

DESCRIPTION OF DENTAL CARIES MOTHERS IN FAMILIES

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dental caries affects more than 2 billion people worldwide. The prevalence of caries in adults is very high, with WHO data indicating that 96% of adults have experienced dental caries. The 2023 Indonesian Health Survey reported a caries prevalence rate of 43.6% in Indonesia.

Objective: This study aims to describe the occurrence of dental carries among mothers in families living in Dukuh Banyuaeng.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study using a cross-sectional approach. The population consisted of 50 mothers in Dukuh Banyuaeng. A total of 35 mothers who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected as the sample using purposive sampling. The aspects examined in this study included DMF-T criteria, caries classification, and caries depth. Data were collected through direct dental examinations and recorded on dental caries examination forms. The data were presented in frequency distributions and cross-tabulations.

Results: The results of research on mothers in the family showed that 80% of respondents met the DMF-T criteria and 20% had a minimum. Based on caries classification, it shows class I 57.5%, class II 13.3%, class III 2.2%, class IV 1.1%, class V 17.7%, and class VI 8.3%. Based on the depth of caries, respondents showed 17.1% caries in the enamel layer, 38.7% in the dentin layer and 44.2% in the pulp layer.

Conclusion: DMF-T criteria among mothers in Dukuh Banyuaeng were predominantly in the high category, caries classification being Class I, and caries had progressed to the pulp layer.

Keywords: Dental caries, Mothers, DMF-T, Family dental health.

GAMBARAN KARIES GIGI IBU DALAM KELUARGA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi menyerang lebih dari 2 miliar orang di seluruh dunia. Prevalensi karies pada orang dewasa sangat tinggi, dengan data WHO menunjukkan 96% orang dewasa memiliki karies gigi. Survei Kesehatan Indonesia tahun 2023 menunjukkan angka kejadian karies gigi di Indonesia sebesar 43,6%.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran karies gigi ibu dalam keluarga di Dukuh Banyuaeng.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Populasi adalah ibu dalam keluarga di Dukuh Banyuaeng sejumlah 50 ibu. Sampel penelitian adalah ibu dalam keluarga yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi sejumlah 35 ibu yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Aspek yang diteliti dalam penelitian ini meliputi kriteria DMF-T, klasifikasi karies gigi, dan kedalaman karies gigi. Data dikumpulkan melalui pemeriksaan langsung kemudian dicatat dalam formulir pemeriksaan karies gigi. Data hasil penelitian disajikan dalam distribusi frekuensi dan tabulasi silang.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian pada ibu dalam keluarga menunjukkan responden dengan kriteria DMF-T banyak 80% dan sedikit 20%. Berdasarkan klasifikasi karies menunjukkan kelas I 57,5%, kelas II 13,3%, kelas III 2,2%, kelas IV 1,1%, kelas V 17,7%, dan kelas 6 8,3%. Berdasarkan kedalaman karies responden menunjukkan karies pada lapisan email 17,1%, lapisan dentin 38,7%, dan lapisan pulpa 44,2%.

Kesimpulan: Kriteria DMF-T pada ibu dalam keluarga di Dukuh banyuaeng menunjukkan sebagian besar dalam kategori banyak, klasifikasi karies kelas I serta kedalaman karies mencapai pulpa.

Kata Kunci: Karies gigi, Ibu, DMF-T, Kesehatan gigi keluarga.