

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA TINGKAT PENDIDIKAN TERHADAP  
PENCABUTAN GIGI DI KLINIK BEDAH MULUT DAN  
MAKSILOFASIAL RSGM-P FKG UNAIR TAHUN 2014  
(Penelitian Deskriptif)**

**DESCRIPTION OF CORELATION BETWEEN EDUCATIONAL LEVEL  
AND TOOTH EXTRACTATIONS IN THE CLINIC OF ORAL SURGERY  
AND MAXILOFACIAL AT DENTAL HOSPITAL UNAIR 2014**

**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** *Tooth extraction, regardless of the progress of modern dentistry causes serious problems and dysfunction of the masticatory system and is considered as a multicomplex problem for both dentist and patient. Therefore it is important to investigate any factors for tooth extraction including educational level as one of the predisposing factors.* **Purpose:** *To describe the association between educational level and tooth extraction.* **Methods:** *Randomized samples of patient's medical record in RSGM-P FKG Unair aged 30 years or over, classified according to the educational level: Elementary (SD), lower secondary (SMP), upper secondary (SMA, D1, D2), bachelor's degree (S1, D3, D4), or master's degree (S2) or higher, were identified. In 706 subjects, a number of characteristics such as patient's age, gender, and number of teeth extracted were recorded.* **Results:** *A total of 1386 teeth were extracted from 706 patients. The highest rate (30,88%) of extraction occurred for those 40-49 years old. Females comprised 67,00% of patients and highest teeth extracted (890). Group of upper secondary education had most extracted teeth (493, 37,25%) and the master or higher education group had fewest (23, 2,41%). Average tooth extracted per person gradually decrease with educational level: primary ( $2,52 \pm 2,73$ ), lower secondary ( $1,99 \pm 1,89$ ), upper secondary ( $1,87 \pm 1,90$ ), bachelor's degree ( $1,39 \pm 0,80$ ), master's degree or higher ( $1,35 \pm 0,70$ ).* **Conclusion:** *The higher educational level of person, the fewer teeth extracted*

**Keywords:** *tooth extraction, tooth loss, educational level, epidemiology*