

HUBUNGAN STUNTING DENGAN STATUS KARIES GIGI PADA ANAK USIA 2-5 TAHUN

Arsanti Damawati*, Siti Sulastrri, Furaida Khasanah
Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Kyai Mojo No. 56 Pingit Yogyakarta
*Email : arsanti.damawati2903@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Berdasarkan data status stunting oleh *World Health Organization (WHO)*, Indonesia merupakan salah satu negara dengan status tertinggi ketiga di Kawasan Asia Tenggara. Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar Nasional tahun 2018 menunjukkan status stunting di Indonesia sebesar 30,8%, masih jauh dari angka yang direkomendasikan WHO sebesar 20%. Kekurangan gizi kronis (stunting) berdampak pada kesehatan gigi dan mulut seperti gangguan perkembangan kelenjar ludah yang dapat meningkatkan risiko terjadinya karies gigi. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan yang dilakukan pada bulan Mei tahun 2022 dengan melihat data di UPT Puskesmas Patuk 1 didapatkan bahwa terdapat total 92 anak stunting. Sebanyak 61 anak stunting atau 66,3% yang berusia 2-5 tahun dari 17 Posyandu di 6 desa.

Tujuan : Mengetahui hubungan stunting dengan status karies gigi pada anak usia 2-5 tahun

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini *survey analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah anak dengan status gizi stunting usia 2-5 tahun di 17 Posyandu yang terdapat anak stunting wilayah UPT Puskesmas Patuk 1 Kabupaten Gunungkidul, dengan jumlah 61 anak. Teknik pengambilan sample yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling*. Analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *Kendall Tau*.

Hasil : Status gizi pendek (stunting) dengan karakteristik berdasarkan umur paling dominan pada rentang usia 2-3 tahun sebanyak 23 anak atau 39%, pada karakteristik jenis kelamin paling dominan adalah laki-laki sebanyak 35 anak atau 59,3%. Sedangkan status karies gigi anak usia 2-5 tahun dengan kriteria tinggi sebanyak 19 anak atau 32,2%. Penelitian ini menunjukkan hubungan positif sebesar 0,381 atau 38,1% antara stunting dengan status karies gigi pada anak usia 2-5 tahun. Berarti anak yang mengalami stunting akan lebih tinggi peluangnya untuk terkena karies.

Kesimpulan : Terdapat hubungan stunting dengan status karies gigi pada anak usia 2-5 tahun.

Kata kunci: Stunting, Status Karies Gigi, Anak Usia 2-5 Tahun

STUNTING RELATIONSHIP WITH DENTAL CARIES STATUS IN CHILDREN AGES 2-5 YEARS

Arsanti Damawati*, Siti Sulastrri, Furaida Khasanah
Department of Dental Health Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakarta
Jl. Kyai Mojo No. 56 Pingit Yogyakarta
*Email : arsanti.damawati2903@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Based on data stunting status by World Health Organization (WHO), Indonesia is one of the countries with the third highest status in the Southeast Asia Region. The results of the 2018 National Basic Health Research showed that the stunting status in Indonesia was 30.8%, still far from the WHO recommended figure of 20%. Chronic malnutrition (stunting) has an impact on dental and oral health such as impaired development of the salivary glands which can increase the risk of dental caries. Based on observation in May 2022 by looking at data in UPT Puskesmas Patuk 1, it was found that there were a total of 92 stunted children. A total of 61 stunted children or 66.3% aged 2-5 years from 17 Posyandu in 6 villages.

Objectives : This study aims to know the correlation between stunting and dental caries status in children aged 2-5 years

Methods: This type of research is an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach. The population of this study were children with stunted nutritional status aged 2-5 years at 17 Posyandu where there were stunted children in the UPT Puskesmas Patuk 1 Gunungkidul Regency, with a total of 61 children. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Data analysis used the Kendall Tau correlation test.

Results: Short nutritional status (stunting) with characteristics based on age is most dominant in the age range of 2-3 years as much as 39%, the most dominant sex characteristics are males as many as 35 children or 59.3%. Meanwhile, the dental caries status of children aged 2-5 years with high criteria was 19 children or 32.2%. The result showed that there was a positive correlation of 0.381 or 38.1% between stunting and dental caries status in children aged 2-5 years. This means that children who are stunted have a higher chance of getting caries.

Conclusion: There is a cor relation between stunting and dental caries status in children aged 2-5 years old

Keywords: Stunting, Dental Caries Status, Children Aged 2-5 Years