

## ABSTRACT

### *GAMBARAN KEPARAHAN KERADANGAN PADA GINGIVA DI PUSKESMAS RANGKAH KECAMATAN TAMBAKSARI SURABAYA TAHUN 2015*

#### **THE DESCRIPTION OF PREVALENCE AND SEVERITY OF GINGIVITIS IN CLINIC RANGKAH TAMBAKSARI SUB-DISTRICT OF SURABAYA IN 2015**

**Background:** The problem of oral health that often occurs to the people in Indonesia is caries and periodontal disease. One of periodontal disease that has the highest prevalence is gingivitis. The description of clinical gingivitis is a red gingiva which changed to blue with contours gingival enlargement caused by the presence of edema and bleeding when given stimulation such as eating and brushing teeth. Risk assessment is determined by several components, which is a probability of the occurrence of gingivitis. Risk assessment of periodontal disease consists of four elements, namely risk factor, risk determinant, risk indicator, and risk marker or signs of periodontal disease risk. From the statistics data of gingivitis in the world, there are no accurate statistics data on the occurrence of gingivitis, particularly in Surabaya. Meanwhile, to increase public awareness of the importance of dental health, mainly as prevention of periodontal disease requires accurate data regarding the high description of periodontal disease that occurred in Surabaya. **Purpose:** To reveal the severity of gingivitis to the patients in Dental Center in Clinic Rangkah, Tambaksari Sub-District in Surabaya on September 2015. **Method:** Random Sampling of patients who come to Dental Center in Clinic Rangkah, Tambaksari Sub-District in Surabaya who meet the criteria as the sample of the study. The examination was performed by using Papillary Bleeding Index (PBI). Examination performed on buccal and lingual surfaces of teeth elements 11, 16, 26, 31, 36, and 46. The method of bleeding site; comparing the number of points or areas that bleeding and do not bleed during the examination using PBI. PBI total score of each tooth elements is added then divided by the number of surfaces examined. **Result:** Subjects with female sex has a higher degree of severity of gingivitis than male. Meanwhile, the subjects with young adults (21-30 years) have a maximum of gingivitis. However, the highest severity of gingivitis is earned by the elder age groups (> 60 years). Subjects with the latest education in primary school, has a higher degree of severity of gingivitis. **Conclusion:** Result of the study proved that risk assessment factors in the occurrence of gingivitis may affect the severity of gingivitis.

**Keywords:** severity, prevalence, gingivitis, risk assessment, papillary bleeding index