

Analisis Kejadian Karies White Spot dan Hubungannya dengan Status Gizi di Puskesmas Purwadadi Kabupaten Ciamis 2019 = Analysis of White Spot Lesions and its Relationship with Nutrition Status in Primary Health Care Purwadadi of Ciamis Regency 2019.

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan kesehatan di Indonesia saat ini difokuskan pada siklus kehidupan dimulai dari hamil sampai dengan lansia yang dikenal dengan Continuum of Care. Pada pelaksanaan Rapat Kerja Kesehatan Nasional tahun 2018 disepakati tiga upaya kesehatan di antaranya adalah penanganan tuberkulosis, pencegahan stunting, dan imunisasi. Ada beberapa faktor yang saling berhubungan dengan kejadian stunting salah satunya adalah faktor kesehatan gigi dan mulut pada balita. Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui analisis kejadian karies white spot dan hubungannya dengan status gizi di puskesmas purwadadi kabupaten ciamis 2019. Penelitian menggunakan metode mixed methods dengan disain Cross secsional dan eksplenatory yang didahului analisis data kuantitatif pada 36 balita dan dilanjutkan dengan wawancara mendalam kepada informan. Variabel independen penelitian yaitu umur balita, jenis kelamin, asupan asi eksklusif, susu formula, umur ibu, pendidikan ibu, pekerjaan ibu, pendapatan keluarga, pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut, dan sarana fasilita. Variabel kovariat yaitu karies white spot dan variabel dependen yaitu status gizi balita. Hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa faktor yang mempengaruhi kejadian karies white spot pada balita yaitu umur dan konsumsi susu formula. Tidak Ada hubungan antara karies white spot dengan status gizi pada balita. Namun, faktor risiko balita dengan karies white spot mempunyai peluang 1,12 kali mengalami status gizi tidak normal. Dari hasil wawancara menyatakan bahwa setiap kasus yang terjadi di lapangan diwajibkan melapor dan berkoordinasi antar petugas untuk tindakan selanjutnya. Pemberian edukasi secara konseling dilakukan secara berkesinambungan.

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ABSTRACT

Health development in Indonesia is currently focused on the life cycle starting from pregnancy to the elderly, known as Continuum of Care. At the implementation of the National Health Work Meeting in 2018 it was agreed that three health efforts included tuberculosis treatment, stunting prevention, and immunization. There are several factors that are interrelated with the incidence of stunting, one of which is dental and oral health factors in infants. The purpose of this study was to determine the analysis of the incidence of white spot caries and their relationship with nutritional status in Purwad Puskesmas in Ciamis District 2019. The study used mixed methods with cross-sectional and explanatory designs which were preceded by quantitative data analysis in 36 infants and continued with in-depth interviews with informants. The independent variables of the research are toddler age, sex, exclusive breastfeeding, formula milk, mother's age, mother's education, mother's occupation, family income, maintenance of dental and oral health, and facility facilities. The covariate variable is white spot caries and the dependent variable is the toddler's nutritional status. The results of

this study stated that the factors that influence the incidence of white spot caries in infants are age and consumption of formula milk. There is no relationship between white spot caries and nutritional status in infants. However, risk factors for infants with white spot caries have a 1.12 times chance of experiencing abnormal nutritional status. The results of the interviews stated that each case that occurred in the field was required to report and coordinate between officers for further action. The provision of counseling education is carried out on an ongoing basis.