

Perbandingan prevalensi periodontitis dan karies dentis, serta pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku kesehatan gigi mulut pada ibu hamil yang mengalami persalinan preterm dengan ibu bersalin spontan di Rumah Sakit Umum Pusat Nasional Cipto Mangunkusumo = Comparison of the prevalence of periodontitis and dental caries and knowledge attitude and behavior about oral health between women with preterm labor and spontaneous labor in Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital / Ferry Darmawan

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Abstrak

<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Latar Belakang

Persalinan preterm bukan hanya merupakan masalah kesehatan dengan kejadian yang tinggi (11,1%) tetapi juga penyebab tertinggi (30%) kematian bayi di Indonesia. Faktor risikonya antara lain periodontitis dan kemungkinan karies dentis. Hal ini menunjukkan pentingnya kesehatan gigi dan mulut pada saat kehamilan. Namun, perilaku ibu hamil untuk memeriksakan kesehatan gigi dan mulut masih buruk.

Tujuan

Mengetahui perbandingan prevalensi periodontitis dan karies dentis serta pengetahuan, sikap, perilaku kesehatan gigi mulut antara ibu dengan persalinan preterm dengan persalinan spontan.

Metode

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian potong lintang dengan pendekatan pengambilan sampel seperti kasus kontrol. Kelompok kasus adalah ibu hamil yang mengalami persalinan preterm dan kelompok kontrol adalah ibu hamil yang bersalin spontan. Diagnosis periodontitis berdasarkan kriteria Community Periodontal Index (CPI). Diagnosis karies berdasarkan adanya karies pulpa. Penilaian pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan kuisioner. Karakteristik demografik dan variabel perancu dikontrol dengan analisis multivariat.

Hasil

Didapatkan 182 subjek penelitian yang terdiri dari 83 subjek kasus dan 79 pasien kontrol. Prevalensi periodontitis lebih tinggi pada kelompok persalinan preterm namun tidak bermakna sebagai faktor risiko persalinan preterm (55,4 % vs 54,4 %, p 0,089). Prevalensi karies dentis lebih tinggi pada persalinan preterm namun juga tidak bermakna sebagai faktor risiko persalinan preterm (62,7 % vs 59,5 %, p 0,680). Tidak didapatkan perbedaan bermakna antara pengetahuan, sikap dan perilaku mengenai kesehatan gigi mulut pada ibu hamil kedua kelompok.

Kesimpulan

Prevalensi periodontitis dan karies dentis pada populasi ini cenderung tinggi. Prevalensi tersebut lebih tinggi pada persalinan preterm namun bukan merupakan faktor risiko persalinan preterm pada populasi ini. Tidak terdapat perbedaan bermakna antara pengetahuan, sikap, dan perilaku kesehatan gigi mulut antara pada ibu hamil yang mengalami persalinan preterm dibandingkan kontrol.

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

## Backgrounds

Preterm labor is not only one of health problems with high incidence (11.1%), but also the most cause of perinatal death (30%) in Indonesia. The risk factors are periodontitis and dental caries which assumed. This condition emerges the importance of oral health during pregnancy. However, the behavior of pregnant women for routine oral health evaluation is poor.

## Objectives

To compare the prevalence of periodontitis and dental caries, knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors about oral health between women with preterm labor and spontaneous labor.

## Methods

This study was a cross sectional study with case-control sampling approach. Case group were pregnant women who experience preterm labor and the control group were women with spontaneous labor. Diagnosis of periodontitis was according to Community Periodontal Index (CPI) criteria. Diagnosis of caries was based on the presence of caries pulp. Assessment of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of oral health were using questionnaires. Demographic characteristics and confounding variables were controlled using multivariate analysis.

## Results

One hundred and eighty two subjects were obtained, consisted of 83 cases subjects and 79 control subjects. The prevalence of periodontitis was higher but not significant as risk factor for preterm labor (55.4% vs. 54.4%,  $p$  0.089). The prevalence of caries was not significantly different (62.7% vs. 59.5%,  $p$  0.680.). There were no significant differences between knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of oral health in two groups of pregnant women.

## Conclusions

Prevalence of periodontitis and dental caries were relatively high. Both prevalences were higher among preterm group, but were not significant risk factors in this population. There were no significant differences between knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of oral health among preterm group and control.