

**HUBUNGAN KEHILANGAN GIGI DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP
PADA LANSIA USIA 60-70 TAHUN di KECAMATAN
KOTAGEDE YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Semakin bertambahnya usia, terjadi penurunan fungsi organ tubuh dan berbagai perubahan fisik. Kehilangan gigi dapat menimbulkan beberapa dampak diantaranya terhadap kualitas hidup. Hasil Riskesdas tahun 2013 menyebutkan bahwa angka kehilangan gigi pada usia ≥ 65 tahun sebesar 17,05, pada usia 45-55 tahun sebesar 5,65 dan pada usia 56-64 sebesar 10,13.

Tujuan penelitian : Diketuinya hubungan kehilangan gigi dengan kualitas hidup pada lansia usia 60-70 tahun di Kecamatan Kotagede Yogyakarta.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah *observasional analitik* dengan desain *cross sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dari bulan November - Desember 2018. Sampel diambil menggunakan teknik *propotional random sampling* dengan kriteria responden yang berusia 60-70 tahun sehingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 70 responden. Penentuan kualitas hidup menggunakan kuesioner *Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI)*, kemudian uji statistik menggunakan analisis *Kendall's Tau-b*.

Hasil Penelitian : Responden yang mempunyai jumlah kehilangan gigi pada kategori sedang 80%. Responden yang mempunyai kualitas hidup pada kategori sedang 93%. Hasil uji *Kendall's Tau-b* diperoleh nilai $\text{sig.}(p)=0,001$ ($p < 0,05$).

Kesimpulan : Kehilangan gigi berhubungan dengan kualitas hidup pada lansia usia 60-70 tahun.

Kata Kunci : kehilangan gigi, kualitas hidup, lansia

**THE RELATIONSHIP OF DENTAL LOSS WITH THE ELDERLY LIFE
QUALITY AT AGES 60-70 YEARS IN KOTAGEDE
DISTRICT, YOGYAKARTA**

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ABSTRACT

Background: By increasing age, a decline in the functioning of organs and various physical changes. Tooth loss can have several effects including the lifequality. The results of the 2013 Riskesdas stated that the rate of tooth loss at the age of ≥ 65 years was 17.05, at the age of 45-55 years at 5.65 and at the age of 56-64 at 10.13.

Research purpose: Knowing the relationship between tooth loss and quality of life in elderly people aged 60-70 years in Kotagede District, Yogyakarta.

Research method: The type of this research is observational analytic with cross sectional design. This research was conducted from November - December 2018. Samples were taken using propotional random sampling technique with the criteria of respondents aged 60-70 years so that a sample of 70 respondents was obtained. The life quality determination uses the *Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI)* questionnaire, then statistical tests uses the analysis of *Kendall's Tau-b*.

Research Result: Respondents had a number of tooth loss in the medium category 80%. Respondents had a quality of life in the medium category 93%. The results of the *Kendall's Tau-b* test obtained the sig value (p) = 0.001 ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Tooth loss was related to quality of life in elderly people aged 60-70 years.

Key Words: tooth loss, quality of life, elderly