

**CORRELATION OF MOUNT NUMBER OF DENTAL CARIES AND
QUALITY OF LIFE IN STUDENTS OF VOCATIONAL SCHOOL 1
LABUAPI**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dental caries is a balance disorder around the enamel which is caused by various factors and results in cavities. Dental caries is influenced by diet and oral health behavior. It is known that 74,5% out of 122 students experienced dental caries. Oral and dental health can affect quality of life and is multidimensional which includes subjective evaluation of an individual's health, functional well-being, emotional well-being, expectations, and satisfaction with care.

Research Objectives: To determine the relationship between the amount of dental caries and the quality of life of the students of SMKN 1 Labuapi.

Method: This was an analytic observational study using approach *cross-sectional*. The population of this study were 91 students of SMKN 1 Labuapi who had dental caries. This research was conducted at SMKN 1 Labuapi, Labuapi District, Kab. West Lombok. Held in January 2021. Sampling technique used *Total sampling* of 91 respondents. The data were collected using the dental caries assessment form and the OHIP-14 questionnaire (quality of life). Data analysis used the non-parametric test *Kendall's tau-b*.

Results: Most of the amount of dental caries was in the moderate category (67.0%). Most of the quality of life is of medium quality (64.8%). Based on the results of the Kendall's Tau-b test, it is known that the significance value is $0.000 < 0.005$ so that there is a relationship between the amount of dental caries and the quality of life.

Conclusion: The amount of dental caries is related to quality of life.

Keywords: Dental caries, Quality of Life

HUBUNGAN JUMLAH KARIES GIGI DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP PADA SISWA SMKN 1 LABUAPI

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi adalah gangguan keseimbangan di sekitar email yang di sebabkan oleh berbagai faktor dan mengakibatkan gigi menjadi berlubang. Karies gigi dipengaruhi oleh pola makan dan perilaku kesehatan mulut. Diketahui bahwa siswa mengalami karies gigi sebanyak 74,5% dari 122 siswa. Kesehatan gigi dan mulut dapat mempengaruhi Kualitas hidup dan multidimensional yang mencakup evaluasi subjektif kesehatan pada seorang individu, kesejahteraan fungsional, kesejahteraan emosional, harapan, dan kepuasan terhadap perawatan.

Tujuan Penelitian: Diketahui hubungan jumlah karies Gigi dengan kualitas hidup siswa SMKN 1 Labuapi.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian observasional analitik dengan menggunakan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah siswa SMKN 1 Labuapi yang mengalami karies gigi terdiri dari 91 siswa. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di SMKN 1 Labuapi Kec.Labuapi , Kab. Lombok Barat. Dilaksanakan pada bulan Januari 2021. Tehnik sampling menggunakan *total sampling* sebanyak 91 responden. Cara pengambilan data menggunakan form penilaian karies gigi dan kuesioner OHIP-14 (kualitas hidup). Analisa data menggunakan uji non parametrik *Kendall's tau-b*.

Hasil Penelitian: Sebagian besar jumlah karies gigi adalah kategori sedang (67,0%). Sebagian besar kualitas hidup adalah kualitas sedang (64,8%). Berdasarkan hasil uji kendall's Tau-b diketahui nilai signifikasi yaitu $0,000 < 0,005$ sehingga ada hubungan antara jumlah karies gigi dengan kualitas hidup.

Kesimpulan: Jumlah karies gigi berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup.

Kata Kunci: Karies gigi, Kualitas Hidup