

Hubungan tingkat kebersihan mulut dengan tongue coating pada lansia Mandiri di Kota Depok = Relationship between oral hygiene status and tongue coating among Independent elderly in Depok

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Tongue coating merupakan lapisan pada dorsum lidah yang berpotensi menjadi fokus infeksi dan sering ditemukan pada lansia karena berbagai faktor. Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara tingkat kebersihan mulut dengan tongue coating pada lansia mandiri di Kota Depok serta hubungannya dengan faktor-faktor sosiodemografi. Metode: Penelitian potong lintang dilakukan pada lansia mandiri di Kota Depok, Jawa Barat. Tingkat kebersihan mulut diukur menggunakan Simplified Oral Hygiene Index OHI-S . Keberadaan tongue coating dinilai secara visual. Data faktor-faktor sosiodemografi diperoleh dari pengisian kuesioner Hasil: Penelitian melibatkan 89 subjek dengan rentang usia 60-90 tahun. Rata-rata OHI-S ialah 2,94 1,02. Tingkat kebersihan mulut buruk ditemukan pada 41 48,3 subjek. Prevalensi tongue coating ialah 31,5 . Hasil analisis menunjukkan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna antara tingkat kebersihan mulut dan tongue coating pada lansia $p>0,05$. Faktor-faktor sosiodemografi tidak berhubungan secara signifikan baik terhadap tingkat kebersihan mulut maupun tongue coating $p>0,05$. Kesimpulan: Mayoritas subjek lansia mandiri memiliki tingkat kebersihan mulut yang buruk dan tidak mengalami tongue coating. Tingkat kebersihan mulut tidak memiliki hubungan yang bermakna dengan tongue coating. Faktor-faktor sosiodemografi tidak berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap hubungan keduanya.

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ABSTRAK

Introduction Tongue coating is a layer on the dorsum of tongue that could potentially become a focus of infection and often found in elderly due to various factors. Objectives This study aims to determine the relationship between oral hygiene status and tongue coating among independent elderly in Depok and their relationship with sociodemographic factors. Methods A cross sectional study was conducted on 89 subjects in Depok, West Java. The oral hygiene status was measured using Simplified Oral Hygiene Index OHI S . The presence of tongue coating was assessed visually. Sociodemographic factors data are obtained from questionnaires. Results The study included 89 independent elderly subjects, ranging from 60 to 90 of age. The mean OHI S score is 2.94 1.02. Poor oral hygiene was found in 41 48.3 subjects. The prevalence of tongue coating was 31.5 . No statistically significant association was found between the oral hygiene status and tongue coating among elderly $p 0.05$. Sociodemographic factors were not significantly associated with oral hygiene and tongue coating. $p 0.05$. Conclusion Most independent elderly subjects have poor oral hygiene and no tongue coating. Oral hygiene is not significantly associated with tongue coating. Sociodemographic factors do not significantly affect the association between both of them.