

Relationship between obesity and periodontal status in Vietnamese patients

Nguyen, Thi Xuan Ngoc, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20426900&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Hubungan antara Obesitas dan Status Periodontal Pasien di Vietnam: Studi Pendahuluan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menginvestigasi status periodontal serta hubungan antara obesitas dan status periodontal pasien-pasien yang baru pertama kali mengunjungi Institute of Traditional Medicine, Kota Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam. Terdapat 118 pasien berumur 18 tahun atau lebih yang terdiri dari 56 subjek penelitian yang mengalami obesitas ($IMT \geq 27,5$ dengan rata-rata umur 33,8 tahun, 11 orang pria dan 45 orang wanita), dan 62 orang subjek penelitian non-obesitas ($IMT < 27,5$ dengan rata-rata umur 34,3 tahun, 4 orang pria dan 58 orang wanita) yang terdaftar di institusi tersebut dalam kurun waktu 5 bulan dari bulan Februari hingga Juni 2014. Informasi mengenai karakteristik sosio-demografi dan kebiasaan mereka dalam merawat gigi dikumpulkan melalui kuesioner. Penelitian ini mengkaji status periodontal (PLI, GI, BOP, PD, dan CAL), dan dilakukan pengukuran indeks antropometri. Kelompok yang mempunyai obesitas memiliki prevalensi periodontitis yang secara signifikan lebih tinggi (39,3%) dibandingkan dengan kelompok non-obesitas (16,4%). Nilai rata-rata GI, BOP, PD, dan CAL pada subjek penelitian yang mengalami obesitas juga jauh lebih tinggi daripada subjek penelitian non-obesitas. Dalam hal latar belakang pendidikan yang lebih rendah, kunjungan ke dokter gigi serta tindakan pembersihan karang gigi rutin, persentase yang lebih tinggi ditemukan pada kelompok non-obesitas daripada kelompok obesitas. Analisis regresi logistik ganda yang dilakukan menunjukkan bahwa umur ($OR=3,10$), rutinitas kunjungan ke dokter gigi ($OR=3,34$) dan obesitas ($OR=2,79$) merupakan faktor risiko yang memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap periodontitis. Status periodontal subjek penelitian yang mengalami obesitas lebih buruk daripada subjek yang non-obesitas. Terdapat kemungkinan bahwa obesitas merupakan faktor risiko periodontitis pada pasien di Vietnam.; This study aims to investigate periodontal status, and the relationship between obesity and periodontal status in patients who first visited the Institute of Traditional Medicine, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam. 118 patients aged 18 or older, including 56 obese subjects ($BMI \geq 27.5$, mean age: 33.8, males: 11, females: 45) and 62 non-obese subjects ($BMI < 27.5$, mean age: 34.3, males: 4, females: 58) were enrolled for a period of 5 months from February 2014 to June 2014. The information on socio-demographic characteristics and dental habits were collected by questionnaire. Periodontal status (PLI, GI, BOP, PD, CAL) was examined and the anthropometric index was measured. There was significantly higher prevalence of periodontitis (39.3%) in the obese group than the non-obese group (16.4%). Means of GI, BOP, PD, and CAL in obese subjects were significantly higher than those in non-obese subjects. Significantly higher percentages of subjects who had lower education, visited dental offices, scaled and polished their teeth regularly were in the non-obese group than in the obese group. Multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that age ($OR=3.10$), routine of dental visit ($OR=3.34$) and obesity ($OR=2.79$) were risk factors significantly related to periodontitis. Periodontal status in obese subjects was poorer than non-obese subjects. Obesity might be the risk factor for periodontitis in Vietnamese patients.

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