

**PERBANDINGAN KARIES SERVIKAL BERDASARKAN USIA DAN
JENIS KELAMIN DI UPF KONSERVASI GIGI RSGM FKG UNAIR
BULAN AGUSTUS – NOVEMBER 2015**

**(COMPARISON OF CERVICAL CARIES BASED ON PATIENT'S AGE AND
GENDER AT CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY CLINIC IN DENTAL
HOSPITAL OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY ON AUGUST-NOVEMBER
2015)**

ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical caries is now been considered as a major dental public problem for the elderly. Cervical caries is most common in older people and increase with age. Beside age and gender, other factors that may associated with cervical caries are systemic disease, systemic drugs, gingival recession, oral hygiene, tooth brushing frequency, technique, and time, and regular dental check-up behavior. **Purpose:** Compare the cervical caries by patient's age and gender who come to Conservative Dentistry Clinic in Dental Hospital of Airlangga University. **Methods:** The study included 80 patient (37 patient with cervical caries). Age, gender, and another factors were collected through medical records and personal interview. The patients were examined for cervical caries. Analysis were done using chi square analysis. **Results:** Out of all, 46.3% patients have cervical caries. Among the patients with cervical caries, the elderly groups have the highest prevalence (43.2 %). There is significant difference of cervical caries based on the patient's age ($p < 0.05$). Tooth brushing frequency and tooth brushing technique have significant difference based on patient's age ($p < 0.05$). Among the patients with cervical caries, 59.4% is male and 40.6% is female. Statistical analysis revealed that there's no significant difference of cervical caries based on the patient's gender ($p > 0.05$). Smoking habit has significant difference based on patient's gender. **Conclusion:** Cervical caries is most common in older people). Cervical caries is increase with age. Male have more cervical caries than female. But, there is no significant difference between male and female. Tooth brushing frequency and tooth brushing technique have significant difference based on patient's age. Smoking habit has significant difference based on patient's gender

Key Words: cervical caries, cervical carious lesion, age, gender, oral hygiene.