA level in caries group was $6,114 \times 10^{-2}$ less than in the caries-free group of $10,421 \times 10^{-2}$. The test result using Independent T test is known that p value is 0.000 ($p < 0,05$) meaning that there is significant difference of saliva sIgA level between Down caries syndrome group and caries-free group. Based on these studies, the conclusion is that saliva sIgA level in children with caries Down syndrome is higher than children with caries.

Keywords: sindroma Down saliva, saliva sIgA, sindroma Down sIgA