

Hubungan antara Karies Gigi, Penyakit Periodontal, dengan Penyakit Kardiovaskular pada Usia Produktif di Indonesia (Analisis Data Rikesdas 2018) = Association between Dental Caries, Periodontal Diseases, and Cardiovascular Diseases among Productive Age in Indonesia (Based on The National Health Survey 2018)

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Penyakit kardiovaskular merupakan penyebab kematian tertinggi di Indonesia. Karies gigi dan penyakit periodontal merupakan penyakit kronis terbesar di dunia termasuk di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian untuk menguji hubungan antara karies gigi, penyakit periodontal dengan penyakit kardiovaskular pada usia produktif di Indonesia. Metode: Studi potong lintang menggunakan data survei kesehatan nasional (RISKESDAS) untuk menganalisis hubungan antara karies gigi, penyakit periodontal dengan penyakit kardiovaskular yang mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor risiko penyakit kardiovaskular yang lain. Analisis dibatasi pada populasi yang memiliki data pemeriksaan klinis gigi dan berusia 20-64 tahun. Ada 24.325 subjek masuk dalam analisis. Analisis chi-square digunakan untuk menilai hubungan bivariat, dan analisis regresi logistik ganda untuk menilai hubungan karies gigi, penyakit periodontal dengan penyakit kardiovaskular yang dikontrol kovariat untuk memperoleh hubungan murni. Hasil: Ada hubungan bermakna secara statistik ($p < 0,05$) antara karies gigi dengan penyakit kardiovaskular setelah dikontrol variabel umur (AOR 2,255;95%CI:1,333-3,814). Ada hubungan bermakna secara statistik ($p < 0,05$) antara kehilangan perlekatan periodontal dengan penyakit kardiovaskular setelah dikontrol dengan umur, gangguan emosional, diabetes dan hipertensi (AOR1,454;95%CI:1,129-1,873). Kesimpulan: Penelitian ini menambahkan bukti faktor risiko utama yang dapat dimodifikasi pada penyakit kardiovaskular.

.....Background: Cardiovascular diseases is the highest cause of death in Indonesia. Dental caries and periodontal diseases are the biggest chronic diseases in the world, including in Indonesia. The research aimed to examine the relationship between dental caries, periodontal disease, and cardiovascular disease in productive age in Indonesia. Methods: A cross-sectional study using national health survey data (RISKESDAS) to analyze the association between dental caries, periodontal disease, and cardiovascular disease considering other risk factors for cardiovascular disease. Analysis was restricted to the population who had dental clinical examination data and were aged 20-64 years. There were 24,325 subjects included in the analysis. Chi-square analysis was used to assess the bivariate relationship, and multiple logistic regression to assess the relationship between dental caries, periodontal disease, and cardiovascular disease which were covariate controlled to obtain a pure relationship. Results: There was a statistically significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between dental caries and cardiovascular disease after controlling for age (AOR 2.255;95% CI:1.333-3.814). There was a statistically significant relationship ($p < 0.05$) between periodontal attachment loss and cardiovascular disease after controlling for age, emotional disturbances, diabetes, and hypertension (AOR1.454;95%CI:1.129-1.873). Conclusion: This study adds to the evidence of major modifiable risk factors in cardiovascular disease