



## ABSTRACT

### ***SENSITIVITY DIFFERENCE OF *Streptococcus viridans* SELECTED FROM CARIOUS TEETH on 35% ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF BETEL LEAF (*Piper betle* Linn), 0,2% CHLORHEXIDINE, AND 1% POVIDONE IODINE IN VITRO***

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***Introduction:*** Dental caries is a disease caused by progressive demineralization which leads to the destruction of hard dental tissue. *Streptococcus viridans* group is considered to be the main cause. Chemical approaches used for the management or prevention of caries include use of antimicrobial agents like chlorhexidine and povidone iodine in combination with mouthwash daily. As an alternative, there are widely used traditional medicines. One of them is the use of betel leaf which contains phenol as the antibacterial agent.

***Objectives:*** this research was aimed to observe the sensitivity difference of *Streptococcus viridans* on 35% ethanolic extract of betel leaf, 0,2% chlorhexidine, and 1% povidone iodine *iv vitro*.

***Methods:*** the sensitivity was studied by disc diffusion method on Mueller Hinton Agar. Inhibition zone measurement performed with caliper then processing the data using statistical analysis methods *ane way ANOVA* and *tukey HSD* table with the data is significantly different when  $p < 0.05$ .

***Results:*** the mean of the inhibition zone of the 35% ethanolic extract of betel leaf was 15,87 mm, proven *Streptococcus viridans* was more sensitive to it than to 0,2% chlorhexidine and 1% povidone iodine, 14,53 mm and 10,23 mm. But comparing to erythromycin with 25,65 mm in diameter zone, it had still the lower effect.

***Conclusion:*** there was a sensitivity difference of *Streptococcus viridans* on 35% betel leaf extract, 0,2% chlorhexidine, and 1% povidone iodine.

***Keywords:*** caries, *Streptococcus viridans*, ethanolic extract of betel leaf, chlorhexidine, povidone iodine

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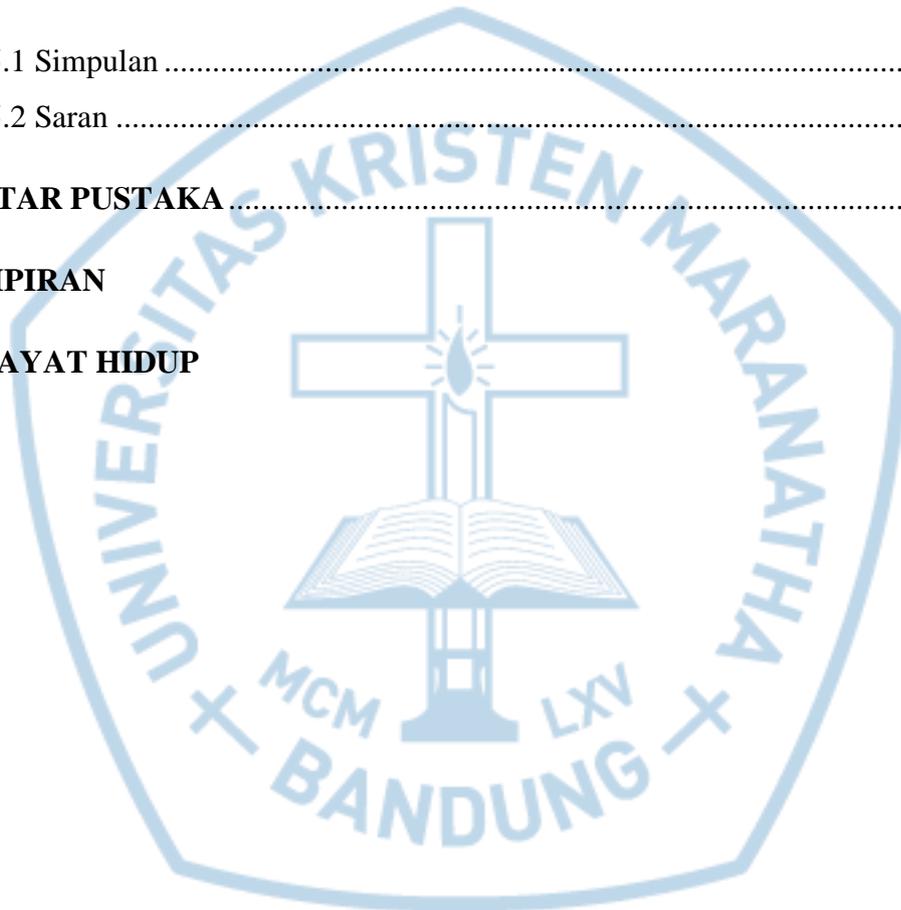
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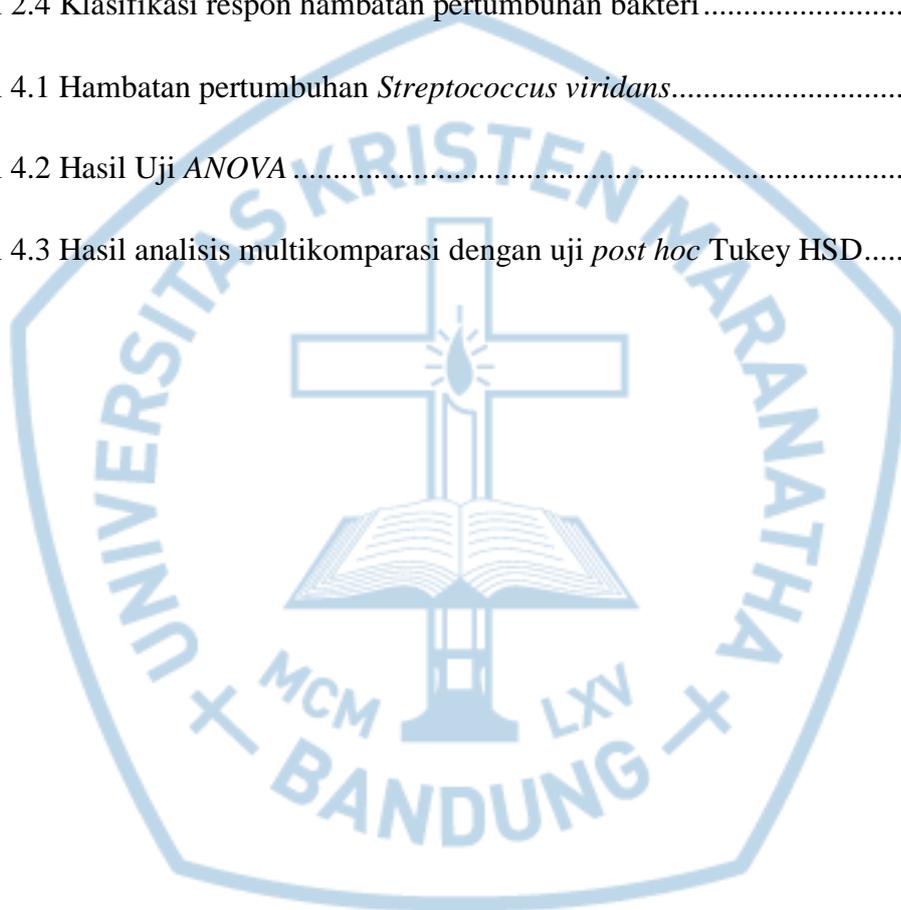
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