

The Indonesian J Dent Res, 2010, Volume 1, No.1

Published online: <http://the-indonesian-jdr.fkg.ugm.ac.id>

The Preliminary Study on *Klungsu* (Tamarind Seed) as An Alternative Material for Dental Calculus Remover

Ratnawati Hendari
Sulur Joyo Sukendro
Sadimin

Department of Dental Health,
Health Polytechnic,
Semarang.

E-mail: ratnaagung@yahoo.com

Received January 30, 2010; Accepted September 15, 2010

Abstract

This study was aimed at knowing the availability of *Klungsu* (Tamarind seed) as remover and cleaner for dental calculus. The study followed Completely Randomized Design with three treatments and tested with F test and Duncan Multiple Range Test. The availability was studied by soaking the calculus and enamel at two concentrations (0 and 25%) of *Klungsu* and one group without soaking (dry group). The results showed that soaking in *Klungsu* solution significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$) the strength of dental calculus, but no significantly differences ($p > 0.05$) were found for enamel. The conclusion could be drawn from this study was *klungsu* could be used as an alternative cleaning material for removing dental calculus and safe for dental enamel.

Keywords: *Klungsu*, Tamarind seed, dental calculus, enamel.

1. Introduction

Tamarind is abundant plants in Indonesia that widely used for spice in Indonesian dishes. Tamarind is also rich in some worthwhile chemical compounds, such as protein 2.8%, fat 0.6%, carbohydrate 62.5%, calcium 0.074%, phosphor 0.113%, ferum 0.006%, vitamins, citric acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, and sugar.¹ Several studies showed that Tamarind seed is very promising material for supporting dental health due to the abundant, tasteless and cheap in price², and may decrease calculus.³ Tamarind plant is known to have a benefit to keep tooth and mouth healthy, as shown by its potential for curing sprue and cleaning the calculus.^{4,5} The later function is

performed by the seed that containing albuminoid which might solve the mineral in calculus due to the similarity in chemical structure between albuminoid and mineral.⁶ However, the detail study on the availability of Tamarind seed for removing dental calculus is very limited. Meanwhile, a question rises whether Tamarind may have a bad effect on dental enamel due to the similar composition between calculus and enamel. Calculus contains a lot of mineral, for example 3,67% calcium phosphate, 13% calcium carbonate, ferum, blood cell, epithelial cell, residual food, and bacterial,⁷ while the enamel is composed of calcium salt that makes tooth hard and strong enough to support the teeth function for mastication.⁸

This study was aimed at knowing the availability of Tamarind seed for removing the calculus, and to clarify its effect on dental enamel. This was important to be clarified prior to the application for daily using.

2. Materials and Methods

Two experiments were done to study the Tamarind seed (*Klungsu* in Javanese) as calculus remover. *Klungsu* powder was prepared by removing seed's skin and the seed's meat were then dried and grinding finely.

2.1 Experiment 1

This experiment was done to clarify the effect of *Klungsu* powder on the calculus. Calculus was collected by manual scalling from Dental Clinic of Public Health Center in Semarang. The availability of *Klungsu* was studied by soaking the calculus at two concentrations (0 and 25%) of *Klungsu* solution and one without soaking (dry), as follow, (1) Dry calculus (no soaking); (2) 0% *Klungsu* solution (no *Klungsu*, distilled water only) and (3) 25% (w/v) *Klungsu* solution. Each group consisted of 10 pieces of calculus. All the calculus was soaked for 60 minutes prior to measuring the strength.

2.2 Experiment 2

Second experiment was done to clarify the effect of *Klungsu* powder on the enamel. Enamel was prepared by cutting the incisivus primer *mesio-distal* to be four pieces. The incisivus teeth were collected by extraction from Dental Clinic of Public Health Center in Semarang. The availability of *Klungsu* was studied by soaking the enamel at two concentration of *Klungsu* solution and one without soaking (dry), as follow, (1) Dry enamel (no soaking), (2) 0% *Klungsu* solution (no *Klungsu*, distilled water only), (3) 25% (w/v) *Klungsu* solution. Each group consisted of ten pieces of enamel. All the enamel was soaked for 60

minutes prior to measuring the strength. *Klungsu* solution was made by mixed *Klungsu* powder with distilled water.

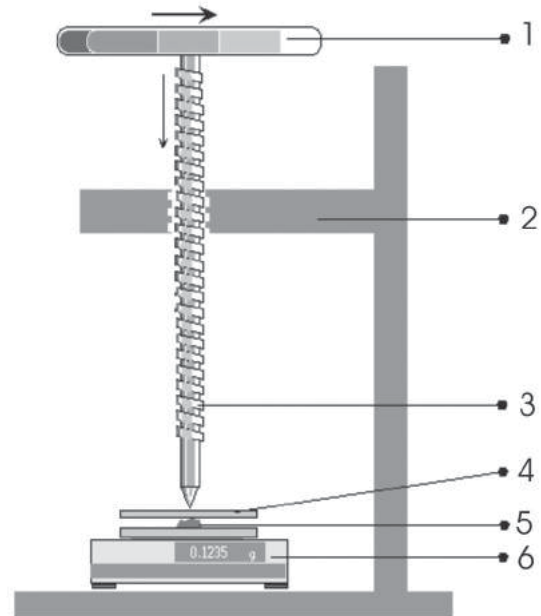


Figure 1. The modified pressing tool used for determining crack point in this study. The parts of this equipment were (1) press driver, (2) standard, (3) pressure bar, (4) iron plate, (5) material measured and (6) electronic balance.

2.3 Strength measurement

All the specimens were measured for the weight and the thickness. The weight was measured by electronic scale (Ohaus, Germany) with 200 mg capacity and 1 mg accuracy, while the thickness was measured by sliding calipers. Strength measurement of calculus and enamel was determined by pressing the specimen until it reached crack point. The measurement was done by modified a pressing tool as shown in Figure 1.

The procedure to measure the crack point is as follow: (1) The sample was placed at iron plate, (2) The press driver was turned down to press the specimens, (4) When the specimen started to crack, press was stopped, and the scale was read and

This study was funded by the project of Risbinnakes-UP3M, Polytechnic of Health, Semarang.

recorded at the balance. The big scale means the big strength. The strength was then measured by dividing the pressure weight (g) with the sample weight (g) per cm specimen thickness.

2.4 Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed by F-test and continued by Duncan Multiple Range test⁹ if significant differences were found.

3. Results and Discussion

The average of thickness (mm), crack point weight (kg) and strength (kg/mm) of calculus and enamel are presented in Table 1. The thickness of calculus was varied at range of 1.21-1.70 mm. This variation of thickness was caused by the absence on physical treatment for homogenizing the samples size in avoiding weakened samples prior to measurement. However, in enamel samples the variation in the thickness was pointed to the manual cutting during preparation.

Table 1. The average of thickness, crack point weight and strength of calculus and enamel in this experiment.

	Dry	0% <i>Klungsu</i>	25% <i>Klungsu</i>
Calculus			
Thickness (mm)	1.21	1.45	1.70
Crack point weight (kg)	5.70	4.16	2.73
Strength (kg/mm)	0.41 ^a	0.25 ^a	0.16 ^b
Enamel			
Thickness (mm)	1.50	1.60	1.77
Crack point weight (kg)	88.90	85.60	79.30
Strength (kg/mm)	62.14 ^a	53.76 ^a	45.20 ^a

^{a, b} different superscript in same line indicated significant difference ($P < 0.05$); 0% *Klungsu* was soaked in distilled water

In general, the strength of enamel was around 150 times of calculus, but this value was much higher after being soaked in 0% (aquadest) and 25% *Klungsu* solution, to become 210 and 280 times, respectively. Based on the strength in dry condition, soaking in *Klungsu* solution showed reduction of the strength of calculus by 40% in distilled water and by 60% in 25% *Klungsu* solution, but it was found only around 13 and 27% for enamel strength, respectively. This phenomenon was in line with the statement of Itjningsih (1991) that enamel is hardest and strongest part of tooth that is able to support the function for mastication.

The crack point weight in calculus and enamel was decreased by soaking in *Klungsu* solution. As a rule, the crack point weight positively linearly correlated with the thickness. However, the data showed that there was no positive correlation between the thickness and the crack point. These facts indicated that the soaking in *Klungsu* solution may reduce the strength of the calculus and enamel.

The strength of calculus were significantly ($p < 0.05$) reduced by soaking in 25% *Klungsu* solution, but no differences ($p > 0.05$) were found between dry and distilled water soaking. The tendency of soaking in *Klungsu* solution on enamel strength was observed ($p = 0.077$). These phenomena showed that *Klungsu* has an effect on reducing the strength of the enamel as well as that of calculus.

Based on the data in this study, it is concluded that 25% *Klungsu* solution could remove the calculus, but no effect on enamel strength. Therefore, the potential of Tamarind seed as an alternative material for calculus remover was strongly shown. However, this study should be continued to find the best concentration of *Klungsu* for application, and to find out the active compounds for calculus remover.

4. Acknowledgment

The authors thank to drg. Henry Setiawan, MS of Public Health Faculty, Diponegoro University for reviewing the proposal and proof reading this manuscript. This study was funded by the project of Risbinnakes-UP3M, Polytechnic of Health, Semarang.

5. References

1. IPTEKnet. *Tanaman Obat Indonesia. Asam Jawa (Tamarindus Indica, Linn)* <http://www.iptek.net.id/ind/cakra.obat/tanamanobat.php?id=132>. on November 1, 2005
2. Syahbaniah F. 2006. *Evaluasi Pemanfaatan Daging Asam Jawa Terhadap Penurunan Kalkulus*. Karya Tulis Ilmiah. Semarang. Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Politeknik Kesehatan.
3. Windiyati T. 2005. *Pengaruh Pemberian Asam Jawa terhadap Penurunan Kalkulus pada Ibu Rumah Tangga Usia 21-30 tahun di Desa Kelet Kec. Keling Kab. Jepara Tahun 2005*. Karya Tulis Ilmiah. Semarang. Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Politeknik Kesehatan.
4. Hariana A. 2004. *Tumbuhan Obat dan Kasiatnya*. Jakarta : Penebar Swadaya: 19-20.
5. Wijayakusuma H. 2004. *Ensiklopedi Milenium Tumbuhan Obat Indonesia*. Jakarta. Toko Gunung Agung: 71.
6. Markam. 1999. *Kamus Kedokteran*. Jakarta, FKUI. 2nd: 9.
7. Tarigan R. 1995. *Kesehatan Gigi dan Mulut*. Jakarta, EGC: 32.
8. Itjiningsih WH. 1991. *Anatomi Gigi*. Jakarta, EGC: 31.
9. Steel RGD and Torrie JH. 1991. *Prinsip dan Prosedur Statistika – suatu pendekatan biometrik*. (Translated by B. Sumantri). Jakarta. PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2nd edition.