Hubungan antara status gizi dan status karies gigi pada pasien anak usia 6-9 tahun di RSKGM FKG UI = The Relationship between nutritional status and dental caries status in child patients aged 6-9 yyears at RSKGM FKG U

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Ketidakseimbangan asupan gizi dapat menyebabkan malnutrisi yang dihubungkan dengan dampak buruk terhadap kesehatan gigi mulut karena dapat meningkatkan kejadian karies. Karies merupakan kondisi demineralisasi jaringan keras gigi yang memiliki prevalensi tinggi di Indonesia dan dapat menyebabkan malnutrisi. Malnutrisi dan karies merupakan penyakit multifaktorial yang terkait dengan perilaku makan dan pola diet. Faktor ini penting pada anak usia 6—9 tahun yang memasuki fase gigi bercampur dan mulai terpapar jajanan di awal masa sekolah. Tujuan Penelitian: Menganalisis hubungan antara status gizi dan status karies gigi pada anak usia 6—9 tahun di RSKGM FKG UI. Metode Penelitian: Pengambilan data dilakukan pada 473 rekam medis. Jumlah indeks deft dan DMFT dicatat dari tabel odontogram. Berat badan dan tinggi badan dikonversikan menjadi indeks massa tubuh per umur menggunakan acuan The WHO Reference 2007. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan IBM SPSS Statistics versi 25. Hasil: Mayoritas subjek penelitian memiliki status gizi normal dengan total rata- rata karies sangat tinggi. Uji Spearman menunjukkan r=-0,018 dengan p=0,702. Kesimpulan: Hubungan antara status gizi dan status karies pada pasien anak usia 6—9 tahun di RSKGM FKG UI bersifat lemah dan tidak bermakna secara statistik.

.....Background: An imbalance in nutritional intake can cause malnutrition which is associated with adverse effects on oral health because it can increase the incidence of caries. Caries is a condition of demineralization of hard tooth tissue that has a high prevalence in Indonesia and can cause malnutrition. Malnutrition and caries are multifactorial diseases related to eating behavior and diet patterns. These factors are important for children aged 6–9 years as they enter the mixed dentition phase and are increasingly exposed to snacks at the start of school. Objectives: To analyze the relationship between nutritional status and dental caries status in children aged 6-9 years at RSKGM FKG UI. Methods: Data collection was carried out on 473 medical records. The number of deft and DMFT indices was recorded from the odontogram table. Body weight and height were converted into body mass index per age using The WHO Reference 2007. Data analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics version 25. Results: The majority of study subjects had normal nutritional status with a very high caries average. Spearman Correlation test showed r=-0.018 with p=0.702. Conclusion: The relationship between nutritional status and dental caries status in children aged 6— 9 years at RSKGM FKG UI is weak and not statistically significant.