

GAMBARAN *pH* SALIVA PADA ANAK *STUNTING* DI POSYANDU MELATI 4 PUSKESMAS BANTARKALONG KABUPATEN TASIKMALAYA

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ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Saliva merupakan salah satu faktor penting yang berperan dalam pencegahan karies gigi, demineralisasi gigi dan penyakit lain di rongga mulut akibat konsumsi makanan kariogenik. Kandungan ammonia dan urca pada saliva dapat menyangga dan menetralkan penurunan *pH* yang terjadi saat bakteri, plak mengalami metabolisme gula. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui *pH* saliva pada anak dengan *stunting* di Posyandu Melati 4 Puskesmas Bantarkalong Kabupaten Tasikmalaya. **Metode Penelitian:** penelitian kuantitatif menggunakan pendekatan *cross sectional* dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling*. **Hasil:** *pH* saliva pada anak dengan *stunting* di Posyandu Melati 4 Puskesmas Bantarkalong Kabupaten Tasikmalaya sebagian besar memiliki *pH* saliva dengan kriteria asam 57,1 %. **Kesimpulan:** anak dengan *stunting* memiliki potensi *pH* saliva dengan kriteria asam daripada anak lainnya, karena tidak terpenuhinya nutrisi yang dibutuhkan oleh tubuh dan kurangnya perhatian dari orang tua tentang asupan gizi yang baik dan makanan apa saja yang menyebabkan ketidak seimbangan *pH* dalam mulut.

Kata Kunci: *stunting*, *pH* saliva

Daftar pustaka: 51 sumber

**DESCRIPTION OF SALIVARY *pH* IN CHILDREN WITH STUNTING
AT POSYANDU MELATI 4, BANTARKALONG COMMUNITY
HEALTH CENTER TASIKMALAYA DISTRICT**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Saliva is an important factor that plays a role in preventing dental caries, tooth demineralization and other diseases in the oral cavity due to consumption of cariogenic foods. The ammonia and urca content in saliva can buffer and neutralize the decrease in *pH* that occurs when bacteria and plaque metabolize sugar. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the *pH* of saliva in children with stunting at Posyandu Melati 4 Bantarkalong Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency. **Research Method:** quantitative research using a cross sectional approach with a total sampling technique. **Results:** Salivary *pH* in children with stunting at Posyandu Melati 4 Bantarkalong Health Center, Tasikmalaya Regency, mostly had a salivary *pH* with an acidic criterion of 57.1%. **Conclusion:** Children with stunting have the potential for salivary *pH* to be more acidic than other children, due to the lack of nutrition needed by the body and lack of attention from parents about good nutritional intake and what foods cause *pH* imbalance in the mouth.

Keywords: *stunting*, salivary *pH*

Bibliography: 51 sources