

# Analisis Jumlah Bakteri Oral Porphyromonas Gingivalis Dengan C-Reaktif Protein (CRP) Saliva Anak 6-7 Tahun Pada Kejadian Stunting Di NTT = Analysis of the Number of Oral Porphyromonas Gingivalis Bacteria with C-Reactive Protein (CRP) in 6-7 Year Old Children with Stunting Incidence in NTT

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## Abstrak

Latar belakang: Salah satu permasalahan kesehatan anak di Indonesia adalah adanya gangguan status nutrisi yang mempengaruhi pertumbuhan berupa stunting. Prevalensi stunting tertinggi di Indonesia terdapat di provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT). Pada anak stunting terjadi perubahan suasana rongga mulut akibat defisiensi nutrisi dan infeksi berulang. Hal ini yang menyebabkan peningkatan bakteri oral seperti P. gingivalis dan naiknya biomarker inflamasi seperti CRP saliva. Tujuan: Membandingkan jumlah P. gingivalis dan CRP saliva pada anak stunting. Metode: Deteksi CRP dengan metode ELISA dan perhitungan jumlah P.gingivalis dengan RT-PCR. Analisis statistik dengan SPSS versi 25. Hasil: Analisis statistik SPSS Uji Independent T Test signifikansi ( $p < 0.05$ )  $P = 0.705$  artinya tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna jumlah bakteri antara kelompok dengan stunting dibandingkan kelompok normal dan  $P = 0.787$  artinya tidak terdapat perbedaan yang bermakna nilai CRP antara kelompok dengan stunting dibandingkan kelompok normal. Uji statistik Pearson signifikansi ( $p < 0.05$ )  $P = 0.563$  berarti tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara jumlah bakteri dan nilai CRP pada kelompok stunting dan  $P = 0.315$  berarti tidak terdapat korelasi yang bermakna antara jumlah bakteri dan nilai CRP pada kelompok normal Kesimpulan: Porphyromonas gingivalis dan CRP dari saliva anak-anak usia 6-7 tahun tidak berhubungan dengan status stunting, dengan jumlah Porphyromonas gingivalis dan CRP yang tidak terdapat perbedaan pada kelompok anak normal dan stunting.

.....Background: One of the health problems of children in Indonesia is a nutritional status disorder that affects growth in the form of stunting. The highest prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is in the province of East Nusa Tenggara (NTT). In stunted children there is a change in the atmosphere of the oral cavity due to nutritional deficiencies and repeated infections. This causes an increase in oral bacteria such as P. gingivalis and an increase in inflammatory biomarkers such as CRP. Objective: to compare the amount of P. gingivalis and salivary CRP in stunted children. Methods: Detection of CRP by ELISA and counting the number of bacteria by RT-PCR. Statistical analysis with SPSS version 25. Results: SPSS statistical analysis Independent T Test Significance ( $p < 0.05$ )  $P = 0.705$  meaning there was no significant difference in the number of bacteria between the stunting group compared to the normal group and  $P = 0.787$  meaning there was no significant difference in the CRP value between the groups with stunting compared to the normal group. Pearson's statistical test was significant ( $p < 0.05$ )  $P = 0.563$  meaning there was no significant correlation between the number of bacteria and the CRP value in the stunting group and  $P = 0.315$  meaning there was no significant correlation between the number of bacteria and the CRP value in the group. normal Conclusion: Porphyromonas gingivalis and CRP from the saliva of children aged 6-7 years were not associated with stunting status, with the number of Porphyromonas gingivalis and CRP there was no difference between normal and stunted children.