GAMBARAN RADIOGRAFIK RESORPSI TULANG ALVEOLAR
PENDERITA GAGAL GINJAL DENGAN TERAPI HEMODIALISIS
(DI RSUD JOMBANG)

Radiographic Observation of Alveolar Bone Resorption on Renal Failure Patient with Haemodialysis Therapy (on RSUD Jombang)

ABSTRACT

Background. Renal failure is a progressive disease resulting in decrease of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and some abnormal metabolic. One of the therapy of chronic renal failure is haemodialysis. Haemodialysis aims is to covering renal function so that people can increase their life quality. As other systemic diseases, renal failure also giving oral manifestations such as xerostomia and periodontal disease. Periodontal disease can be detected from periapical radiographic such as alveolar bone loss, which is the severity is vary in each person. Purpose. The aim of this study is to obtain alveolar bone resorption in renal failure patients with haemodialysis therapy through bitewing technique radiographic observation. Methods. Nine men and nine women aged 30 – 55 years old, without periodontal disease (good oral hygiene), not above orthodontic or any dental treatment, and have been on dialysis therapy for about one year (minimum) are recruited through purpose sampling on HDL unit in RSUD Jombang to undergo the research. Periapical radiograph (bitewing technique) is done each on their posterior (P2,M1,M2) maxilla and mandibula. The alveolar bone resorption is measured from distal and mesial of their tooth. The measurement then get the mean of the alveolar bone resorption. Results. There are the resorption of alveolar bone at all their tooth. Most of the mandibula in women. But the different of the alveolar bone resorption in men and women is not significant. Conclusion. There are radiographic observation of alveolar bone resorption at all their tooth on patients renal failure with haemodialysis but not significant between men and women patients.

Keywords : Alveolar bone resorption, Haemodialysis, Renal Failure