

**GINGIVITIS SEVERITY OF PATIENTS USING GINGIVAL INDEX
AT DENTAL CLINIC PUSKESMAS PENELEH SURABAYA IN 2016
(DESCRIPTIVE STUDY)**

ABSTRACT

Background: The characteristics of gingivitis are bleeding, erythema, oedema, ulceration, and hyperplastic swelling of the gingiva. Many factors may contribute the risk for susceptibility of gingivitis progression. Risk can be identified in terms of risk factors, risk determinants, risk indicators, and risk predictors or risk markers. Gingival bleeding has been used as a key parameter in the evaluation of gingivitis because it is objective and easy to clinical access. The Gingival Index (Löe and Silness, 1963) was created for the assessment of the gingival condition and records qualitative changes in the gingiva. Based on data, plaque-induced gingivitis is the most common form of periodontal disease, which is considered to be the second most common oral disease after dental caries, affecting more than 75% of the population worldwide. However, there is no any data of periodontal disease in Surabaya City, especially gingivitis. In order to increase public dental awareness and dental health, especially as prevention towards periodontal diseases, accurate data is needed regarding the description of periodontal disease in Surabaya. **Method:** Descriptive observational study using cross-sectional approach with simple random sampling and gingival index method. **Results:** Male patients have higher gingivitis severity than female patients. Highest gingivitis severity occurs in adolescent age category (12-16 years old), patients who had the level of education of high school and under, patients that visited dentist routinely, and patients who brush less than twice a day. **Conclusion:** In general majority patients have GI mean score of “moderate” and male have higher GI mean score than female.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Gingivitis, Gingival Index, Gingivitis Severity