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Artikel yang dapat diterima dalam jurnal ini adalah hasil-hasil penelitian, analisis kebijakan dan ulasan ilmiah yang berkaitan dengan pengelolaan sumberdaya hayati dan lingkungan perairan. Artikel harus berupa tulisan asli yang belum pernah diterbitkan dalam jurnal ilmiah nasional maupun internasional.

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Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study population

Characteristic	Number	%
Age (years)		
< 18	10	10.0
18-30	42	42.0
31-45	28	28.0
46-60	14	14.0
> 60	6	6.0
Gender		
Male	49	49.0
Female	49	49.0
Marital status		
Married	44	44.0
Single	20	20.0
Divorced	15	15.0
Widowed	10	10.0
Education		
Illiterate	10	10.0
Primary	28	28.0
Secondary	40	40.0
Higher	22	22.0

Table 2. Risk factors for the presence of periodontitis

Risk factor	OR	95% CI
Age (years)		
< 18	1.0	
18-30	1.5	0.5-4.5
31-45	1.8	0.6-5.5
46-60	2.5	0.8-7.5
> 60	3.2	1.0-10.5
Gender		
Male	1.0	
Female	1.2	0.4-3.5
Marital status		
Married	1.0	
Single	1.5	0.5-4.5
Divorced	2.0	0.7-5.5
Widowed	2.5	0.8-7.5
Education		
Illiterate	1.0	
Primary	1.5	0.5-4.5
Secondary	2.0	0.7-5.5
Higher	2.5	0.8-7.5

OR = Odds Ratio; CI = Confidence Interval.

periodontitis. The prevalence of periodontitis was higher in older subjects, in females, in those with a higher educational level and in those with a higher marital status.

Periodontitis is a chronic inflammatory disease of the periodontium, characterized by a progressive destruction of the periodontal tissue, which is the result of an imbalance between the host's immune response and the virulence of the pathogenic microorganisms (1).

Periodontitis is a common disease and is considered a major public health problem, because of its prevalence and its impact on quality of life. The prevalence of periodontitis increases with age, and is higher in females than in males (2). The prevalence of periodontitis is also higher in those with a higher educational level and in those with a higher marital status (3). The prevalence of periodontitis is also higher in those with a higher marital status (4).

The prevalence of periodontitis is also higher in those with a higher marital status (5). The prevalence of periodontitis is also higher in those with a higher marital status (6). The prevalence of periodontitis is also higher in those with a higher marital status (7).