

# Hubungan status kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan stunting anak usia 5 tahun di Indonesia: analisis data Riskesdas 2018 = Relationship between oral health status and stunting in children aged 5 years old in Indonesia: based on National Health Survey 2018

Khairissa muthia, Author

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Stunting masih menjadi salah satu masalah gizi kronis dengan prevalensi yang cukup tinggi di dunia. Saat ini, di Indonesia, prevalensi kondisi stunting masih melebihi batasan dari ketentuan WHO (World Health Organization) yaitu ambang batas prevalensi masalah stunting sebesar <20%. Penyakit karies dan status gizi seseorang dapat saling berhubungan satu sama lain. Karies gigi sulung yang tidak dirawat dapat berpengaruh terhadap status gizi seseorang. Tujuan: Mengetahui prevalensi stunting dan karies pada anak usia 5 tahun di Indonesia serta melihat hubungan antara status kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan stunting anak usia 5 tahun. Metode: Penelitian cross-sectional pada 410 anak berusia 5 tahun melalui kuisioner data Riset Kesehatan Dasar (Riskesdas) 2018 dan pemeriksaan klinis gigi. Hasil: Prevalensi stunting pada 410 anak usia 5 tahun adalah 25,4%. Tingkat keparahan karies paling banyak ditemukan pada kategori S-ECC sebesar 260 anak (63,5%). Berdasarkan uji Chi-square, terdapat hubungan ( $p=0,001$ ) antara stunting dengan tingkat pendidikan orang tua dan sosial ekonomi. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara karies dengan stunting. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan bermakna antara tingkat pendidikan orang tua dan status sosioekonomi dengan status gizi berupa stunting.

.....Background: Stunting, is one of the chronic malnutrition problems with a relatively high prevalence in the world. Nowadays, in Indonesia, the prevalence of stunting conditions still exceeds the limits of threshold prevalence of the World Health Organization (WHO) provisions which is <20%. Caries disease and nutritional status can be related to one another. Untreated caries in deciduous teeth can affect a nutritional status in individuals. Objective: This study aims to determine the prevalence of stunting and caries disease of 5 year old children in Indonesia and to determine the relationship between oral health status with stunting of 5 year-old children. Method: A cross-sectionnl study of 410 children aged 5 years old through clinical tooth examinations and questionnaire of National Health Survey 2018. Results: The prevalence of stunting in 410 children aged 5 years old was 25,4%. Caries severity was mostly found in the S-ECC category of 260 children (63,5%). Based on the Chi-square test, there is a correlation ( $p=0,001$ ) between stunting with the level of parenteral education and socioeconomic status. There is no correlation between caries and stunting. Conclusion: There is a significant correlation between the level of parenteral education and socioeconomic status with nutritional status in the form of stunting.