

INTISARI

Latar belakang: *Premature loss* pada gigi desidui merupakan keadaan gigi desidui yang hilang atau tanggal sebelum gigi penggantinya mendekati erupsi yang disebabkan karena karies, trauma dan kondisi sistemik. *Premature loss* dapat menyebabkan pengurangan panjang lengkung gigi dan migrasi gigi antagonis yang menyebabkan rotasi, berjejal dan impaksi gigi permanen. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui prevalensi *premature loss* gigi desidui pada anak usia 9-10 tahun di SD IT Insan Utama.

Metode penelitian: Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara mendeskripsikan data dari prevalensi *premature loss* pada gigi desidui anak usia 9-10 tahun. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 216 anak, berdasarkan kriteria inklusi didapatkan 63 anak yang menjadi responden penelitian. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara melihat kondisi gigi yang mengalami *premature loss*.

Hasil penelitian: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 63 anak usia 9-10 tahun di SD IT Insan Utama, 41.2% mengalami *premature loss* pada gigi molar satu (m1), 37.3% pada gigi kaninus (c) dan 21.6% pada gigi molar dua (m2). *Premature loss* pada anak laki-laki sebanyak 38 anak (60.3%) sedangkan pada anak perempuan sebanyak 25 anak (39.7%). prevalensi tertinggi *premature loss* adalah pada anak usia 9 tahun, yaitu sebanyak 36 anak (57.1%) dari 63 sampel anak, serta prevalensi tertinggi pada regio posterior sebanyak 18 anak (58.1%).

Kesimpulan: Kesimpulan penelitian tentang prevalensi *premature loss* pada anak usia 9-10 tahun di SD IT Insan Utama adalah sebesar 29.16%.

Kata Kunci: Gigi desidui, *premature loss*

ABSTRACT

Background: *Premature loss in deciduous teeth is a condition of missing deciduous teeth before eruption of the permanent teeth, caused by caries, trauma and systemic conditions. Premature loss can cause a reduction in dental arch length and migration of antagonist teeth which cause rotation, crowding and impaction of permanent teeth. The aim of the study is to determine the prevalence of premature loss deciduous teeth in 9-10 year-old children in SD IT Insan Utama.*

Methods: *The design of this study is descriptive. This study is conducted by describing data from prevalence of premature loss deciduous teeth in 9-10 year-old. The population of the study are 216 children, based on inclusion criteria, 63 children are the respondents of the study. This research is conducted by observing at the condition of the teeth experiencing premature loss.*

Results: *The results showed that 63 respondent based on the age, 41.2% has premature loss in deciduous first molars, 37.3% in deciduous canines, 21.6% in deciduous second molars. Premature loss based on gender showed that premature loss in boys are 38 children (60.3%) while in girls are 25 children (39.7%). the highest prevalence of premature loss is in 9-year-old children, as many as 36 children (57.1%) of 63 child samples, and the highest prevalence is in the posterior region of 18 children (58.1%).*

Conclusion: *It can be conclude that prevalence of premature loss in children aged 9-10 years at SD IT Insan Utama is 29.16%.*

Keywords: Deciduous teeth, premature loss