

Distribusi frekuensi penyebab ekstraksi gigi permanen berdasarkan jenis kelamin, umur, dan elemen gigi di RSGM-P FKG UI periode 1 September 2011-31 Agustus 2012 = Distribution and frequency of the reason of permanent tooth extraction according to gender, age, and tooth element in Dental Education Hospital Dentistry of Indonesia University (RSGM-P FKG UI) period of 1st September 2011-31st August 2012

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Abstrak

Kehilangan gigi permanen merupakan salah satu indeks kesehatan gigi-mulut. Kehilangan gigi permanen disebabkan oleh berbagai faktor yang dapat dicegah. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui distribusi frekuensi alasan ekstraksi gigi permanen berdasarkan jenis kelamin, umur, dan elemen gigi pasien RSGM-P FKG UI periode 1 September 2011-31 Agustus 2012. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif. Hasil penelitian adalah penyebab ekstraksi karies (51,3%), orthodontik (28,9%), impaksi (11,4%), penyakit periodontal (4,1%), trauma (2,3%), dan preprostetik (2,0%). Wanita lebih banyak melakukan ekstraksi (69,7%). Ekstraksi gigi permanen banyak pada usia 21-30 tahun (33,9%). Elemen gigi paling banyak diekstraksi adalah gigi premolar satu (29,5%) karena perawatan orthodontik.

.....Permanent tooth loss can be caused by many factors that can be prevented. This research aims to identify distribution and frequency the reason of permanent tooth according to gender, age, and tooth element in RSGM-P FKG UI period 1st September 2011-31st August 2012. This research is retrospective descriptive study. The reasons of extraction consist of caries (51,3%), orthodontic (28,9%), impaction (11,4%), periodontal disease (4,1%), trauma (2,3%), and pre-prosthetic reason (2,0%). Extraction of permanent tooth is mostly done in females (69,7%). First premolar is the most common permanent tooth extracted (29,5%) because of orthodontic treatment. Tooth permanent extraction most widely performed in 21-30 years group (33,9%).