

Hubungan antara perilaku kebersihan gigi mulut dengan indeks plak, laju alir saliva, dan kuantifikasi bakteri veillonella parvula dalam saliva: Analisis pada anak usia 12 - 14 tahun di pondok pesantren = The correlation between oral hygiene behavior with plaque index, salivary flow rate, and quantification of veillonella parvula bacteria in saliva: Analysis in 12-14-Year-Old adolescents in boarding school

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang :Pesantren merupakan institusi pendidikan di Indonesia yang menjalankan sistem tempat tinggal asrama. Kondisi status kesehatan gigi mulut di beberapa pesantren masih menunjukkan hasil sedang hingga rendah, padahal terdapat lebih dari empat juta remaja yang menempuh pendidikan di pesantren. Upaya meningkatkan kesehatan gigi mulut adalah melaksanakan program promosi kesehatan mulut berbasis sekolah, dan program ini dapat disusun dengan sebelumnya melakukan identifikasi perilaku kebersihan gigi mulut. Tujuan : Menganalisis hubungan antara perilaku kebersihan gigi mulut dengan indeks plak, laju alir saliva, dan kuantifikasi bakteri Veillonella Parvula dalam saliva di komunitas pesantren populasi anak usia 12 – 14 tahun. Metode: Penelitian dilakukan pada 101 siswa Ibnu Hajar Boarding School. Pengisian kuesioner indeks OHB untuk menilai perilaku kebersihan gigi mulut. Pengambilan sampel saliva tanpa stimulasi dan diukur laju alir, dilanjutkan pemeriksaan indeks plak. Sampel saliva dibawa ke laboratorium untuk mengetahui kuantifikasi bakteri Veillonella parvula melalui metode RT-PCR. Hasil: Koefisien korelasi antara OHB dengan Indeks plak adalah $r = 0.127$ $p\text{-value} = 0.204$. Koefisien korelasi antara OHB dengan laju alir saliva adalah $r = -0.211$, $p\text{-value} = 0.034$. Koefisien korelasi antara OHB dengan Ct Veillonella parvula adalah $r = -0.156$, $p\text{-value} = 0.119$. Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan berbanding terbalik dan bermakna antara perilaku kebersihan gigi mulut dengan laju alir saliva, dan hubungan tidak bermakna antara perilaku kebersihan gigi mulut dengan indeks plak dan kuantifikasi bakteri Veillonella parvula.

.....Background: Boarding schools in Indonesia operate as residential educational institutions. The oral health status in some boarding schools still indicates moderate to low results, despite more than four million adolescents pursuing education in these institutions. Efforts to improve oral health include implementing a school-based oral health promotion program, which can be designed after identifying oral hygiene behaviors. To date, there has been no study examining the relationship between oral hygiene behaviors and plaque index, saliva flow rate, and quantification of Veillonella Parvula. Objective: To analyze the relationship between oral hygiene behaviors and plaque index, saliva flow rate, and quantification of Veillonella Parvula in a population of 12- to 14-year-old students in a boarding school. Method: The OHB index questionnaire was used to assess oral hygiene behaviors. Unstimulated saliva samples were collected and saliva flow rate measured, followed by plaque index examination. Saliva samples were taken to the laboratory to determine the quantification of Veillonella Parvula bacteria using RT-PCR. Results: The correlation coefficient between OHB and the plaque index was $r = 0.127$, $p\text{-value} = 0.204$. The correlation coefficient between OHB and saliva flow rate was $r = -0.211$, $p\text{-value} = 0.034$. The correlation coefficient between OHB and Ct Veillonella Parvula was $r = -0.156$, $p\text{-value} = 0.119$. Conclusion: There was an inverse and significant relationship between oral hygiene behavior and salivary rate, and a non-significant

relationship between oral hygiene behavior and plaque index and quantification of *Veillonella parvula* bacteria.