

The Effect of Anchovy *Stolephorus baganensis* on Salivary Mutans Streptococci

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Abstract

A clinical trial was carried out to investigate the effect of Anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* on mutans streptococci inhibiting the growth of the salivary mutans streptococci for a period of one week consumption. Before enrolled in the study, respondents filled out and signed the informed consent. Twenty respondents participated as the subjects on the clinical trial, conducting two times of treatment as follows: twenty as treatment groups before and after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* and the twenty subjects as control groups before and after consuming non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*. Saliva samples were collected before and after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* and with a non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*. A serial dilution was made, followed by inoculating on TYS20B medium). Data which were obtained from colony forming units of salivary mutans streptococci grew on the TYS20B medium before and after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* were analyzed in a descriptive and "t" test. Results showed that there was no significance in the average amount of *Streptococcus mutans* colonies between before and after consuming non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*. However, a significant difference was found respectively as results before and after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*. We concluded that Anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* has antimicrobial activity against local strains of *Streptococcus mutans* isolated from human harboring species. Therefore in a long term of consuming Anchovy fish of *Stolephorus baganensis*, caries can be prevented

Keywords: Anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, Salivary Mutans Streptococci.

1. Introduction

Streptococcus mutans harbored in the dental plaque is thought to be the main agent to caries prevalence. Acidogenicity and aciduricity are important biochemical characteristics for cariogenicity of microorganisms. The mutans streptococci have both of these properties and considered the most cariogenic group within the oral micro flora.^{1,2}

For this reason early prevention is needed to maintain the oral health by rinsing with mouthwash and tooth brushing as it is the most widely used and

socially accepted form of oral hygiene.³ Mouth rinsing and tooth brushing are the principal way for mechanical removal of plaque and to prevent *Streptococcus mutans* colonized in teeth.^{3,4}

Anchovy fish of *Stolephorus baganensis* contains nutritional contents of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, and minerals. One of the important nutritional elements in Anchovy fish is the fluoride. The fluoride level in this fish is quite high ranging from 5 to 35 ppm, thereby anticipating that oral health is maintained by regularly consuming Anchovy fish⁵.

This research is expected to contribute significantly to the world of science that Anchovy substrate of *Stolephorus baganensis* can inhibit the bacterial growth of mutans of *Streptococci mutans*, therefore in a long term of consuming Anchovy fish of *Stolephorus baganensis*, caries can be prevented.

2. Materials and Methods

The material used in this study is a substrate substance from *Stolephorus baganensis*. The bacteria used as analysis unit was salivary mutans streptococci. TYS20B medium (Shaeken, M.J.M, van der Hoeven, J.S and Franken, H.C.M, 1986)⁶ for the growth of *Streptococcus mutans*.

Twenty respondents were participated as research subject: 20 subjects treated two times with consuming Anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* and with consuming non-anchovy of *Stolephorus* as control group.

2.1 Data collection

The data collection mechanism was as follows:

1. Respondents filled and signed the informed consent.
2. Before and after consuming non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* and anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, respondents chew sterile paraffin to obtain considerable amount of saliva and the saliva was collected. Two hours after consuming anchovy, saliva were collected.
3. Saliva samples was then used for a serial dilution
4. 1 ml of saliva was diluted with 9 ml sterile saline to make a serial dilution and from the tube of 1000 fold dilution, was then taken 0.1 ml of solution to inoculate in the selective medium of TYS20B (Schaken *et al*, 1986)⁶
5. All samples were incubated in anaerobic jar at temperature of 37° Celsius for 3 X 24 hours.
6. Subjects were treated with consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* and non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, 3 X 25 gram anchovy daily for a period of one week consumption.

7. The Colony Forming Units (CFU) of *Streptococcus mutans* which grew in the TYS20B medium were then counted and recorded.

2.2 Statistical analysis

Data obtained from colony forming units of salivary mutans streptococci grew in TYS20B medium before and after treatment were analyzed in a descriptive method and “t” test.

3. Results

The results of analyzed colony forming units (CFU) amount of *Streptococcus mutans* which grew on TYS20B media before and after consuming with anchovy and non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* are shown on Table 1.

Table 1. Mean and Standard Deviation (SD) of CFU *Streptococcus mutans* on treatment with anchovy and non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*.

	N=20	Mean	SD
Before - non anchovy		410.50	234.90
After - non anchovy		387.00	326.12
Before - anchovy		381.75	315.91
After - anchovy		84.25	80.08

Table 1 shows that Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* after consuming with anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*. ($X=84.25 \pm SD = 80.08$) was lower than before consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*. ($X=381.75 \pm SD=315.91$). The Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* ($X=84.25 \pm SD = 80.08$) was also lower than after consuming non – anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* ($X=387.00 \pm SD= 326.12$).

The significance of the effectiveness of anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, a “t” test analysis was done and the results can be seen on Table 2. Significant level was accepted when p-level at 5 % was lower than 0.05($p<0.05$).

Table 2. “t” test on treatment with anchovy and non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*.

Difference of Treatment	Df	t	p	Significance
Before-After Consuming (non-anchovy)	18	0.285	0.946	P<0.05
Before-After Consuming (anchovy)	18	3.560	0.005	P<0.05
Before chewing (non-anchovy – anchovy)	18	0.440	0.800	P<0.05
After chewing (non-anchovy – anchovy)	18	2.780	0.010	P<0.05

No significant difference was found between the Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* before and after consuming non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, where p-level at 5% was 0.946 and t-value was 0.295.

As expected, the amount of Colony Forming Units salivary mutans streptococci showed very significant difference of the Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* before and after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, where p-level at 5% was 3.560 and t-value was 0.005. When Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* before and after consuming non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* was compared with the group consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, the t-value 0.440 where p-level at 5% was 0.800 meaning that there was no significant difference.

The group after consuming non – anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* was compared with after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*, it was shown significant difference (t-value was 2.780 where p-level at 5% was 0.010).

4. Discussion

The results on Table 1 shows that the amount of Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* was lower than the amount of Colony Forming Units of

Streptococcus mutans after consuming non – anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*.

After consuming non-anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* the Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* decreased, in comparison with the Colony Forming Units of *Streptococcus mutans* before consuming non - anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*.

The results on Table 2 shows that there was highly significance difference in the average amount of *Streptococcus mutans* colonies between before and after consuming anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis*.

In the previous study it has been proven that Anchovy substrate of *Stolephorus baganensis* has anti microbial activity against standard strains of *Streptococcus mutans* LM 7, *Streptococcus mutans* JC 2 , *Streptococcus mutans* KPSK2, *Streptococcus mutans* Ing Britt, and *Streptococcus sobrinus* B13 ⁷ and local strains of mutans of *Streptococcus mutans* isolated from human harboring species⁸.

In Indonesia, dental caries is still a big problem in the dentistry, although efforts to overcome it has been made, such as by using fluoridation method, which can be systemic or topical application.

However considering the very small need of systemic fluoride by human beings, i.e about 1.7–3.3 ppm daily, it is very difficult to determine the concentration of ionic fluoride which should be given to the people, because of the harmful side effect of systemic fluoride administration so this method is already left out.

So we carried out another method of topical fluoridation among others by chewing food, before it swallowed , which is rich in fluoride, i.e. anchovy *Stolephorus baganensis* that has fluoride property of about 5 – 18 ppm ⁵.

5. Conclusion

The research showed that anchovy *Stolephorus baganensis* has bactericide activity on mutans of *Streptococcus mutans*. Anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* is traditional food for the population along the coast of Indonesia.

Because anchovy of *Stolephorus baganensis* contains high fluoride ion, it also can be used as a

topical application. In this point, early risk of caries can be anticipated and prevented, by a long term consumption of Anchovy fish of *Stolephorus baganensis*.

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7. References

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