

## Hubungan antara Nutritive Sucking Bottle dengan dimensi lengkung gigi dan gangguan TMJ pada anak usia 3-5 tahun = The correlation between Nutritive Sucking Bottle with dental arch dimension and TMJ disorders in children aged 3-5

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### Abstrak

[<b>ABSTRAK</b><br>

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan tujuan mengetahui kebiasaan NSB dengan dimensi lengkung gigi dan gangguan TMJ pada anak usia 3-5 tahun. Responden NSB dikelompokkan dalam 2 kelompok, yaitu anak dengan durasi NSB kelompok kurang dari 3 tahun, dan anak dengan durasi NSB kelompok lebih dari 3 tahun. Kuesioner kualitatif disampaikan kepada ibunya sebagai penetapan responden yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi sehingga perhitungan kuantitatif dilakukan dengan pengukuran model cetakan lengkung gigi dan pemeriksaan auskultasi TMJ. Hasil perhitungan uji statistik menggunakan uji korelasi Pearson untuk mengetahui hubungan antara NSB dan dimensi lengkung gigi. Menunjukkan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara NSB dan dimensi lengkung gigi pada LLGP rahang atas dengan kekuatan korelasi negatif sedang ( $0,400 < r < 0,600$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ), pada PLGP rahang atas dengan kekuatan korelasi positif sedang ( $0,400 < r < 0,600$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ) dan pada LLGP rahang bawah dengan kekuatan korelasi positif sangat kuat ( $0,8 < r < 1$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ). Hasil uji statistik menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman untuk mengetahui hubungan antara NSB dan gangguan TMJ menunjukkan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara NSB dan buka mulut dengan kekuatan korelasi positif sedang ( $0,400 < r < 0,600$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ), dan terdapat hubungan bermakna antara NSB dan bunyi sendi dengan kekuatan korelasi positif kuat ( $0,600 < r < 0,800$ ;  $p < 0,05$ ).

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<b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

This research was conducted to acknowledge the NBS habits with dental arch dimension and TMJ disorders in children of 3-5 years. NSB respondents were grouped into 2 groups, which are children with NSB duration of less than 3 years, and children with the NSB duration of more than 3 years. The questionnaire was delivered to their mother as a qualitative determination of respondents who fit the criteria of inclusion. The quantitative measurement was done with dental arch model and TMJ auscultation. Statistical analyze was using Pearson correlation test to determine the relationship between NSB and the dimensions of the dental arch. The result showed there was a significant relation between NSB and the width posterior upper arch with moderate negative correlation strength ( $0.400 < r < 0.600$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), the length of posterior upper arch with a moderate positive correlation strength ( $0.400 < r < 0.600$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) and the width of posterior lower arch with the tremendously strong positive correlation ( $0.8 < r < 1$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Spearman correlation test to determine the relation between NSB and TMJ disorders which the result showed a significant relation between NSB and open mouth with strong positive correlation ( $0.400 < r < 0.600$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ), and a significant correlation between NSB and sound joints with strong positive correlation ( $0.600 < r < 0.800$ ;  $p < 0.05$ )., This research was conducted to acknowledge the NBS habits with dental arch dimension and TMJ disorders in children of 3-5 years. NSB respondents were grouped into 2 groups, which are children with NSB duration of less than 3 years, and children with the NSB duration of more than 3 years. The questionnaire was

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