

Kerusakan jaringan periodonsium pada gigi anterior yang disebabkan oleh oklusi traumatik (analisa kartu status pasien peserta Program pendidikan dokter gigi spesialis periodonsia Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut Pendidikan Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Periode Tahun 2005?2006)

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Abstrak

Trauma oklusi adalah kerusakan jaringan periodonsium akibat tekanan oklusal yang melebihi kapasitas adaptasi jaringan periodonsium, tekanan oklusal yang menyebabkan kerusakan tersebut disebut oklusi traumatik. Oklusi traumatik banyak dijumpai di klinik Periodonsia FKG UI, tetapi prevalensi, penyebab dan pola kerusakannya belum pernah diteliti.

Tujuan : mengetahui prevalensi, penyebab dan pola kerusakan akibat oklusi traumatik pada gigi-gigi anterior.

Metode : data diambil dari kartu status pasien peserta PPDGS Periodonsia di RSGMP FKG UI periode 2005-2006. Dianalisa prevalensi, penyebab serta pola kerusakan akibat oklusi traumatik.

Hasil : dari 207 pasien yang diperiksa, didapatkan 98 pasien (47%) atau 392 elemen gigi yang mengalami oklusi traumatik, dari jumlah tersebut 202 gigi (51.5%) adalah oklusi traumatik pada gigi anterior. Penyebab oklusi traumatik yang ditemukan yaitu hambatan oklusal pada waktu sentrik oklusi (kontak prematur) (5.9%), hambatan oklusal pada gerak artikulasi (blocking) (77.2%), palatal bite (2.5%), cross bite (0.9%), kombinasi blocking dan kontak prematur (3.9%), kombinasi blocking dan malposisi (0.5%), kombinasi blocking dan palatal bite (2.5%), kombinasi blocking, palatal bite dan crowding (0.9%), kombinasi blocking, kontak prematur dan palatal bite (0.9%), kombinasi blocking dan cross bite (0.5%), kombinasi kontak prematur dan cross bite (0.5%). Pola kerusakan yang terjadi yaitu resesi gingiva (1 mm-8 mm), kedalaman poket (1 mm-13 mm), kehilangan perlekatan epitel gingiva (1 mm-15 mm), kerusakan tulang alveolar (1/3 servikal-1/3 apikal), dan kegoyangan gigi (kegoyangan derajat 1-kegoyangan derajat 3).

Kesimpulan : prevalensi penyakit periodontal akibat oklusi traumatik pada penelitian ini cukup tinggi. Pada gigi anterior, penyebab yang paling banyak adalah hambatan oklusal pada gerak artikulasi (blocking) dan kerusakan yang terjadi bervariasi dari ringan hingga berat.

<hr>The result of the injury of periodontium tissue when the occlusal force is above the tissue adaptive capacity is called trauma from occlusion. The occlusal force that caused the injury called traumatic occlusion. Many traumatic occlusion cases are found in Periodontia Clinic FKG UI, but the prevalence, etiology and the pattern of the damages on the periodontal tissue that caused by traumatic occlusion have never been observed yet.

Objective : to observe the prevalence, etiology and the pattern of the damages on the periodontal tissue that caused by traumatic occlusion in anterior teeth.

Method : the data is taken from the patients medical records of the periodontist resident at RSGMP FKG UI on period of year 2005-2006. Prevalence, etiology, and the pattern of the damages on the periodontal tissue that caused by traumatic occlusion in anterior teeth was analyzed.

Result : A total of 207 patients, there are 98 patients (47%) or 392 elements teeth with traumatic occlusion,

which 202 elements are anterior teeth. The etiology of traumatic occlusion that found are blocking (77.2%), palatal bite (2.5%), cross bite (0.9%), combination of blocking and premature contact (3.9%), combination of blocking and malposition (0.5%), combination of blocking and palatal bite (2.5%), combination of blocking, palatal bite and crowding (0.9%), combination of blocking, premature contact and palatal bite (0.9%), combination of blocking and cross bite (0.5%), combination of premature contact and cross bite (0.5%). The pattern of the damages on the periodontal tissue that caused by traumatic occlusion such as the increase of gingival recession (1 mm-8 mm), pocket depth (1 mm-13 mm), loss of attachment (1 mm-15 mm), alveolar bone damage (1/3 cervical-1/3 apical), and tooth mobility (1 degree-3 degree).

Conclusion : based on this research, the prevalence of periodontal disease caused by traumatic occlusion is high. In anterior teeth, the most common etiology is blocking and the pattern of the damages are vary from mild to severe.