

Hubungan Faktor Risiko Karies Metode CAMBRA dengan Karies Tanpa dan Disertai Penyakit Pulpaperiapikal Sebagai Diagnosis Keluhan Utama : Tinjauan pada Pasien Anak Usia 6-10 Tahun di Klinik IKGA Program Profesi RSKGM FKG UI = Relationship Between CAMBRA Method Caries Risk Factors with Caries Without and Accompanied by Pulpoperiapical Disease as the Chief Complaint Diagnosis : A review of 6-10 years old patients at the Pediatric Clinic of the Professional Program RSKGM FKG UI

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Abstrak

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi masih menjadi masalah besar di dunia meskipun prevalensinya menurun secara global. Angka karies anak di Indonesia, terutama kelompok usia 5-9 tahun (84,8%) sangat tinggi. Karies yang tidak ditangani dapat berkomplikasi, berupa penyebaran infeksi dan penurunan kualitas hidup anak. Penilaian risiko karies dengan metode Caries Management by Risk Assessment (CAMBRA) mengidentifikasi risiko karies dan menentukan intervensi sesuai kondisi pasien. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis hubungan faktor risiko karies CAMBRA dengan karies tanpa dan disertai penyakit pulpaperiapikal. Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder rekam medik pasien anak di Klinik IKGA Program Profesi RSKGM FKG UI periode Januari 2021 – Agustus 2024. Sejumlah 564 rekam medik pasien anak usia 6-10 tahun diikutsertakan dalam analisis data. Hasil: Indikator penyakit kavitas atau bukti radiograf perkembangan lesi ke dalam dentin memiliki hubungan signifikan sangat lemah dengan karies sebagai diagnosis keluhan utama ($p=0,002$; $V=0,150$). Faktor risiko biologis kebiasaan mengonsumsi makanan ringan >3 kali sehari memiliki hubungan signifikan sangat lemah dengan karies sebagai diagnosis keluhan utama ($p=0,005$; $V=0,118$). Faktor risiko biologis akar gigi terbuka memiliki hubungan signifikan sangat lemah dengan karies disertai penyakit pulpaperiapikal sebagai diagnosis keluhan utama ($p=0,018$; $V=0,108$). Kesimpulan: Komponen indikator penyakit (kavitas atau bukti radiograf perkembangan lesi ke dentin) serta faktor risiko biologis (kebiasaan mengonsumsi makanan ringan >3 kali sehari) berhubungan signifikan dengan karies sebagai diagnosis keluhan utama. Komponen faktor risiko biologis (akar gigi terbuka) berhubungan signifikan dengan karies disertai penyakit pulpaperiapikal sebagai diagnosis keluhan utama. Tidak terdapat komponen faktor protektif berhubungan signifikan dengan karies tanpa dan disertai penyakit pulpaperiapikal sebagai diagnosis keluhan utama.

.....Background: Dental caries is still a major problem in the world despite its decreasing prevalence globally. The child caries rate in Indonesia, especially the 5-9 year age group (84.8%) is very high. Untreated caries can have complications, such as the spread of infection and a decrease in the quality of life of children. Caries risk assessment using the Caries Management by Risk Assessment (CAMBRA) method identifies caries risk and determines interventions according to patient conditions. This study aims to analyze the relationship between CAMBRA caries risk factors and caries without and accompanied by pulpoperiapical disease. Methods: This study used secondary data from medical records of pediatric patients at the IKGA Clinic of the Professional Program of the RSKGM FKG UI for the period January 2021 - August 2024. A total of 564 medical records of pediatric patients aged 6-10 years were included in the data

analysis. Results: Disease indicators, cavities or radiographic evidence of lesion progression into dentin had a very weak significant association with caries as the chief complaint diagnosis ($p=0.002$; $V=0.150$). Biological risk factor, habit of consuming snacks >3 times a day had a very weak significant association with caries as the chief complaint diagnosis ($p=0.005$; $V=0.118$). Biological risk factor, exposed tooth roots had a very weak significant association with caries accompanied by pulpoperiapical disease as the chief complaint diagnosis ($p=0.018$; $V=0.108$). Conclusion: Disease indicators (cavities or radiographic evidence of lesion progression to dentin) along with biological risk factors (habit of consuming snacks >3 times daily) were significantly associated with caries as the chief complaint diagnosis. Biological risk factors (exposed tooth roots) were significantly associated with caries accompanied by pulpoperiapical disease as the chief complaint diagnosis. None of the protective factor components were significantly associated with caries without and accompanied by pulpoperiapical disease as the chief complaint diagnosis.