

## Diabetes melitus dan tingkat keparahan jaringan periodontal./ Rikawarastuti, Eka Anggreni, Ngatemi

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### Abstrak

Penyakit periodontal merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut dengan prevalensi cukup tinggi di Indonesia (60%). Diabetes melitus merupakan salah satu faktor predisposisi terjadinya penyakit periodontal. Tujuan penelitian adalah menganalisis hubungan diabetes melitus terhadap tingkat keparahan jaringan periodontal. Jenis penelitian observasional analitik potong lintang. Penelitian dilakukan di Puskesmas Kecamatan Jagakarsa Jakarta Selatan pada bulan Oktober - November 2014 dengan populasi penelitian adalah pengunjung Puskesmas Kecamatan Jagakarsa. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan simple random sampling sebanyak 122 orang. Status diabetes melitus didapat dari rekam medis poli penyakit tidak menular. Analisis data menggunakan kai kuadrat dan regresi logistik sederhana. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan proporsi penderita diabetes melitus usia > 50 tahun mengalami kerusakan jaringan periodontal yang lebih parah dibandingkan penderita diabetes melitus &#8804; 50 tahun. Kelompok diabetes melitus berisiko 3,5 kali mengalami keparahan jaringan periodontal dibandingkan kelompok nondiabetes melitus, OR = 3,505 (1,609 ? 7,634), nilai p = 0,002. Kelompok diabetes melitus tidak terkontrol berisiko 2,5 kali mengalami keparahan jaringan periodontal dibandingkan kelompok diabetes melitus terkontrol, nilai OR = 2,514 (0,892 ? 7,085), nilai p = 0,12 disebabkan ukuran sampel terlalu kecil. Penderita diabetes melitus lebih berisiko mengalami keparahan jaringan periodontal dibandingkan dengan nondiabetes melitus. Pada diabetes melitus tidak terkontrol, risiko penyakit periodontal semakin tinggi.

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Periodontal disease is a teeth and oral health problem, with a quite high prevalence in Indonesia (66%). Diabetes mellitus one of predisposing factors of periodontal occurrence. This study aimed to analyze relation between diabetes mellitus and the severity of periodontal tissue. The study was observational analytic study with cross-sectional design. The study was conducted in Jagakarsa District Primary Health Care of South Jakarta on October to November 2014 with the primary health care visitors as population. Sample was taken using simple random sampling as much as 122 respondents. Diabetes mellitus status was identified from the non-infectious disease medical record. Data analysis used chi-square and simple logistic

regression. Results showed proportion of diabetes mellitus patients > 50 years suffered periodontal tissue damage more severe than 50 years old patients. Diabetes mellitus group had 3.5 times risk of suffering severe periodontal tissue than nondiabetes mellitus group, OR = 3.505 (1.609 - 7.634), p value = 0.002. Uncontrolled diabetes mellitus group had 2.5 times risk of suffering severe periodontal tissue than controlled diabetes mellitus group, OR = 2.514 (0.892 - 7.085), p value = 0.12 due too small size of sample. Diabetes mellitus sample patients were more risky to suffer severe periodontal tissue than nondiabetes mellitus patients. On uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, the risk of periodontal disease was getting higher.