Tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut dan status gigi tiruan terhadap kualitas hidup lansia = oral health knowledge denture status and oral health related quality of life of the elderly

Syahrial, author

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut dan status gigi tiruan merupakan faktor yang mempengaruhi kualitas hidup lansia. Namun, belum ada alat ukur tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut di Indonesia. Tujuan: Mendapatkan alat ukur tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut, menganalisis hubungan tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut dan status gigi tiruan terhadap kualitas hidup lansia. Metode: Cross-sectional pada 101 lansia. Pencatatan data dan pemeriksaan intraoral. Wawancara pengisian kuesioner tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut dan kualitas hidup lansia. Hasil: Uji validitas dan reliabilitas menunjukkan hasil yang baik. Jenis kelamin (p=0.000), tingkat ekonomi (p=0.004), letak geografis (p=0.000), dan OHI-S (p=0.013) memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut. Tingkat ekonomi (p=0.006) dan OHI-S (p=0.001) memiliki hubungan bermakna terhadap kualitas hidup. Hanya 24 subyek yang menggunakan gigi tiruan. Kesimpulan: Diperoleh alat ukur tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut yang valid dan reliabel. Di pedesaan tingkat pengetahuan kesehatan gigi mulut dan permintaan gigi tiruan yang rendah dibandingkan dengan di perkotaan. Faktor yang paling mempengaruhi kualitas hidup lansia adalah OHI-S dan tingkat ekonomi.

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ABSTRACT

Background: The level of knowledge of oral health and dental denture status is a factor that affects the quality of life of the elderly. However, there is no measuring instrument level of knowledge of oral health that have been estabelished in Indonesia. Objective: Obtaining measuring instruments of oral health knowledge, analyzing the correlation between oral health knowledge, denture status on quality of life of the elderly. Methods: Cross-sectional study in 101 elderly. Data recording and intraoral examination. Interview questionnaire for oral health knowledge and quality of life of the elderly. Results: Validity and reliability showed good results. Gender (p=0.000), economic level (p=0.004), geographic factor (p= 0.000), and OHI-S (p=0.013) statistically siqnificant to the level of knowledge of oral health. Economic level (p=0.006) and OHI-S (p=0.001) statistically significant to quality of life. Only 24 subjects wear denture. Conclusion: Obtained level measuring instruments dental oral health knowledge

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