
SUBGINGIVAL CALCULUS AND ALVEOLAR BONE HEIGHT IN CIGARETTE AND KRETEK SMOKERS

(KALKULUS SUBGINGIVAL DAN TINGGI TULANG ALVEOLAR
PADA PEROKOK SIGARET DAN KRETEK)

Amaliya* Fahmi Oscandar*, Agus Susanto**

* Department of Periodontology, Dental Faculty, Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung

** Department of Radiology, Dental Faculty, Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung
Jl. Sekeloa Selatan, Bandung

Abstract

The aim of the study was to assess subgingival calculus and alveolar bone height in cigarette and kretek smokers. Subjects were divided into three groups, cigarette smokers (n=10), kretek smokers (n=10) and non-smokers (n=10). The assessments of subgingival calculus and alveolar bone height were done by means of Orthopantomogram (OPG)/Panoramic Digital using examiner's blindness. The results showed that the means subgingival calculus load in cigarette, kretek and non-smokers were 29.3%, 22.8% and 10.1%, respectively, while the means of alveolar bone height were 72.7%, 75.3% and 83.1%, respectively. Smokers versus non-smokers had more subgingival calculus and lower bone height ($p < 0.05$). There were no significant differences between smoker groups. In conclusion, the present study shows more subgingival calculus deposition and lower alveolar bone height in smokers compared to non-smokers.

Key words : calculus, bone height, smoker