

## GAMBARAN RADIOGRAFIK RESORPSI TULANG ALVEOLARIS PADA PENDERITA HIPERTENSI

(RADIOGRAPHIC ALVEOLAR BONE RESORPTION PATIENTS HYPERTENSION)

### ABSTRACT

**Background.** Hypertension is often also called high blood diseases. Blood pressure is considered high if the systolic pressure has the same or higher than 140 mmHg and diastolic pressure equal to or greater than 90 mmHg. Systolic blood pressure increased progressively in line with the severity of periodontal disease (alveolar bone resorption), while diastolic blood pressure showed no significant change. Radiographic can help to find out how big the alveolar bone resorption occurred. **Purpose.** To find the difference in alveolar bone resorption in patients with hypertension and male patients with non-hypertensive men through radiographic examination. **Method.** Patients were divided into two groups, hypertensive and non hypertensive. Bitewing radiographic images carried on the premolars, first molars, and second molar. Large alveolar bone resorption was measured from the cemento enamel junction to the bottom of alveolar bone resorption using a shove and a ruler. From each patient obtained four regions to be observed, namely the posterior upper left, lower left posterior, right posterior and right posterior regions bawah. From one region of the sample data obtained 5 measurements, P2 mesial and distal, upper and lower, M1 mesial and distal, upper and lower. And M2 mesial upper and lower, so from a patient obtained  $4 \times 5 = 20$  sample measurements. Then analyzed using two independent samples t test. **Result.** There were significant differences occurred between male patients with hypertension and non-hypertensive **Conclusion.** There are differences in alveolar bone resorption male patients with hypertension and non-hypertensive.

Key words: Hypertension, Alveolar bone resorption, Radiographic