

# Hubungan Antara Jumlah Kehilangan Gigi, Status Oklusi, Pemakaian Gigi Tiruan dan Asupan Makanan Dengan Status Gizi Pralansia dan Lansia di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Tugu Tahun 2016 = The relationship between Missing Teeth, Occlusion Status, The Use of Denture, and Food Intake to Nutritional Status of Pre Elderly and Elderly in Puskesmas Tugu Depok 2016

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## Abstrak

Proporsi lansia bertambah lebih cepat dibandingkan dengan kelompok usia lainnya, di Indonesia terlihat kenaikan persentase lansia pada tahun 2000 (7,18%) menjadi 7,58% pada tahun 2011. Kehilangan gigi merupakan salah satu faktor penyebab gangguan asupan gizi pada lansia. Terdapat 44,7% pralansia dan lansia yang menderita gizi lebih serta 51,7% yang mengalami gizi kurang di Puskesmas Tugu, melebihi angka nasional penduduk dewasa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi, status oklusi, pemakaian gigi tiruan, dan asupan makanan dengan status gizi pada pralansia dan lansia di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tugu. Desain penelitian yang digunakan adalah cross sectional dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 151 orang pralansia (45-59 tahun) dan lansia (> 60 tahun) dan dipilih dengan simple random sampling. Tempat dan waktu penelitian di posbindu di bawah wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tugu bulan Mei 2016. Data diperoleh dengan pemeriksaan gigi dan mulut, pengukuran antropometri, dan wawancara kuesioner semi FFQ. Dari hasil analisis chi square diperoleh hasil bahwa ada hubungan signifikan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi ( $p = 0,001$ ) dan status oklusi ( $p = 0,003$ ) terhadap status gizi, sedangkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan ( $p > 0,05$ ) antara umur, jenis kelamin, tingkat pendidikan, pekerjaan, dan asupan makanan terhadap status gizi pralansia dan lansia di bawah wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tugu. Terdapat hubungan signifikan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi dan status oklusi terhadap status gizi pralansia dan lansia di bawah wilayah kerja Puskesmas Tugu.

.....Elderly population increased faster than any other age groups around the world. Indonesia showed that the percentage of elderly was increased in 2000 was 7.18%, and in 2011 increased to 7.58%. Missing teeth was one of the factors causing disruption of nutrient intake in elderly population. There were 44.7% pre elderly and the elderly who suffers from overweight and 51.7% suffers from malnutrition in Puskesmas Tugu, exceeding the average of national adult population. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the number of missing teeth, occlusion status, the use of denture, and food intake with nutritional status in pre elderly and elderly in Puskesmas Tugu. This was across sectional study with 151 samples of pre elderly (45-59 years) and elderly (> 60 years) and were selected by simple random sampling. The place and time of the study is at Posbindu in Puskesmas Tugu in May 2016. Data obtained by intraoral examination, anthropometric measurements, questionnaires and interviews semi FFQ. Chi square analysis showed that there was a significant relationship between the amount of missing teeth ( $p = 0.001$ ) and occlusion status ( $p = 0.003$ ) on nutritional status, whereas there was no significant correlation ( $p > 0.05$ ) between age, gender, level of education, employment, and food intake on nutritional status pre elderly and elderly at Puskesmas Tugu in 2016. There is a significant correlation between the number of missing teeth and occlusion status on the nutritional status of the elderly pralansia under Puskesmas Tugu