

STUDY KASUS DRY SOCKET PASCA-EKSTRAKSI GIGI DI RUMAH
SAKIT ANGKATAN LAUT DR. RAMELAN DAN RUMAH SAKIT UMUM
DAERAH DR. MOHAMMAD SOEWANDHIE SURABAYA

STUDY CASES OF DRY SOCKET POST EXTRACTION IN DR. RAMELAN
ARMY HOSPITAL AND DR. MOHAMMAD SOEWANDHIE GENERAL
HOSPITAL SURABAYA

ABSTRACT

Background: Post-tooth extraction was caused blood clot where this clot was formed by granulation tissue and finally was formed bone gradually. The quality and the quantity of the blood clot influenced the next recovery process of healing, such as reepitelisation, angiogenesis, matrix deposition and remodelling which support wound recovery at the socket tooth extraction. The quality and the quantity of blood clot was formed in the socket reveal the former which influenced local and systemic factors, systemic factors such as age, nutrition, hormonal conditions and local factors such as vascularization, foreign body in the wound, wound mobilization, injury area. At the time of blood clotting, the socket should be filled by a blood clot, because it was not filled, it was called dry-socket, causing an infection that resulted in the death of some of the walls of the alveolus.

Purposes: Analizing the cause of dry socket post-tooth extraction and being compared the treatment. **Methods:** This study was totally observed and collected the medical record and clinical diagnose of dry socket the recorded and categorized of according to the location of tooth in the jaws, age, sex, single or double extraction. Observation directly was examining which handled of each hospital, therapy and recovery duration. **Results:** The prevalence of dry-socket based on jaws location in Dr. Ramelan army hospital's calculation showed significant ($P = 0.046$), but in Dr. Moh. Soewandhie general hospital was not significant ($P = 0.117$). The prevalence of sex in Dr. Ramelan army hospital calculations showed significantly ($P = 0.012$), but in Dr. Moh. Soewandhie general hospital was not significant ($P = 0.12$). Cure rates in Dr. Ramelan army hospital showed significantly ($P = 0.003$) the same as Dr. Moh. Soewandhie general hospital ($P = 0.001$). **Conclusion:** The highest incidence of dry-socket was in this study due to foreign objects from outside the body through areas which may caused injury to the socket of the inflammatory stimulus overload and hinder the process of tissue healing after tooth extraction.

Keywords: Dry socket, Dr. Ramelan Army Hospital, Dr. Moh. Soewandhie General Hospital, Risk factor, Treatment.