Discription of The Normal Mandibular Alveolar Resorption Pattern Based on Gander Using Panoramic Radiograph 416
1Law SY, 2Epsilawati L, 2Azhari 416

Description of Panoramic Radiograph Failure at RSGM UNPAD 426
Mohd Shuhaimi, M.H1, Ria N Firman2, F. Pramanik2. 426

Description of Corpus Length and Ramus Height of Mandible in Patients with Panoramic Radiograph 438
Siti Nur Aseerah1, Azhari2, Farina Pramanik2 438

Analysis of The Mandible Cortical Bone Height in Amlodipine user Patient Using Panoramic Radiograph 449
1Fariha S, 2Epsilawati L, 2Suhardjo, 2AAG Dananjaya 449

Caries Description in Permanent Teeth Based on Mount and Hume Classification 457
Johana Yaputri 1, Rahmi Alma Farah2, Anna Muryani3 457

DIRECT COMPOSITE RESTORATION WITH STAMP TECHNIQUE 466
Yolanda1 ; Anna Muryani1 466

INTENTIONAL ENDODONTIC IN LEFT MAXILLARY CENTRAL INSISIVUS 474
W. Prabandari1, R. A. Farah2 474

DIRECT PULP CAPPING WITH MINERAL TRIOXIDEAGGREGATE 413-418
Wijoyo Sastro S1., Irmaleny S2 481

ONE VISIT ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF MAXILLARY CENTRAL INCISORS 489
Y. Dhamayanti 1, D. Aripin 2 489

NON-SURGERY TREATMENT FOR PERiapical LESION ON TOOTH 21 AND 22 WITH CONVENTIONAL ENDODONTIC TECHNIQUE 499
R. Indiwina1, D. Aripin2 499

CONVENTIONAL ENDODONTIC TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PERiapICAL LESION ASSOCIATED WITH TRAUMATIZED LEFT MAXILLARY INCISORS 507
S. Yumanta1, h. D. Adhita2 507
Caries Description in Permanent Teeth Based on Mount and Hume Classification

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION: A method of grouping caries lesions based on Mount and Hume classification, with the principle of minimal intervention, is expected to identify white spot lesions that cannot otherwise be identified using the G. V. Black classification system. The specific treatment plan for each caries lesion is also provided by Mount and Hume classification. Objective: This study aims to determine the caries prevalence in permanent teeth based on Mount and Hume classification. Materials and methods: This research was conducted by collecting descriptive data from patient observation. Data collection took place at Instalasi Rawat Jalan Integrasi Rumah Sakit Gigi dan Mulut Universitas Padjadjaran, between April 14th and May 14th 2015. All patients who fulfilled the inclusion criteria had given their informed consent prior to examination. Qualified patients underwent a visual and tactile clinical examination using the WHO probe. Carious lesions found during the examination were put into fifteen groups based on Mount and Hume classification, recorded, and processed in the form of a table. The prevalence of each group was then calculated by dividing the number of caries-affected teeth by the total number of teeth examined. Result: The results show that of 104 patients with 2990 teeth, prevalence of caries 1.0 is 11.71%; caries 1.1 is 18.13%; caries 1.2 is 4.88%; caries 1.3 is 0.54%; caries 1.4 is 0.97%; caries 2.0 is 2.58%; caries 2.1 is 1.00%; caries 2.2 is 1.04%; caries 2.3 is 0.27%; caries 2.4 is 0.07%; caries 3.0 is 1.97%; caries 3.1 is 0.64%; caries 3.2 is 0.17%; caries 3.3 and 3.4 is 0.00%. Conclusion: Caries prevalence found in this research is 43.95% and the highest rate of prevalence is found in caries 1.1 based on Mount and Hume classification (18.13%).

Keywords—dental caries; minimal intervention; mount and hume classification; white spot lesions