

Determinan Indeks DMF-T pada Murid Sekolah Dasar Negeri di Kota Cimahi Tahun 2024 = Determinants DMF-T Index in Public Elementary School Students in Cimahi City 2024

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Abstrak

Karies merupakan penyakit pada rongga mulut yang sering terjadi pada semua usia dan disebabkan oleh faktor agent, host, substrat dan waktu. Pengalaman karies gigi dapat dinilai dengan menggunakan indeks DMF-T. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui gambaran indeks DMF-T dan determinannya pada murid Sekolah Dasar Negeri di Kota Cimahi tahun 2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain cross serctional. Sampel sebesar 290 murid usia 12 tahun di 6 SDN terpilih di Kota Cimahi, dipilih secara cluster random sampling. Data dianalisis secara univariat, bivariat (Chi-Square), dan multivariat (regresi logistik ganda). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan indeks DMF-T pada murid usia 12 tahun di SDN terpilih di Kota Cimahi sebesar 2,27. Faktor yang memiliki hubungan dengan indeks DMF-T adalah sosial ekonomi (nilai $p=0,029$), pH saliva (nilai $p<0,001$) dan perilaku (nilai $p=0,001$), sedangkan pengetahuan merupakan confounding pada hubungan tersebut. Faktor paling dominan adalah sosial ekonomi, murid dengan sosial ekonomi rendah berisiko memiliki indeks DMF-T tinggi 1,785 kali dibandingkan dengan yang memiliki sosial ekonomi tinggi setelah dikontrol oleh pH saliva, perilaku dan pengetahuan (OR=1,785; 95% CI: 1,061 – 3,003). Untuk itu perlu peningkatan pelaksanaan program UKGS dan UKGM, sehingga semua murid dapat terlayani tanpa memandang sosial ekonomi, disamping terus memberikan edukasi sehingga memiliki perilaku yang kondusif bagi kesehatan gigi dan mulut.

.....Caries is one of the most common oral diseases at all ages and is caused by several factors, namely agent, host, substrate and time. A person's dental caries experience can be assessed using the DMF-T index by adding up the teeth that fall into the criteria D (Decay), M (Missing) and F (Filled). The purpose of this study was to determine the description of the DMF-T index and its determinants in elementary school students in Cimahi City in 2024. This study used a cross-sectional design. A sample of 290 students aged 12 years in 6 selected elementary schools in Cimahi City, selected by cluster random sampling. Data collection was carried out by interviews using valid and reliable questionnaires and examination of oral cavity conditions including DMF-T and salivary pH examinations. Data were analyzed univariate, bivariate (Chi-Square), and multivariate (multiple logistic regression). The results showed that the DMF-T index in 12-year-old students in selected elementary schools in Cimahi City was 2,27. Factors that have a relationship with the DMF-T index are socioeconomic (p -value=0,029), salivary pH (p -value<0,001) and behavior (p -value=0,001), while knowledge is confounding in the relationship. The most dominant factor is socioeconomic, students with low socioeconomic are at risk of having a high DMF-T index 1,785 times compared to those with high socioeconomic after being controlled by salivary pH, behavior and student knowledge (OR=1,785; 95% CI: 1,061-3,003). For this reason, it is necessary to improve the implementation of the UKGS and UKGM programs, so that all students can be served regardless of socioeconomic, in addition to continuing to provide education so that they have behavior that is conducive to dental and oral health.