

**GAMBARAN STATUS *ORAL HYGIENE* DAN PENGALMAN KARIES PADA
ANAK *STUNTING* DI PUSKESMAS KERSANAGARA KELURAHAN
SETIAJAYA TASIKMALAYA**

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ABSTRAK

Stunting merupakan masalah kesehatan global yang masih tinggi di Indonesia. Berdasarkan laporan Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) tahun 2023, sekitar 1 dari 5 balita (20%) mengalami *stunting*. Data per provinsi menunjukkan adanya kesenjangan yang signifikan antar wilayah, dengan prevalensi terendah sebesar 7,2% dan tertinggi mencapai 37,9%, di Kota Tasikmalaya prevalensi *stunting* tercatat sebesar 10,85%. *Stunting* tidak hanya berdampak pada pertumbuhan fisik, tetapi juga memengaruhi kesehatan mulut. Anak *stunting* cenderung mengalami hipofungsi kelenjar saliva, yang menyebabkan penurunan aliran dan kapasitas *buffer saliva*, sehingga meningkatkan risiko terbentuknya plak dan karies. Tujuan Penelitian mengetahui gambaran status *oral hygiene* dan pengalaman karies pada anak-anak *stunting* di Puskesmas Kersanagara, Kelurahan Setiajaya, Tasikmalaya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan survei. Sampel berjumlah 69 anak dengan teknik total sampling. Pemeriksaan kebersihan mulut menggunakan indeks *Personal Hygiene Performance Modified (PHPM)* dan karies gigi diukur menggunakan indeks *def-t*. Data disajikan dalam bentuk distribusi frekuensi. Hasil Sebanyak 45% anak *stunting* memiliki status *oral hygiene* dalam kategori buruk, 39,1% baik, dan 15,9% sangat baik. 32% berada pada kategori sangat tinggi dan rata-rata skor *def-t* adalah 5,6, yang termasuk dalam kategori tinggi. Kesimpulan anak-anak dengan kondisi *stunting* menunjukkan kecenderungan memiliki kebersihan mulut yang buruk dan pengalaman karies yang tinggi. Hal ini menegaskan pentingnya edukasi dan intervensi dini dalam menjaga kesehatan gigi.

Kata kunci: *Stunting*, *oral hygiene*, karies gigi, *PHPM*, *def-t*.

Daftar Pustaka: 60 Sumber (2006-2024)

**DESCRIPTION OF ORAL HYGIENE STATUS AND CARIES
EXPERIENCE IN STUNTED CHILDREN AT KERSANAGARA
PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, SETIAJAYA VILLAGE,
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ABSTRACT

Stunting remains a global health issue with a high prevalence in Indonesia. According to the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI), approximately 1 in 5 children under five years old (20%) experience stunting. Provincial data show significant disparities between regions, with the lowest prevalence at 7.2% and the highest reaching 37.9%. In Tasikmalaya City, the prevalence of stunting is recorded at 10.85%. Stunting not only affects physical growth but also has implications for oral health. Stunted children tend to experience salivary gland hypofunction, resulting in decreased salivary flow and buffering capacity, which in turn increases the risk of plaque accumulation and dental caries. This study aims to describe the oral hygiene status and caries experience of stunted children at the Kersanagara Health Center, Setiajaya Sub-district, Tasikmalaya. This research used a descriptive method with a survey approach. The sample consisted of 69 children selected through total sampling. Oral hygiene was assessed using the Personal Hygiene Performance Modified (PHPM) index, while dental caries were measured using the def-t index. The data were presented in the form of frequency distributions. The results showed that 45% of stunted children had poor oral hygiene status, 39.1% were in the good category, and 15.9% were in the very good category. In terms of caries experience, 32% of the children were in the very high category, with an average def-t score of 5.6, which is considered high.

Conclusion: Stunted children tend to have poor oral hygiene and a high experience of dental caries. These findings emphasize the importance of early education and intervention in maintaining dental and oral health, especially among children with stunting conditions.

Keywords: Stunting, oral hygiene, dental caries, PHPM, def-t

Referensi: 60 source (2006 - 2024)