ABSTRAK

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Program Studi : Kedokteran Gigi Program Sarjana
Judul : Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan Dengan Kejadian Lesi Non Karies dan Lesi Karies Pada Lansia diPanti Sosial Tresna Werdha Budi Mulia 2

Lansia merupakan kelompok usia yang rentan terhadap masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut, termasuk lesi karies dan lesi non-karies, akibat proses penuaan dan keterbatasan perawatan diri. Secara nasional, Riskesdas 2018 melaporkan prevalensi karies pada kelompok usia ≥65 tahun mencapai 95,0% dengan nilai DMF-T rata-rata 16,8, sementara SKI 2023 menunjukkan lebih dari separuh lansia masih mengalami masalah gigi dan mulut. Prevalensi lesi non-karies pada lansia di Indonesia dilaporkan sekitar 15%, sedangkan secara global berkisar antara 40–85%. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan kejadian lesi karies dan lesi non-karies pada lansia serta meninjaunya dari perspektif Islam.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain potong lintang dan dilakukan di Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Budi Mulia 2, Cengkareng, Jakarta Barat. Data dikumpulkan melalui pemeriksaan klinis menggunakan indeks DMF-T dan *tactile examination* untuk non karies, serta wawancara dengan kuesioner terstruktur. Analisis data dilakukan secara univariat dan bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square dengan perhitungan Odds Ratio.

Hasil analisis univariat, prevalensi karies gigi ditemukan pada 86 responden (70,5%), sedangkan lesi non-karies ditemukan pada 89 responden (73%). Nilai rerrata dan median DMF-T masing-masing sebesar 25 dan 29. Selain itu, rerata dan median komponen Missing masing-masing sebesar 21,7 dan 25, yang menunjukkan tingkat kehilangan gigi yang sangat tinggi pada responden. Hasil analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara faktor sosiodemografi, pola makan, perilaku pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut, maupun kondisi sistemik dengan kejadian lesi karies dan lesi non-karies ($p > 0,05$). Tingkat pendidikan menunjukkan kecenderungan peningkatan risiko karies, di mana lansia dengan pendidikan rendah memiliki risiko 3,24 kali lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan lansia berpendidikan lebih tinggi. Kesimpulannya, meskipun tidak ditemukan hubungan yang signifikan, tingginya prevalensi lesi karies dan lesi non-karies pada lansia menegaskan perlunya upaya promotif dan preventif berkelanjutan. Dalam perspektif Islam, menjaga kesehatan gigi dan mulut merupakan bagian dari amanah menjaga kebersihan dan kesehatan, terutama pada lansia agar terhindar dari dari berbagai penyakit.

Kata kunci: lansia, lesi karies, lesi non-karies, *DMF-T*, kesehatan gigi dan mulut.

ABSTRACT

Name : *Syaddad Alif Surya*
Study Program : *Kedokteran Gigi Program Sarjana*
Title : *Factors Associated with Non-Carious and Carious Lesions among Elderly Residents of Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Budi Mulia 2*

Elderly are a population vulnerable to oral health problems, including carious and non-carious lesions, due to aging processes and limitations in self-care. Nationally, the 2018 Indonesian Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) reported a dental caries prevalence of 95.0% among individuals aged ≥65 years, with a mean DMF-T score of 16.8, while the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) indicated that more than half of older adults still experienced oral health problems. The prevalence of non-carious lesions among older adults in Indonesia is estimated at approximately 15%, whereas global prevalence ranges from 40% to 85%. This study aimed to identify factors associated with carious and non-carious lesions among older adults and to review these findings from an Islamic perspective.

This cross-sectional study was conducted at Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha Budi Mulia 2, Cengkareng, West Jakarta. Data were collected through clinical dental examinations using the DMF-T index and non carious using tactile examination, as well as structured questionnaire interviews. Data analysis included univariate and bivariate analyses using the Chi-square test with Odds Ratio calculation.

The univariat prevalence of dental caries was found in 86 respondents (70.5%), while non-carious dental lesions were observed in 89 respondents (73%). The mean and median DMF-T scores were 25 and 29, respectively. Additionally, the mean and median values for the Missing component were 21.7 and 25, indicating a markedly high level of tooth loss among the respondents.The bivariat results showed no statistically significant associations between sociodemographic factors, dietary habits, oral health behaviors, or systemic conditions and the occurrence of carious or non-carious lesions ($p > 0.05$). However, education level showed a tendency toward increased caries risk, with older adults of lower educational attainment having a 3.24-fold higher risk compared with those with higher education. In conclusion, although no significant associations were identified, the high prevalence of carious and non-carious lesions among older adults highlights the need for sustained promotive and preventive oral health efforts. In the Islamic perspective, maintaining oral and dental health is part of the moral responsibility to preserve cleanliness and overall health, particularly among the elderly to prevent various disease.

Keywords*: elderly, dental caries, non-carious lesions, DMF-T, oral health.*