

Kebutuhan Perawatan Prostodontik Pada Pasien Lanjut Usia di RSKGM FKG UI = Prosthodontic Treatment Needs for Elderly Patients in RSKGM FKG UI

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Kehilangan gigi merupakan masalah yang sering ditemukan pada lanjut usia (lansia) dan berdampak buruk pada sistem fungsional, struktur anatomi, estetika, emosional, dan sosial. Dokter gigi perlu merekomendasikan perawatan prostodontik untuk merehabilitasi kondisi tersebut, namun kebutuhan perawatan gigi tiruan dikalangan lansia masih sangat terbatas. Dalam kebutuhan perawatan, keadaan sosiodemografi (usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan) dan jumlah kehilangan gigi dapat memengaruhi prosesnya. Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran dan menganalisis hubungan kebutuhan perawatan prostodontik pada pasien lansia berdasarkan keadaan sosiodemografi (usia, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan) dan jumlah kehilangan gigi. Metode: Studi analitik observasional dengan desain cross sectional dan menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medik pasien baru yang datang pada bulan Januari – November 2022. Rekam medik yang digunakan adalah rekam medik konvensional dan digital dengan dengan teknik pengambilan consecutive sampling. Hasil Penelitian: Distribusi frekuensi kebutuhan perawatan prostodontik didominasi oleh kelompok usia 60-69 tahun (56.9%), perempuan (58.8%), tingkat pendidikan Perguruan Tinggi (PT) dan Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) (39.2%), jumlah kehilangan gigi sebanyak >6 gigi (74.5%), dan jenis perawatan yang paling banyak dibutuhkan yaitu Gigi Tiruan Lengkap (GTL) (54.9%). Uji chi-square menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi dengan kebutuhan perawatan Gigi Tiruan Jembatan (GTJ), Gigi Tiruan Sebagian (GTS), dan GTL ($p=0.000$) serta terdapat hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dengan kebutuhan perawatan GTL ($p=0.017$). Namun, tidak terdapat hubungan antara usia dan jenis kelamin dengan kebutuhan perawatan GTJ, GTS, dan GTL ($p > 0.05$). Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan kebutuhan perawatan prostodontik dengan tingkat pendidikan dan jumlah kehilangan gigi pada pasien lansia di RSKGM FKG UI.

.....Background: Tooth loss is a problem that is often found in the elderly and has a negative impact on functional systems, anatomical structures, aesthetics, emotional and social. The dentists will recommend prosthodontic treatment to rehabilitate this condition, but the need for denture treatment among the elderly is still limited. In terms of treatment needs, sociodemographic (age, gender, level of education) and the number of missing teeth can influence the process. Objective: Knowing the description and analyzing the relationship between the need for prosthodontic treatment in elderly patients based on sociodemographic conditions (age, gender, level of education) and the number of missing teeth. Methods: Observational analytic study with cross-sectional design and using secondary data from the medical records of new patients who arrived in January – November 2022. The medical records used were conventional and digital medical records with consecutive sampling technique. Result: The frequency distribution of the need for prosthodontic treatment was dominated by the age group 60-69 years (56.9%), women (58.8%), higher education level and senior high school (39.2%), the number of missing teeth was >6 teeth (74.5%), and the type of treatment most needed is complete denture (54.9%). The chi-square test showed that there is a relationship between the number of missing teeth and the need for fixed partial denture, removable partial

denture, and complete denture treatment ($p=0.000$) and there is a relationship between education level and complete denture treatment needs ($p=0.017$). However, there is no relationship between age and gender with the need for fixed partial denture, removable partial denture, and complete denture treatment ($p 0.05$).

Conclusion: This study shows that there is a relationship between prosthodontic treatment need with education level and the number of missing teeth in elderly patients at RSKGM FKG UI.