

Distribusi penyakit periapikal berdasarkan etiologi dan klasifikasi di RSKGM Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Tahun 2009-2013 = Distribution of periapical disease based on its etiology and classification in RSKGM Faculty of Dentistry University of Indonesia in 2009 2013 / Anka Aliya Matriani

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Abstrak

[Latar Belakang: Penyakit periapikal merupakan lanjutan dari penyakit pulpa akibat karies atau trauma. Tujuan: mendapatkan informasi mengenai penyakit periapikal berdasarkan etiologi dan klasifikasi di RSKGM FKG UI tahun 2009-2013 sehingga dapat digunakan untuk rencana pencegahan. Metode: studi cross-sectional deskriptif melalui data rekam medik dengan variabel etiologi dan klasifikasi penyakit periapikal. Hasil: Persentase penyakit periapikal 10% dari total penyakit pulpa dan periapikal. Kesimpulan: 98.28% disebabkan oleh karies dan 1.72% disebabkan oleh trauma. Diagnosis yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah abses alveolar kronis (57.72%)., Background: Periapical disease is a continuity from pulpal disease caused by caries or trauma. Aim: to obtain information about periapical disease etiology and classification in RSKGM FKG UI in 2009-2013 so that it can be used for the prevention. Method: a cross-sectional descriptive study through dental medical records with etiology and classification of periapical disease as variable. Result: The percentage of periapical disease by 10% of the total pulpal and periapical disease cases. Conclusion: 98.28% were caused by caries and 1.72% caused by trauma. Periapical disease that commonly found is chronic alveolar abscess (57.72%).]