

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

1. Balitbang Kemenkes RI. Riset kesehatan dasar; RISKESDAS. Jakarta: Balitbang Kemenkes RI; 2013.
2. Vasanthakumari, R. Textbook of microbiology. New Delhi: BI Publications; 2007.
3. Ochei J, Kolhatkar A. Medical Laboratory Science: Theory and practise. 3rd ed. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill; 2000. p. 635- 9.
4. Jawetz, Melnick, & Adelbergs. Medical microbiology. 25th ed. United States : McGraw- Hill Publishing Company; 2010. p. 219- 35.
5. Lusiani Y, Marthias EM, Hasny. Manfaat mengunyah permen karet yang mengandung xylitol dan non xylitol dalam menurunkan indeks plak. Jurnal Ilmiah PANNMED. 2014; 9: 134- 7.
6. Van PH, Backer D. Plak gigi. In: Houwink B, editors. Ilmu kedokteran gigi pencegahan. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University press; 1993. p. 59- 101.
7. Kerr DA, Major M. An introduction to general and oral pathology for hygienist. Philadelphia: WB Saunders; 1998. p. 309- 50.
8. Newburn E. Cariology. 3rd ed. San Fransisco: Quintessence Publishing Co Inc; 1989: 135-68,295-309, 273-89.
9. Makkinen KK. History safety and dental properties of xylitol. (cited 2014 Feb 12) available from: URL; <http://www.xylitol.org>.-Diakses September 2017.
10. Murray RK, Granner DK, Mayes PA, Rodwell VW. Biokimia harper. Jakarta: EGC; 2013. p.138- 47.
11. Burt BA. The use of sorbitol and xylitol sweetened chewing gum in caries control. American Dental Assosiation. JADA. 2006; 137: 190- 6.
12. Sulistiadi W. Pengaruh pengunyahan permen karet dengan pemanis xylitol terhadap penurunan risiko karies gigi. Indonesia Journal of Dentistry. 2007; 14(2): 153- 56.
13. Lukitaningsih, A. Perbedaan jumlah bakteri *Streptococcus viridans* sebelum dan sesudah mengunyah permen karet xylitol. Semarang: Politeknik Kesehatan Depkes; 2009.
14. Taringan, Jeneng. Pengantar mikrobiologi. Jakarta: Depdikbud; 1988.

15. Syahrurachman, A. Buku ajar mikrobiologi kedokteran (edisi revisi). Jakarta: Bina Rupa Aksara; 2010. p. 135- 50.
16. Guyton AC. Fisiologi manusia dan mekanisme penyakit. 3rd ed. Jakarta: EGC; 1995. p. 564-6.
17. Roeslan BO. Karakteristik streptococcus mutans penyebab karies gigi. Majalah Ilmiah FKG Usakti. 1995; 10 (29-30): 112-25.
18. Pintauli S, Hamada T. Menuju gigi dan mulut sehat. Medan: USU press; 2008. p. 4-8.
19. Siljander, Tuula. Molecular and epidemiological aspects of streptococcus pyogenes disease. In Finland: Severe infections and bacterial, non necrotizing cellulitis: University of Helsinki; 2009.
20. Biria M, Malekafzali B, Karnel V. Comparison of the effect of xylitol gum and mastic chewing on the remineralization rate of caries- like lesions. J Dent. 2009; 6: 6- 10.
21. Ly KA, Milgrom P, Rothen M. The potential of dental protective chewing gum in oral health interventions. JADA. 2008; 139: 553- 63.
22. Young DA, Bowen WH. The influence of sucralose on bacterial metabolism. J Dent Res. 1990; 69(8): 1480- 84.
23. Fontana M, Zero DT. Assessing patients caries risk. JADA. 2006; 137(9): 1231- 9.
24. Zero DT. Gum chewing as an adjunct to use of medication & are sugar substitutes also anticariogenic. JADA. 2008; 139: 6S- 10S.
25. Makinen KK. Sugar alcohols, caries incidence, and remineralization of caries lesions: a literature review. Int J Dent 2010; 2010: 1- 23.
26. Gare F. The sweet miracle of xylitol: The all-natural sugar substitute approved by the FDA as a Food Additive. USA: Basic Health Publication, Inc.; 2003: 2- 8.
27. Khairunissa, Resti. Presentasi kimia pangan II. (online) (cited Juni 2012). Available from : <http://www.scribd.com/doc/32459843/presentasi-kimia-pangan-2-xylitol>– Diakses September 2017.
28. Dewi, Putti Fatiharani. Pengaruh konsumsi permen karet yang mengandung *xylitol* terhadap pembentukan plak gigi (Skripsi). Universitas Diponegoro; 2008.

29. Sari, Ni Nyoman Gemini. Permen karet xylitol yang dikunyah selama 5 menit meningkatkan dan mempertahankan pH saliva perokok selama 3 jam (Thesis). Universitas Udayana; 2011.
30. Rachima, Soraya. Pengaruh permen karet dengan pemanis *xylitol* terhadap pH plak (Skripsi). Universitas Diponegoro; 2008.
31. Tobing, Mutiara. Pengaruh mengunyah permen karet yang mengandung xylitol terhadap penurunan karies gigi (Skripsi). Universitas Sumatra Utara; 2008.
32. Ganstrom T, Aristidou AA, Leisola M. Metabolic flux analysis of *Candida tropicalis* growing on xylose in an oxygen- limited chemostat. *Metab. Eng.* 2002; 4: 248- 256.
33. Vandeska E, Amartey S, Kuzmanova S, Jeffries TW. Effect of environmental conditions on production of xylitol by *Candida boidinii*. *J Microbiol Biotechnol.* 1995; 11: 3- 8.
34. Rao RS, Bhadra B, Shivaji S. Isolation and characterization of xylitol-producing yeasts from the gut of colleopteran insects. *Curr Microbiol.* 2007; 55: 441- 446.
35. Sampaio. Screening of filamentous fungi for production of xylitol from D-xylose. *Brazilian J Microbiol.* 2003; 34: 325- 328.
36. Parajo JC, Dominguez H, Dominguez JM. Biotechnological production of xylitol. Part 3: Operation in culture media from lignocelluloses hydrolysates. *BiosourcTechnol.* 1998; 66: 25-40.
37. Tapiainen T, Tero K, Laura S, Irma I, Markku K, Matti U. Effect of xylitol on growth of streptococcus pneumoniae in the presence of fructose and sorbitol. *Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy*; 2001.p. 166-169.
38. Adopted. Policy on the use of xylitol in caries prevention. *Oral Health Policies.* Council on Clinical Affairs. 2006; p. 31-32.
39. Milgrom P, Ly KA, Rothen M. Xylitol and its vehicles for public health needs. *Adv Dent Res.* 2009; 21: 44-47.
40. Milgrom P, Ly KA, Roberts MC, Rothen M, Mueller G, Yamaguchi DK. Mutans streptococci dose response to xylitol chewing gum. *J Dent Res.* 2006; 85(2): 177-181.
41. Trahan. L, Soderling. E, Drean MF, Chevrier MC, Isokangas P. Effect of xylitol consumption on the plaque- saliva distribution of mutans streptococci and the occurrence and long-term survival of xylitol- resistant strains. *J Dent Res.* 1992; 71(11): 1785- 91.

42. Fejerscov O, Kidd E. Dental caries: The disease and its clinical management. Australia: Blackwell Munksgaard; 2003: 30- 2, 38, 168, 171, 186, 235.
43. Campbell DT, Stanley JC. Experimental and quasi-experimental designs for research. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co; 1963.
44. Waluyo, Lud. Mikrobiologi umum. Malang: Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang Press; 2005.
45. Budijanto, Didik. Populasi, sampling, dan besar sampel. Available from: [www.risbinkes.litbang.depkes.go.id](http://www.risbinkes.litbang.depkes.go.id)– Diakses September 2017.
46. Sastroasmoro, Sudigdo. Dasar- dasar metodologi penelitian klinis. Jakarta: Sagung Seto; 2002. p. 145- 283.
47. Sarah, M. Parameter metabolik dalam pembuatan penisilin. Medan: USU Digital Library; 2002. p. 1- 2.
48. Angelina. Perbandingan jumlah koloni *Streptococcus* pada lidah sebelum dan sesudah dibersihkan dengan sikat gigi dan *tongue scraper* (Skripsi). Universitas Hasanuddin; 2016.
49. Espino- Cabatit, Bellen. Biochemistry. 9th ed. United States : Press Manila; 1980.
50. Murray RK, Granner DK, Mayes PA, Rodwell VW. Harper's Biochemistry. 25th ed. New York : McGraw- Hill; 2000.
51. Nurcahyanti, R. Pengaruh lama mengunyah permen karet xylitol terhadap pertumbuhan plak gigi pada anak usia 10- 12 tahun (tinjauan berdasarkan lama waktu pengunyahan 2,5 menit, 5 menit, dan 10 menit) (Skripsi). Universitas Gadjah Mada; 2016.
52. Maguire A, Rugg- Gunn AJ. Xylitol and caries prevention- is it a magic bullet?. Brit Dent J. 2003; 194(4): 429- 36.
53. Pihlanto- Leppala A, Soderling E, Makinen KK. Expulsion mechanism of xylitol 5- phosphate in streptococcus mutans. Scan J Dent Res. 1990; 98: 112- 9.
54. Samaranayake L. Essential microbiology for dentistry, 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Churchill Livingstone Elsevier; 2006: 15- 6, 258- 68, 270, 272, 337.
55. Bagg J, MacFarlane TW, Poxton IR, Smith AJ. Essentials of microbiology for dental student. Oxford University Press; 2006: 221.