

Distribusi dan frekuensi karies distal pada gigi molar dua bawah akibat impaksi gigi molar tiga bawah (Di Rumah Sakit Khusus Gigi Dan Mulut Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia Periode Tahun 2015 ? 2018) = Distribution and frequency of distal caries second molar due to impacted of third molar mandibular (in Dental Hospital, Faculty of Dentistry, Indonesia University, period 2015-2018)

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Gigi impaksi adalah gigi yang gagal erupsi atau berkembang di lokasi fungsional yang tepat. Molar ketiga yang impaksi diklasifikasikan menurut: Klasifikasi Winter dan Pell & Gregory. Klasifikasi musim dingin menjelaskan hubungan angulasi, sedangkan klasifikasi Pell & Gregory menjelaskan hubungan ramus dan kedalaman impaksi. Molar ketiga rahang bawah impaksi yang tumbuh tidak normal sehingga mengakibatkan kondisi patologis, salah satunya yang lainnya adalah karies distal pada gigi tetangga, molar kedua. Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui distribusi dan frekuensi karies distal pada gigi molar dua rahang bawah akibat gigi geraham ketiga yang impaksi di Rumah Sakit Khusus Gigi dan Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia periode 2015-2018. Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif retrospektif. Subjek Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang diperoleh dari rekam medis Pasien RS Khusus Gigi dan Mulut, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi Universitas Indonesia periode 2015-2018. Kesimpulan: Distribusi dan frekuensi pasien pasien bedah mulut dan odontektomi di Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi dan Mulut Kedokteran Gigi di Universitas Indonesia mengalami peningkatan setiap tahunnya, pada kunjungan pasien bedah mulut tertinggi yaitu pada tahun 2018 sebanyak 3290 pasien (31%), dan kunjungan pasien odontektomi tertinggi terjadi pada tahun 2018 sebanyak 859 pasien (36%), kasus yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, lebih menemukan pasien tanpa karies distal molar kedua mandibula Universitas Indonesia iv sebanyak 181 kasus (66%) dibandingkan dengan yang karies, elemen gigi yang Paling sering ditemukan pada karies distal molar ketiga mandibula, yaitu pada gigi 37 sebanyak 60 kasus (57%), prevalensi tertinggi pada kedalaman karies distal molar kedua bawah terletak di dentin pada 63 kasus (59%), dan karies distal geraham bawah adalah umum

.....Background: Impacted teeth are teeth that fail to erupt or develop in the proper functional location. Impacted third molars are classified according to: Winter and Pell & Gregory classification. The winter classification describes the angulation relationship, while the Pell & Gregory classification describes the ramus relationship and impaction depth. The impacted mandibular third molar that grew abnormally resulted in pathological conditions, one of which was distal caries on the neighboring tooth, the second molar. Objective: To determine the distribution and frequency of distal caries in mandibular second molars due to impacted third molars at the Dental and Oral Special Hospital, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Indonesia for the period 2015-2018. Methods: This study is a retrospective descriptive study. The subject of this study used secondary data obtained from the medical records of patients at the Special Dental and Oral Hospital, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Indonesia for the period 2015-2018. Conclusion: The distribution and frequency of oral surgery and odontectomy patients at the Faculty of Dentistry and Oral Dentistry at the

University of Indonesia has increased every year, the highest oral surgery patient visits were in 2018 as many as 3290 patients (31%), and the highest odontectomy patient visits happened in 2018 as many as 859 patients (36%), the cases found in this study, found more patients without caries distal to the mandibular second molar

University of Indonesia iv as many as 181 cases (66%) compared to those with caries, the most common dental element found in caries distal to the mandibular third molar, namely in tooth 37 as many as 60 cases (57%), the highest prevalence in the distal caries depth of the lower second molar is located in dentin in 63 cases (59%), and distal mandibular caries was common