

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF TOOTH LOSS
WITH NUTRITIONAL STATUS ON ELDERLY PATIENTS AT THE
PRIVATE CLINICS IN WORKING AREA OF PUSKESMAS
WIROBRAJAN YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Old age is a group of residents aged 60 years and above. Elderly people generally experience physical deterioration, characterized by loss of teeth which can cause speech difficulties, difficulty in chewing food and reduced masticatory function resulting in reduced nutrient intake and affect nutritional status.

Purpose: To determine the relationship between the number of tooth loss and nutritional status in elderly patients.

Methods: This type of research is observational analytic with cross sectional design. Data collection techniques were carried out by dental examinations and measurements of body weight and height. Determination of nutritional status using the Body Mass Index (BMI). This research was conducted in November 2018 at the private clinic in the working area of the Puskesmas Wirobrajan Yogyakarta. The sampling technique was purposive sampling, the number of samples was 55 elderly people. Analyzed using Kendall's Tau trial to find out the relationship between the number of changes in elderly teeth and nutritional status.

Results: There were more female respondents with 31 respondents (56.4%) and male sex 24 respondents (43.6%). Most respondents had a large number of criteria with a nutritional status of the thin category of 49.1%. The Kendall Tau test results obtained sig values. (P) = 0,000 which means there is a relationship.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between the amount of reduction in teeth and age nutritional status.

Keywords: Tooth loss, nutritional status, elderly

HUBUNGAN ANTARA JUMLAH KEHILANGAN GIGI DENGAN STATUS GIZI PADA PASIEN USILA DI KLINIK SWASTA WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS WIROBRAJAN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Usia lanjut adalah kelompok penduduk yang berusia 60 tahun keatas. Usia lanjut umumnya mengalami kemunduran fisik, ditandai dengan kehilangan gigi yang dapat menyebabkabkan kesulitan berbicara, kesulitan ketika mengunyah makanan dan berkurangnya fungsi pengunyahan sehingga berakibat asupan nutrisi berkurang dan mempengaruhi status gizi.

Tujuan penelitian : Untuk mengetahui hubungan jumlah kehilangan gigi dengan status gizi pada pasien usila.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan desain *cross sectional*. Teknik pengambilan data dilakukan pemeriksaan gigi dan pengukuran berat badan serta tinggi badan. Penentuan status gizi menggunakan *Indeks Massa Tubuh (IMT)*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan November 2018 di Klinik swasta wilayah kerja Puskesmas Wirobrajan Yogyakarta. Teknik pengambilan sampel dengan *purposive sampling*, jumlah sampel sebanyak 55 orang usila. Dianalisis menggunakan uji korelasi *Kendall's Tau* untuk mengetahui hubungan jumlah kehilangan gigi usila dengan status gizi.

Hasil Penelitian : Responden jenis kelamin perempuan lebih banyak dengan jumlah 31 responden (56,4%) dan jenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 24 responden (43,6%). Sebagian besar responden mempunyai kiteria jumlah kehilangan banyak dengan status gizi kategori kurus sebanyak 49,1%. Hasil uji *Kendall's Tau* diperoleh nilai sig.(p)=0,000 yang berarti ada hubungan.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi dengan status gizi usila.

Kata Kunci : Jumlah kehilangan gigi, status gizi, usila