

Hubungan status kesehatan gigi mulut dengan kualitas hidup lansia di Indonesia : Penelitian menggunakan Oral Health Assessment Tool dan Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index = Relationship between oral health status and quality of life in elderly patient using Oral Health Assessment Tool and Griatric Oral Health Assessment Index

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latarbelakang: Perubahan akibat menua yang terjadi pada gigi dan jaringan sekitarnya dapat mempengaruhi kualitas hidup seseorang. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis hubungan antara status kesehatan gigi mulut dengan kualitas hidup lansia menggunakan alat ukur Oral Health Assessment Tool (OHAT) dan Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI). Di Indonesia, masih banyak daerah yang tidak terjangkau dokter gigi, sehingga diperlukan alat ukur yang dapat digunakan oleh tenaga kesehatan selain dokter gigi dan kader. Tujuan: Uji kesepakatan antar rater, validasi dan reliabilitas OHAT dan GOHAI, menganalisis hubungan kesehatan gigi mulut dan kualitas hidup serta mengetahui faktor yang paling berpengaruh terhadap kesehatan gigi mulut dan kualitas hidup lansia. Metode: Potong Lintang. Pencatatan data sosiodemografis dan pemeriksaan intraoral. Wawancara untuk pengisian kuesioner kualitas hidup lansia. Hasil: Penilaian antar rater dengan uji Kappa menunjukkan konsistensi yang cukup baik. Alat ukur kualitas hidup valid dan reliabel. Pada uji chi-square, tidak terdapat hubungan antara status kesehatan gigi mulut dan kualitas hidup. Kesehatan gigi mulut berhubungan bermakna dengan jenis kelamin ($p=0.026$) dan pendidikan ($p=0.015$). Kualitas hidup berhubungan bermakna dengan tingkat ekonomi ($p=0.01$). Kesimpulan: Alat ukur Oral Health Assessment Tool dan Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index dapat digunakan di Indonesia. Tidak ada hubungan antara status kesehatan gigi mulut dan kualitas hidup lansia di Indonesia. Jenis kelamin merupakan faktor yang paling mempengaruhi kualitas hidup lansia.

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ABSTRACT

Background: Alterations on oral tissue due to aging may affect one's quality of life (QoL). This study is to analyze the association between oral health status and QoL of the elders, using Oral Health Assessment Tool (OHAT) and Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI). In Indonesia, many region are inaccessible by dentist, ergo an assessment tool that could be exercised by health care professionals other than dentist and caregiver is required. Objective: To analyze the inter-rater agreement, to validate the reliability of OHAT & GOHAI, to analyze the association between oral health status and QoL of the elders, and to explore the key factor. Methodology: Cross-sectional. Sociodemographic data were obtained, intraoral examination and interview for QoL questionnaire were conducted. Result: Kappa test result showed a substantial agreement and QoL assessment tool was reported to be valid and reliable. Chi-square test result indicated that there was no significant relation between oral health status and QOL. However, significant relation was found between oral health status and sex ($p = 0.026$) and education ($p = 0.015$). Significant relation was also found between QoL and economy status ($p = 0.01$). Conclusion: OHAT and GOHAI were applicable in Indonesia. There were no association between oral health status and QOL of the elders in

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