

Penentuan indeks risiko kegoyangan gigi melalui analisis densitas tulang pada pra lansia dan lansia = The risk assessment index of tooth mobility through bone density analysis in pre elderly and elderly

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Abstrak

Densitas tulang adalah jumlah kandungan mineral per cm² tulang, dibedakan menjadi 3 yaitu normal, osteopenia, dan osteoporosis. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui risiko kegoyangan gigi melalui analisis densitas tulang. Diasumsikan bahwa densitas tulang rendah yang berhubungan dengan osteopenia/osteoporosis dapat berpengaruh secara langsung pada mikroarsitektur tulang alveolar, dan menyebabkan kegoyangan gigi. Subjek terdiri dari 22 pria dan 56 wanita berusia 50 tahun. Pengukuran densitas tulang mandibula dilakukan dengan radiograf panoramik dan periapikal DDIR (direct digital intraoral radiograph). Pengukuran densitas tulang skeletal dilakukan dengan QUS (Quantitative Ultrasound). Hasilnya menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara kebersihan mulut dan densitas tulang skeletal dengan kegoyangan gigi ($p=0,000$, $p=0,035$, berturut-turut) serta diperoleh indeks perkiraan kegoyangan 50% dari seluruh gigi di mandibula.

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Bone mineral density is the amount of bone mineral content in cm². It can be classified into normal, osteopenia, and osteoporosis. This study was conducted to determine the risk assessment of tooth mobility through bone density analysis. Low bone density, which is associated with osteopenia / osteoporosis can affect directly the alveolar bone microarchitecture, and cause tooth mobility. The subjects consisting of 22 men and 56 women aged 50 years. Mandibular bone density measurements done by panoramic radiographs and periapical DDIR (direct digital intraoral radiograph). Bone mineral density measurement was performed with QUS (Quantitative Ultrasound). The result showed that there is a relationship between oral hygiene and bone mineral density with tooth mobility ($p = 0.000$, $p = 0.035$, respectively) and an index was formulated to estimate mobility of 50% out of teeth in mandible.