

Hubungan status kesehatan gigi dan mulut serta kemampuan mastikasi self-assessed terhadap kualitas hidup lansia di beberapa wilayah DKI Jakarta = Relationship between oral health status and self assessed masticatory ability with quality of life in elderly in some areas of Jakarta

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Mengetahui hubungan status kesehatan gigi dan mulut serta kemampuan mastikasi self-assessed terhadap kualitas hidup lansia independen di beberapa wilayah DKI Jakarta. Metode: Desain studi cross-sectional dilakukan pada 177 subjek yang berusia 60 tahun atau lebih. Standar pemeriksaan klinis WHO, kemampuan mastikasi self-assessed, dan wawancara kuesioner GOHAI versi Bahasa Indonesia dilakukan pada seluruh subjek. Hasil: Dari 177 subjek, 89,3 subjek perempuan dan 10,7 subjek laki-laki dengan rata-rata usia 66,3 tahun. Rata-rata skor kuesioner GOHAI adalah 48,5. Uji korelasi Spearman digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara status kesehatan gigi dan mulut serta kemampuan mastikasi self-assessed dengan kuesioner GOHAI. Kemampuan mastikasi self-assessed dan jumlah gigi asli memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan total skor GOHAI $r=0,63$; $r=0,37$. Jumlah gigi sehat memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan total skor GOHAI $r=0,36$. Gigi berlubang DT memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan penggunaan obat untuk pereda nyeri $r=0,18$. Gigi yang ditambal FT memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan kenyamanan saat makan $r=0,18$. Status gigi tiruan memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan total skor GOHAI $r=0,36$. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan yang bermakna antara status kesehatan gigi dan mulut serta kemampuan mastikasi self-assessed terhadap kualitas hidup lansia di beberapa wilayah DKI Jakarta. Objectives: To assess the relationship between oral health status and self assessed masticatory ability with quality of life in elderly living independently in some areas of Jakarta. Methods: the study design was cross sectional. The participants n 177 age 60 years old and above were clinically examined using WHO form, self assessed their masticatory ability, and interviewed using Indonesian version of GOHAI questionnaire. Results: Among 177 participants, 89,3 were female and 10,7 were male. The mean age of the participants was 66,3 years old. The mean score of GOHAI was 48,5. Spearman correlation test was used to assess the relationship between oral health status and self assessed masticatory ability with GOHAI questionnaire. Self assessed masticatory ability and the amount of natural teeth are significantly associated with the total score of GOHAI $r=0,63$ $r=0,37$. The amount of sound teeth was also significantly associated with the total score of GOHAI $r=0,36$. Decay teeth was significantly associated with the consumption of analgesic $r=0,18$. Restored teeth was significantly associated with the comfort while eating $r=0,18$. Denture status was associated with the total score of GOHAI $r=0,36$. Conclusion: Oral health status and self assessed masticatory ability are associated with quality of life in elderly in some areas of Jakarta.