

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Hubungan status kesehatan jaringan periodontal berdasarkan indeks WHO dengan kualitas hidup lansia di DKI Jakarta

Latar Belakang: Proses penuaan menyebabkan lansia memiliki kemungkinan lebih tinggi dalam menderita berbagai macam penyakit, keadaan ini dapat dicegah dengan memperhatikan kesehatan dan kualitas hidup pada lansia tersebut. Metode: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan status kesehatan jaringan periodontal dan kualitas hidup lansia, menggunakan jenis penelitian deskriptif analitik dan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Populasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu lansia yang berumur ≥ 60 tahun di Panti Werdha DKI Jakarta, sampel diambil dengan cara *purposive sampling* sebanyak 155 lansia. Kualitas hidup lansia diukur dengan menggunakan kuesioner GOHAI (*Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index*). Status periodontal sampel didapatkan dengan melakukan pemeriksaan *bleeding on probing*, *pocket periodontal*, dan *loss of attachment*. Hasil: Penelitian didapatkan persentase yang mengalami *bleeding on probing* 24,5%, *periodontal pocket depth* 52,9%, *loss of attachment* 43,9%, dan yang mengalami periodontitis sebanyak 42,6%. Uji *Mann-withney* dilakukan untuk melihat hubungan kualitas hidup dengan status jaringan periodontal didapatkan tidak ada perbedaan yang signifikan berdasarkan *bleeding on probing*, akan tetapi terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan berdasarkan status periodontitis (LoA ≥ 3 mm, PPD ≥ 4 mm) dengan nilai $p = 0,020$ ($p < 0,05$). Kesimpulan: Semakin meningkatnya status periodontal pada lansia, menyebabkan kualitas hidup pada lansia semakin rendah. Sangat penting memperhatikan dan menjaga kondisi kesehatan rongga mulut termasuk jaringan periodontal pada saat mencapai usia lanjut, yang dapat dilakukan dengan cara menyikat gigi agar memiliki kualitas hidup yang baik, sehingga dapat melakukan ibadah sesuai dengan kemampuannya.

Kata kunci: *bleeding on probing*, *periodontal pocket depth*, *loss of attachment*, periodontitis, kualitas hidup, indeks GOHAI.

ABSTRACT

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Title : Relationship of periodontal health status based on WHO index with quality of life of elderly in DKI Jakarta

Background: The aging process causes the elderly to have a higher chance of suffering from various diseases, this condition can be prevented by paying attention to the health and quality of life in the elderly. Methods: This study aims to determine the relationship between the health status of the periodontal tissue and the quality of life of the elderly, using descriptive analytic with cross-sectional research design. The population used in this study is the elderly who are ≥ 60 years old in the Nursing Home in DKI Jakarta, samples taken by purposive sampling as many as 155 elderly. The quality of life of the elderly is measured using the GOHAI (Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index) questionnaire. Periodontal status are obtained by examining bleeding on probing, pocket periodontal, and loss of attachment. Results: Showed that the percentage experiencing bleeding on probing 24.5%, periodontal pocket depth 52.9%, loss of attachment 43.9%, and those experiencing periodontitis were 42.6%. Mann-withney test was performed to see the relationship of quality of life with periodontal tissue status, there was no significant difference based on bleeding on probing, but there was a significant difference based on periodontitis status (LoA ≥ 3 mm, PPD ≥ 4 mm) with a p value of 0.020 ($p < 0.05$). Conclusion: The increasing periodontal status in the elderly, causes the quality of life in the elderly is lower. It is very important to pay attention and maintain the health condition of the oral cavity, including periodontal tissue when reaching old age, which can be done by brushing teeth so that they have a good quality of life, so they can perform worship according to their abilities.

Keywords: *bleeding on probing, periodontal pocket depth, loss of attachment, periodontitis, quality of life, GOHAI index.*