

**GINGIVITIS SEVERITY PATIENTS DEGREE USING GINGIVAL INDEX
AT PUSKESMAS KEDUNGORO SURABAYA IN 2016**

ABSTRACT

Background. *Gingivitis is a very common and mild form of periodontal disease that causes inflammation of the gums. Gingivitis can be very mild, people may not be aware of it. Clinical signs of gingivitis such as bleeding, erythema, edematous, hyperplastic swelling, and ulceration generally found. Predisposing factors need to be known and classified in order to provide effective treatments and prevent an increase in the prevalence of gingivitis in the society. There are four elements of risk assessment which are: risk factor, risk determinant, risk indicator, and risk marker that could trigger periodontal diseases or worsen the earlier periodontal disease. Gingival Index was used to measure the severity of gingivitis as it is simple and histopathologically proven. Gingival index is an index that could measure gingivitis severity based on gingival color, gingival consistency, and bleeding on probing. According to RISKESDAS or Riset Kesehatan Dasar done by ministry of health on 2007, about 96,58% indonesian's people suffering from gingivitis but there's no data shows prevalence of gingivitis in Surabaya, so the researcher would like to know prevalence of gingivitis in surabaya* **Purpose.** *to describe Puskesmas Kedungoro's patients gingival inflammation in 2016.* **Method.** *This research is a descriptive observational study with cross-sectional approach. The severity of gingivitis was clinically assessed in 100 patients using Gingival Index (GI). An additional data regarding possible predisposing factors was noted using questionnaire and direct interview prior to the clinical examination.* **Result and Conclusion.** *The majority of the patients had moderate gingivitis. Predisposing factors that were identified with risk assessment may affect the severity of gingivitis.*

Key words: *periodontal disease, gingivitis, epidemiology, gingival index, gingivitis severity.*