

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN *SOPi* DRINKING HABITS AND  
DENTAL CARIES STATUS IN THE COALVILLAGE  
COMUMUNITY IN KUWUS DISTRICT WEST  
MANGGARAI REGENCY**

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**ABSTRACT**

**Background:** The people of Coal Village have a habit of drinking *sopi*, a traditional alcoholic beverage. Frequently drinking alcoholic beverages for long duration has a negative risk to the oral health. *Sopi* is one of the traditional alcoholic beverages, fermented from *Enau* (palm) tree plants. The dental and oral health problems in East Nusa Tenggara are still quite high above 45%.

**Research Objective:** To find out the relationship between the habits of drinking *sopi* and the status of dental caries.

**Research Method:** This is a research of Analytical Survey. This research was conducted in November to December 2019. The population on this research was the society of *sopi* drinkers. The total sampling was 76 people. The data collecting of the *sopi* drinking habits was carried out by completing the checklists; the data of the dental caries status was obtained by direct examinations. The data analysis used the test of Kendall's Tau c.

**Research Results:** The duration of drinking *sopi* was classified in the old category (93,4%); the frequency of drinking *sopi* was classified in the frequent category (63,2%); the volume of the drunk *sopi* was classified in the lots category (61,8%); the habits of drinking *sopi* was classified in the heavy category (93,4%); and the dental caries status was classified in the high criterion (52,6%). Based on the correlation test results, that there was no relationship between the time duration, frequency, volume, and the habits of drinking *sopi* with the status of dental caries ( $P < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion:** There was no relationship between the habits of drinking *sopi* and the status of dental caries.

Keywords: *sopi* drinking habits, dental caries status.

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEBIASAAN MENGONSUMSI SOPI DENGAN  
STATUS KARIES GIGI PADA MASYARAKAT DESA COAL  
KECAMATAN KUWUS KABUPATEN  
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**ABSTRAK**

**Latar Belakang :** Masyarakat Desa Coal memiliki kebiasaan mengonsumsi minuman beralkohol sopi. Sopi merupakan salah satu minuman beralkohol tradisional hasil fermentasi dari tumbuhan pohon Enau. Mengonsumsi minuman beralkohol dengan frekuensi dan durasi yang lama memiliki resiko negatif terhadap kesehatan rongga mulut. Masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut di Provinsi NTT cukup tinggi diatas 45%.

**Tujuan Penelitian :** Mengetahui hubungan kebiasaan mengonsumsi sopi dengan status karies gigi.

**Metode Penelitian :** Jenis penelitian ini adalah *Survey Analitik*. Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November - Desember 2019. Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah masyarakat pengonsumsi sopi. Jumlah sampling sebanyak 76 responden. Cara pengambilan data kebiasaan mengonsumsi sopi dengan mengisi check list, data status karies gigi dilakukan dengan cara pemeriksaan secara langsung. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Kendall's Tau c*.

**Hasil Penelitian :** Lamanya kurun waktu mengonsumsi sopi tergolong lama (93,4%), Frekuensi mengonsumsi sopi tergolong sering (63,2%), Volume sopi tergolong banyak (61,8%), kebiasaan mengonsumsi sopi tergolong berat ( 93,4%), status karies gigi dengan kriteria tinggi ( 52,6%) . Hasil uji korelasi tidak terdapat hubungan antara lamanya waktu, frekuensi, volume, dan kebiasaan mengonsumsi sopi dengan status karies gigi (  $P < 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan :** Tidak ada hubungan antara kebiasaan mengonsumsi sopi dengan status karies gigi.

Kata kunci : kebiasaan mengonsumsi sopi, status karies gigi.