

ABSTRAK

Seiring majunya teknologi, resin komposit *flowable* tidak hanya diindikasikan untuk restorasi yang menerima beban rendah namun juga dapat digunakan secara universal. Salah satu sifat fisik resin komposit adalah kekasaran permukaan, yang dapat mengakibatkan penumpukan plak, perubahan warna restorasi, dan karies sekunder. Kekasaran permukaan dapat dipengaruhi oleh kondisi asam pada minuman berkarbonasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan perubahan kekasaran permukaan resin komposit *universal flowable* dan *packable* setelah perendaman minuman berkarbonasi.

Enam belas sampel terdiri dari: 8 sampel *universal flowable* (*G-aenial Universal Flo*) dan 8 sampel *packable* (*G-aenial Sculpt*). Sampel berdiameter 10 mm dan ketebalan 2 mm direndam minuman berkarbonasi. Perubahan kekasaran permukaan diukur dengan mengurangi nilai kekasaran permukaan setelah dan sebelum perendaman. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *Independent T-test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan rerata perubahan kekasaran permukaan (A) $0,2967 \pm 0,13282 \mu\text{m}$ dan B = $0,2795 \pm 0,12386 \mu\text{m}$. Berdasarkan *Independent T-test* 0,793 ($> 0,05$), menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan perubahan kekasaran permukaan yang signifikan pada kedua kelompok.

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini, perubahan kekasaran permukaan resin komposit *universal flowable* dan *packable* relatif sama setelah dilakukan perendaman minuman berkarbonasi.

Kata Kunci: *Universal, Flowable, Packable, Perubahan Kekasaran Permukaan, Minuman Berkarbonasi*

ABSTRACT

Manufacturers had invented flowable composite not only can be used in low-bearing area but also as a universal restoration. One of the physical properties of composite was surface roughness, which caused accumulation of dental plaque, discoloration, and recurrent caries. Surface roughness increased by acidic component of cola drinks. The aim of this study was to determine the comparison of surface roughness changes in universal flowable and packable composite after submerged in carbonated drinks.

Sixteen samples consist of: 8 samples universal flowable (G-aenial Universal Flo) and 8 samples packable (G-aenial Sculpt). Samples with diameter 10 mm and thickness 2 mm immersed in carbonated drinks. Surface roughness changes is measured by reducing the surface roughness to before and after submersion. The data was analyzed using Independent T-test.

The mean of surface roughness changes in group A = $0,2967 \pm 0,13282 \mu\text{m}$ and B = $0,2795 \pm 0,12386 \mu\text{m}$. Independent T-test result was $p = 0,793 (> 0,05)$, which means there was no significant difference of surface roughness changes in both samples.

The conclusion of this study was the change of surface roughness in universal flowable and packable after submerged in carbonated drinks was relatively similar.

Keywords: Universal, Flowable, Packable, Change of Surface Roughness, Carbonated Drinks