

**GAMBARAN STATUS FLUOROSIS GIGI-GELIGI ANAK USIA 10-13
TAHUN DI SDN PAGAGAN 1 DAN SDN PAGAGAN 2 DI DESA
PAGAGAN, KECAMATAN PADEMAWU, KABUPATEN PAMEKASAN**

**(DENTAL FLUOROSIS AMONG 10 TO 13 YEARS OLD IN PAGAGAN 1
AND PAGAGAN 2 ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN PAGAGAN VILLAGE,
PADEMAWU, PAMEKASAN)**

ABSTRACT

Background. *The optimal intake of fluoride has been widely accepted for decades as between 0,05 and 0,07 mgF/kgbw, although it is not clear whether this level intake is optimal for caries prevention, fluorosis prevention, or a combination of both. Based on early study in Pagagan Village, fluoride level in drinking water was 0,426 ppm or 0,02 mgF/kgbw. This level was lower than optimal fluoride level to cause dental fluorosis. However, based on preliminary study in two elementary schools in Pagagan Village, dental fluorosis was reported. It might be caused by the other dental fluorosis risk factors in that village.*

Purpose. *The aim of this study is to describe the risk factors associated with the occurrence of dental fluorosis among 10 to 13 years old school children of Pagagan Village.*

Method. *The study was observational descriptive. Subjects were the students of Pagagan 1 and Pagagan 2 aged 10 to 13 years old. They had lived in that village from birth to this study held. Dental fluorosis was measured using Dean's Community Fluorosis Index and interviewed subjects using questionnaire measured risk factors.*

Result. *Overall, dental fluorosis prevalence was 88,71 percent and the Community Fluorosis Index was 0,94, mostly mild (83,87 percent) and uncommonly medium (4,84 percent).*

Conclusion. *At least 55 of 62 subjects had some level of dental fluorosis. The risk factors that might cause dental fluorosis were frequency and amount of foods (CFI was 0,86-1,14) and beverages (CFI was 0,70-1,00), the way to consume foods (CFI was 1,00) and beverages (CFI was 1,00), and the use of toothpaste (CFI was 0,68-1,00).*

Keyword: *dental fluorosis, the risk factors of fluorosis, fluoride intake.*