

## Self-perceived dan Diagnosis Klinis Status Gingiva pada Anak Usia 12-15 Tahun di Jakarta = Self-Perceived and Clinically Diagnosed Gingival Status among 12-15-year-old in Jakarta

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### Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Self-perceived pada penyakit periodontal yang sering ditemui pada anak-anak umur 12-15 tahun masih rendah dan masih memiliki disparitas yang signifikan dengan diagnosis klinis.

Tujuan: Menganalisis self-perceived dan diagnosis klinis status gingiva pada anak usia 12-15 tahun di Jakarta.

Metode: Penelitian dengan desain cross sectional menggunakan kuesioner untuk mendapatkan informasi self-perceived dan pemeriksaan indeks plak dan gingiva dilakukan pada 494 anak di enam SMP Negeri di Jakarta.

Hasil: Persentase plak dan prevalensi gingivitis masing-masing adalah 99,6 dan 95,7 . Sensitivitas dan spesifisitas pada diagnosis klinis plak dengan cut-off point= 0,74 yang paling baik masing-masing adalah 86 yaitu kebutuhan perawatan gigi dan mulut dan 89 yaitu gusi bengkak sedangkan pada diagnosis klinis indeks gingiva dengan cut-off point= 0,51 yang paling baik masing-masing adalah 85 yaitu kebutuhan perawatan gigi dan mulut dan 88 yaitu gusi bengkak, namun, kedua variabel self-perceived tersebut tidak menunjukkan keseimbangan antara nilai spesifisitas dan sensitivitasnya.

Kesimpulan: Gingivitis masih lazim. Penggunaan kuesioner untuk menilai self-perceived terhadap status gingiva rendah.

.....Background: Self perceived of periodontal diseases which is commonly found among 12 15 year old children is still low and has significant disparity with clinical diagnosis.

Objective: The study aims to analyze self perceived and clinically diagnosed of gingival status among 12 15 year old children in Jakarta.

Methods: A cross sectional study using questionnaire to obtain self perceived information and clinical examination using plaque and gingival index was performed on 494 children in six junior high school in Jakarta.

Results: Plaque percentage and gingivitis prevalence respectively were 99,6 and 95,7. The highest sensitivity and specificity of clinically diagnosed plaque with 0,74 cut off points were respectively 86 for dental treatment need and 89 for swelling gums, meanwhile for gingival index with 0,51 cut off points were respectively 85 for dental treatment need and 88 for swelling gums, nevertheless both self perceived variables didn't show balanced values.

Conclusions: Gingivitis is still prevalent, however the use of questionnaire as a self perceived assessment has low value to gingival status among 12 15 year old children.