

Hubungan Antara Faktor Determinan Tooth Decay dan Filling di Indonesia (Pemetaan faktor determinan menggunakan Geographic Information System) = Relationship Between Determinant Factors Tooth Decay and Filling in Indonesia (Mapping Determinant Factors Using Geographic Information System)

Ayu Asri Lestari, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20518607&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Salah satu tujuan dalam keikutsertaan Indonesia pada program pembangunan global berkelanjutan (SDGS) yaitu meningkatkan status kesehatan. Upaya tersebut tidak terlepas dari berbagai faktor pendukung seperti ketersediaan sumber daya tenaga medis, kemudahan akses manusia terhadap fasilitas kesehatan, sehingga manusia dengan mudah berkunjung dan mendapatkan perawatan di fasilitas kesehatan.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan antara faktor sosiodemografi dan pelayanan kesehatan tooth decay dan filling di Indonesia. Metode: Penelitian cross sectional menggunakan data sekunder Riskesdas 2018 yang diklasifikasikan berdasarkan umur WHO sebanyak 14.031 mengenai variabel karakteristik sosidemografi (umur, jenis kelamin, tempat tinggal, status pekerjaan, dan tingkat pendidikan), utilisasi frekuensi kunjungan dan total decay serta filling. Pada Rifaskes 2019 menggunakan data sebanyak 17.741 fasilitas kesehatan. Jumlah dokter gigi menggunakan data Konsil Kedokteran Indonesia hingga bulan Desember 2021 sebanyak 22.926 dokter gigi. Variabel-variabel tersebut di uji secara statistik kemudian dipetakan menggunakan QGIS.

Hasil: Uji Mann-Whitney menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) antara kelompok jenis kelamin, lokasi tempat tinggal dan pencarian pengobatan terhadap tooth decay dan filling. Uji Kruskal-Wallis menunjukkan terdapat perbedaan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) antara kelompok status pekerjaan, tingkat pendidikan, dan utilisasi frekuensi kunjungan. Sedangkan Uji korelasi Spearman menunjukkan terdapat korelasi antara jumlah dan rasio fasilitas kesehatan serta dokter gigi terhadap tooth decay dan filling.

Kesimpulan: Pada penelitian ini terdapat hubungan antara faktor sosidemografi dan pelayanan kesehatan yang memengaruhi tooth decay dan filling. Upaya pemerataan distribusi fasilitas kesehatan dan dokter gigi, serta intervensi dalam meningkatkan utilisasi dengan melihat aspek karakteristik sosiodemografi.

.....Backgorund: One of the goals of Indonesia's participation on sustainable development goals is improving health state. Efforts made to achieve health improvement is increasing availability of health care facilities so people can easily access and get treatment for dental and oral health.

Objective: This study aimed to determine relationship between sociodemographic and health services factors that affect tooth decay and filling in Indonesia.

Methods: A cross sectional study using secondary data from Riskesdas 2018 as classified based WHO age as much 14.031 subject are sociodemography factors, utilization dental visit, total decay and filling.

Rifaskes 2019 data's using 17.741 healthcare facilities. Number of dentist as much 22.926 using data Indonesia Medical Council on December 2021. These variabels were tested statistically then mapping using QGIS.

Results: Mann-Whitney test showed a significant difference ($p < 0,05$) between groups of gender, place of

residence towards tooth decay and filling. Kruskal-Wallis test showed a significant difference ($p < 0,05$) between groups of occupational status, education level, and frequency utilization towards tooth decay and filling. Spearman test showed a correlation statistically ($p < 0,05$) between amount and ratio of healthcare facilities and dentist towards tooth decay and filling.

Conclusion: In this study there are relationship between sociodemographic factors and healthcare services that affect tooth decay and filling. Efforts to equitable distribution of healthcare facilities and dentist, as well as intervention to increase utilization by looking all aspect of sociodemographic characteristics.