

**THE CORRELATION OF ORAL HYGIENE STATUS WITH GINGIVA
STATUS IN PUBERTY PERIOD OF CHILDREN WITH LIGHT
DISABILITY AGE 12-15 YEARS IN SLB NEGERI 1 BANTUL**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Puberty is a transition from children to adults, where hormonal changes occur. These changes can affect oral hygiene and have an impact on the gingiva. Gingivitis is a periodontal disease prone to occur at puberty when dental and oral hygiene is not maintained correctly.

Objective: To determine the correlation between dental and oral hygiene status with gingival status in puberty in children with physical disabilities.

Research Methods: This research is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. This research was conducted in the Extraordinary School (SLB) Negeri 1 Bantul with 30 respondents. Data was collected by examining dental and oral hygiene status (OHI-S) and gingival status (GI).

Results: There were 14 students with moderate dental and oral hygiene status and 16 students with mild inflammatory gingival. The results of correlation tests employing the Spearman rank acknowledged the sig values. (2-tailed) of 0.003 <0.05 showed a strong correlation between dental and oral hygiene status and gingival status.

Conclusion: Based on the results of research that has been performed, there was a strong correlation among the status of dental and oral hygiene with gingival status in puberty of children with disabilities in Extraordinary school (SLB) Negeri 1 Bantul. It is recommended to improve the sustenance of dental and oral hygiene by brushing teeth regularly and frequently performing dental examinations.

Keywords: OHI-S, GI, Puberty, People with Disability

**HUBUNGAN STATUS KEBERSIHAN GIGI DAN MULUT DENGAN
STATUS GINGIVA PADA MASA PUBERTAS ANAK TUNADAKSA
RINGAN USIA 12-15 TAHUN DI SLB NEGERI 1 BANTUL**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Hasil RISKESDAS 2018 menunjukkan adanya peningkatan masalah penyakit gingiva sebesar 57,6%, lebih dari 80% terjadi pada usia muda dan dewasa. Hasil studi pendahuluan pada 10 siswa SMP menunjukkan 87% memiliki status OHI-S kategori sedang dan 56,3% mengalami inflamasi gingiva ringan.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan status kebersihan gigi dan mulut dengan status gingiva pada masa pubertas anak tunadaksa.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Penelitian dilaksanakan di SLB Negeri 1 Bantul bulan Maret 2020 dengan jumlah sampel 30 responden. Teknik sampling adalah *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan dengan pemeriksaan status kebersihan gigi dan mulut (OHI-S) dan status gingiva (GI). Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu uji statistik *spearman rank*.

Hasil Penelitian: Terdapat 9 siswa memiliki status OHI-S baik, 14 siswa memiliki status OHI-S sedang dan 7 siswa memiliki status OHI-S buruk. Terdapat 9 siswa memiliki status gingiva normal, 16 siswa mengalami gingivitis ringan, 5 siswa mengalami gingivitis sedang dan tidak ada yang mengalami gingivitis berat. Hasil uji korelasi *spearman rank* diketahui nilai sig. (2-tailed) sebesar $0.000 < 0.05$.

Kesimpulan: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa status kebersihan gigi dan mulut mempunyai hubungan yang kuat dengan status gingiva pada masa pubertas anak tunadaksa di SLB Negeri 1 Bantul.

Kata Kunci: OHI-S, Status Gingiva, Pubertas, Tunadaksa