

HUBUNGAN JUMLAH KARIES GIGI DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PADA PASIEN USIA PRODUKTIF DIKLINIK GIGI SWASTA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: karies gigi adalah suatu proses patologi yang dimulai pada lapisan terluar gigi, terbatas pada satu tempat, terjadi setelah erupsi gigi dan menimbulkan kerusakan gigi sehingga membentuk lubang gigi. Karies gigi dapat menyebabkan sakit gigi sehingga menurunnya konsentrasi dalam melakukan aktivitas sehari-hari, mengganggu konsentrasi dalam bekerja atau belajar, kesulitan mengucapkan kata karena sakit gigi, dan sakit gigi juga dapat menimbulkan hilangnya nafsu makan, kurang percaya diri karena memiliki gigi berlubang, cemas karena gigi yang berlubang terasa sakit ketika untuk minum dingin, kecemasan itu mengakibatkan seseorang tersebut segera mengambil obat untuk meredakan rasa sakit tersebut. Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan terdapat 60% pasien dengan gigi berlubang dan kualitas hidup buruk. **Tujuan:** Diketuinya hubungan jumlah karies gigi dengan kualitas hidup pasien. **Metode:** Jenis penelitian menggunakan *survey analitik* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Penggunaan sampel menggunakan *Teknik Accidental sampling*. Penelitian ini dilakukan diklinik gigi swasta pada bulan Februari-Maret 2024. Analisis data dilakukan melalui *Uji Spearman Rank*. **Hasil:** pasien dengan jumlah karies sedikit dengan kualitas hidup baik yaitu 15%, dan pasien dengan jumlah karies banyak dengan kualitas hidup buruk yaitu 40%. Uji Spearman Rank didapatkan nilai signifikan 0.000 menunjukkan nilai signifikansi $< 0,05$ sehingga ada hubungan antara jumlah karies gigi dengan kualitas hidup pasien. **Kesimpulan:** semakin sedikit jumlah karies gigi maka semakin baik kualitas hidup seseorang.

Kata Kunci: Karies gigi, Kualitas hidup

THE RELATIONSDHIP OF THE AMOUNT OF DENTAL CARIES AND THE CUALITY OF LIFE IN PRODUCTIVE AGE PATIENTS PRIVATE DENTAL CLINIC

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ABSTRACT

Background: dental caries is a pathological process that begins in the outer layer of the tooth, is limited to one place, occurs after tooth eruption and causes tooth decay, thus forming a tooth cavity. Dental caries can cause toothache, resulting in decreased concentration in carrying out daily activities, disrupting concentration in work or studying, difficulty pronouncing words because of toothache, and toothache can also cause loss of appetite, lack of self-confidence because of having cavities, anxiety because of teeth. The hole in the hole hurts when you drink cold water, this anxiety causes the person to immediately take medicine to relieve the pain. Based on preliminary studies, there are 60% of patients with cavities and poor quality of life. **Objective:** To find out the relationship between the amount of dental caries and the patient's quality of life. **Method:** This type of research uses an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach. The sample used uses the Accidental sampling technique. This research was conducted in a private dental clinic in February-March 2024. Data analysis was carried out using the *Spearman Rank Test*. **Results:** patients with a small amount of caries had a good quality of life, namely 15%, and patients with a large amount of caries had a poor quality of life, namely 40%. *The Spearman Rank test* obtained a significant value of 0.000, indicating a significance value of <0.05 , so there is a relationship between the amount of dental caries and the patient's quality of life. **Conclusion:** the less the amount of dental caries, the better a person's quality of life.

Keywords: Dental caries, Quality of life