Perbedaan pola kurva keparahan karies gigi susu dan gigi tetap serta faktor yang berperan, pada anak dengan status gizi kurang dan gizi baik.

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Abstrak

This study is aimed to describe the pattern of the primary and permanent teeth caries' severity curve within 3 -12 years of age children in a poor and good nutritional status, and to describe the predisposing factors' differences at a certain area in the district of Tangerang which has a high prevalence of poor nutritional status. Method: This study was performed as a cross sectional study. Result: The standardized/ controlled primary dentition caries' scores show that the highest value belongs to the group of 5 years old children with poor nutritional status (10.4), and the caries' scores are higher in the children with poor nutritional status which is one year earlier than the children with good nutritional status whose highest caries score is at 6 years old group (8.00). The highest standardized/ controlled permanent dentition caries' scores in the children with poor nutritional status is at 12 years of age (2.93). Meanwhile, the highest standardized/controlled permanent dentition caries' scores in the children with good nutritional status is at 12 years of age (2.15) as well. It is shown that the caries' scores are higher in the children with poor nutritional status.Conclusions: In this cross sectional study, the result is plotted in curve, shown that in the children with poor nutritional status the curve pattern is higher than the children with good nutritional status at the same age (3-12 years of age). It is also shown the same phenomenon at both groups of 6-12 of age, which means that there is a positive correlation between primary dentition caries and permanent dentition caries. The most obvious predisposing factors in the caries severity is the salivary pH.