

THE DESCRIPTION OF GINGIVAL BLEEDING USING PAPILLARY BLEEDING INDEX AT DENTAL AND ORAL INSTALATION OF RSU HAJI SURABAYA IN 2015 (DESKRIPTIVE OBSERVATIONAL STUDY)

ABSTRACT

Background: *Gingivitis is one of the periodontal diseases that is often occurs in the population. It could be seen clinically by bleeding, erythema, oedema, and hyperplastic swelling of the gingiva. Gingivitis severity is influenced by many factors. Risk is difined as a probability of the individual to experience a specific disease in a given period of time which may vary from one individual to another. Risk assessment involves identifying elements, such as risk factor; risk determinan; risk indicator; and risk marker; that may either predispose a patient into developing periodontal disease or influence progression of the disease that already exists. Bleeding on probing is one of risk markers that is easily detected clinically and it is important for early diagnosis in the patient. Papillary bleeding index could be used to measure the severity of gingivitis by see the bleeding of gingiva when probing the interdental papilla. According to the data from Indonesian Dental Association (PDGI), the prevalence of gingivitis around the word is 75-90%, while the data from RISKESDAS 2007 show the prevalence of gingivitis to be as high as 96.5%; without any acurate data about exact prevalence of gingivitis in Surabaya. In order to increase public dental awareness and make dental health programs especially as prevention towards periodontal diseases, accurate data is needed regarding the description of periodontal disisease in Surabaya.* **Purpose:** *to describe the gingival bleeding in patient at Dental and Oral Instalation of RSU Haji Surabaya in 2015.* **Method:** *Deskriptive observasional study with cross-sectional random sampling method using Papillary Bleeding Index.* **Result:** *Females have higher gingival severity than males. The highest gingival severity is the elderly group (56-65 years old) or subjects who had the level of education of high school and under. Subjects who do not regularly check their teeth to the dentist nor brush their teeth less than two times a day have higher tendency of gingival severity.* **Conclusion:** *The majority of the patients had mild PBI score and women had higher PBI score than male*

Keywords: *Bleeding on Probing, Epidemiology, Gingivitis, Papillary Bleeding Index*