

Hubungan sense of coherence dengan perilaku dan persepsi subjektif terkait kesehatan gigi dan mulut pada populasi dewasa di DKI Jakarta = Association between sense of coherence and oral health related behaviors and subjective perception in adult population living in DKI Jakarta

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Didapatkannya informasi mengenai hubungan Sense of Coherence dengan perilaku dan persepsi subjektif kondisi gigi mulut pada populasi dewasa di DKI Jakarta.

Metode: Studi analitik korelatif cross-sectional pada 375 responden berusia 30-50 tahun yang berdomisili di DKI Jakarta. Data diperoleh menggunakan kuesioner self-administered yang terdiri atas kuesioner SOC-13 dan kuesioner gigi mulut dewasa yang diadaptasi dari kuesioner WHO.

Hasil: Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara SOC dengan kunjungan terakhir ke dokter gigi $r = 0,128$, kebiasaan merokok $r = 0,108$, dan frekuensi konsumsi beberapa kudapan manis, yaitu minuman bersoda $r = 0,118$ dan buah segar $r = -0,198$. Terdapat hubungan antara SOC dengan beberapa masalah akibat kondisi gigi mulut, yaitu mulut kering $r = 0,132$, malu akibat penampilan gigi $r = 0,102$, menghindari tersenyum $r = 0,106$, kurang toleran terhadap pasangan $r = 0,223$, dan mengurangi aktivitas sosial $r = 0,2$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara Sense of Coherence dengan perilaku kesehatan gigi dan mulut, yaitu kunjungan ke dokter gigi, kebiasaan merokok, dan frekuensi konsumsi kudapan manis yaitu minuman bersoda dan buah segar. Sense of Coherence juga berhubungan dengan beberapa masalah akibat kondisi gigi dan mulut, yaitu mulut kering, malu akibat penampilan gigi, menghindari tersenyum, kurang toleran terhadap pasangan, dan mengurangi aktivitas sosial.

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Objective: To obtain information about the relationship between Sense of Coherence with oral health related behavior and subjective perception in adult population living in DKI Jakarta.

Method: A cross sectional analytic correlative study was conducted in DKI Jakarta, with 375 respondents aging 30 50 years old. Data were collected through self administered questionnaires consisted of SOC 13 and WHO Oral Health Questionnaire for Adult.

Result: Association found between SOC with dental attendance $r = 0,128$, smoking habit $r = 0,108$, and frequency of some sweet snack intake, including soft drink $r = 0,118$ and fresh fruit $r = 0,198$. SOC is also associated with some problems related to oral health, including dry mouth $r = 0,132$, embarrassed due to appearance of teeth $r = 0,102$, avoided smiling $r = 0,106$, less tolerant of spouse $r = 0,223$, and reduced participation in social activities $r = 0,2$.

Conclusion: SOC is associated with some oral health related behaviours, including dental attendance, smoking habit, and frequency of some sweet snack intake, including soft drink and fresh fruit. SOC is also associated with some problems related to oral health, including dry mouth, embarrassed due to appearance of teeth, avoided smilin, less tolerant of spouse, and reduced participation in social activities.