

Profil kesehatan gigi penduduk usia 12 tahun ke atas di Indonesia Tahun 2007

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20406270&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Background: The general objective of this study is to describe dental health condition of Indonesian aged 12 years or over using Basic Health Research 2007 data. The specific objective is (1) to determine the prevalence of dental caries among the study population based on their socio-demographic characteristics (2) to determine determinants of their dental health, (3) to determine magnitude of each determinant in term of Odds ratio and (4) to determine their DMFT - index. **Methods:**

This is a combination of descriptive (estimation and prevalence) study and analytic (using Odds ratio to describe relation between independent and dependent variable). In the year 2007, the provinces of highest prevalence of dental caries in Indonesia are Jambi, Bangka Belitung, Kalimantan Barat, Kalimantan Selatan, dan Sulawesi Utara. **Results:** Dental caries prevalence in urban (38%) is not far different from that in rural (35%). The same is true between men (37.4%) and women (35%). Rural community have caries risk 1,329 times more than urban community Woman have dental caries risk 2,186 times more than man. Non regular tooth brusher have caries risk 1,66 times more than the regular tooth brush er. Non filtered cigarette use increasing dental caries risk. Non filtered cigarette use increasing dental caries risk have caries risk 1,461 times more than non smoker. The last determinant that causing the level of caries after multivariate analysis test are the type of area, all the level of age, 26-44 years old, <::: 45 years old, education in senior high school and university, the habit use tobacco without filter, and man community