

**Hubungan Status Kebersihan Gigi Dan Mulut dengan
Pengalaman Karies Anak Tunagrahita Ringan
Usia 10-12 Tahun di SLB Yayasan Pendidikan
Patriot Kota Tasikmalaya**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kebersihan gigi dan mulut merupakan salah satu faktor risiko utama terjadinya karies gigi karena berhubungan langsung dengan proses terbentuknya plak dan kerusakan jaringan gigi. Berdasarkan Data Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023, prevalensi karies atau gigi berlubang dalam satu tahun terakhir pada penduduk usia ≥ 3 tahun di Indonesia mencapai 82,8%. Pada kelompok usia 5–9 tahun prevalensi karies sebesar 15,2%, sedangkan pada usia 10–14 tahun mencapai 63,8%. Prevalensi anak bebas karies pada kelompok usia 10–14 tahun hanya sebesar 35,5%. Anak dengan disabilitas intelektual ringan diketahui memiliki prevalensi karies lebih tinggi dibandingkan anak dengan perkembangan normal. **Tujuan:** Menganalisis hubungan status kebersihan gigi dan mulut dengan pengalaman karies pada anak Tunagrahita ringan usia 10–12 tahun di SLB Yayasan Pendidikan Patriot Kota Tasikmalaya. **Metode:** Penelitian menggunakan desain deskriptif analitik dengan rancangan cross sectional. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 30 anak Tunagrahita ringan usia 10–12 tahun yang dipilih menggunakan teknik purposive sampling. Data diperoleh melalui pemeriksaan indeks kebersihan gigi dan mulut (PHPM) serta indeks def-t/DMF-T, kemudian dianalisis menggunakan uji *Spearman rho*. **Hasil:** Sebagian besar responden memiliki tingkat kebersihan gigi dan mulut kategori buruk sebanyak 17 orang (56,7%), serta pengalaman karies kategori tinggi sebanyak 14 orang (46,7%). Nilai koefisien korelasi $r=0,544$ menunjukkan hubungan cukup kuat antara kebersihan gigi dan mulut dengan pengalaman karies.

Kata Kunci: Status kebersihan gigi dan mulut, pengalaman karies, anak Tunagrahita

Daftar Pustaka: 69 (1964-2024)

**The Relationship Between Dental and Oral Hygiene Status with The
Experiences Of Caries Of Mild Disabled Children
Age 10-12 Years Old at SLB Yayasan Pendidikan
Patriot of Tasikmalaya City**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dental and oral hygiene is one of the main risk factors for dental caries because it is directly related to the process of plaque formation and tooth tissue damage. Based on data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), the prevalence of caries or cavities in the past year in the population aged ≥ 3 years in Indonesia reached 82.8%. In the age group of 5–9 years, the prevalence of caries is 15.2%, while at the age of 10–14 years it reaches 63.8%. The prevalence of caries-free children in the age group of 10–14 years is only 35.5%. Children with mild intellectual disabilities are known to have a higher prevalence of caries than children with normal development. **Objective:** To analyze the relationship between dental and oral hygiene status and caries experience in children with mild disabilities aged 10–12 years at SLB Yayasan Pendidikan Patriot Kota Tasikmalaya. **Methods:** The study used an analytical descriptive design with a cross sectional design. The research sample amounted to 30 children with mild disabilities aged 10–12 years who were selected using purposive sampling techniques. Data were obtained through the examination of the dental and oral hygiene index (PHPM) and the def-t/DMF-T index, then analyzed using the spearman rho test. **Results:** Most of the respondents had a poor level of dental and oral hygiene as many as 17 people (56.7%), and a high category of caries experience as many as 14 people (46.7%). The value of the correlation coefficient $r=0.544$ shows a fairly strong relationship between dental and oral hygiene and the experience of caries.

Keywords: Dental and oral hygiene status, caries experience, Blind child

Bibliography: 69 (1964-2024)