

HUBUNGAN PERILAKU MEROKOK DENGAN KEBERSIHAN GIGI DAN MULUT PADA REMAJA USIA 15-18 TAHUN DI KELURAHAN MULYASARI KOTA TASIKMALAYA

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Prevalensi perokok pada anak-anak dan remaja di Indonesia sebesar 19,4%, paling tinggi pada umur 15-18 tahun. Perilaku merokok dapat menimbulkan kondisi patologis di rongga mulut, meliputi gangguan pada jaringan lunak maupun jaringan keras gigi. **Tujuan :** Mengetahui hubungan perilaku merokok dengan kebersihan gigi dan mulut pada remaja usia 15-18 tahun di Kelurahan Mulyasari Kota Tasikmalaya. **Metode :** Penelitian observasional yang bersifat analitik dengan pendekatan *Cross Sectional* dan dilaksanakan di Kelurahan Mulyasari Kota Tasikmalaya, dengan responden 25 remaja laki-laki usia 15-18 tahun, pengambilan sampel menggunakan rumus slovin. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah kuesioner dan pemeriksaan *OHI-S*. Teknik analisa menggunakan uji korelasi Spearman. **Hasil Penelitian :** Perilaku merokok pada remaja usia 15-18 tahun sebagian besar memiliki kriteria sedang sebanyak 11 orang (44%), dan hasil observasi pemeriksaan kebersihan gigi dan mulut (*OHI-S*) pada remaja usia 15-18 tahun sebagian besar pada kategori sedang sebanyak 12 orang (48%). Hasil uji statistik korelasi Spearman di peroleh nilai probabilitas (*p-value*) = 0,030, dan nilai korelasi sebesar 0,435 menunjukkan korelasi positif dengan kekuatan korelasi moderat (sedang). **Kesimpulan :** Terdapat hubungan antara perilaku merokok dengan kebersihan gigi dan mulut pada remaja usia 15-18 tahun di Kelurahan Mulyasari Kota Tasikmalaya.

Kata kunci : Perilaku Merokok, Kebersihan Gigi dan Mulut, Remaja Usia 15-18 Tahun

Daftar Pustaka : 52 Buah (2010-2021)

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SMOKING BEHAVIOR WITH TOOTH AND MOUTH CLEANLINESS IN ADOLESCENT AGED 15-18 YEARS OLD IN MULYASARI KELURAHAN, TASIKMALAYA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Background : The prevalence of smokers in children and adolescents in Indonesia is 19.4%, the highest at the age of 15-18 years. Smoking behavior can cause pathological conditions in the oral cavity, including disorders of the soft tissue and hard tissue of the teeth. **Objective :** To determine the relationship between smoking behavior and oral hygiene in adolescents aged 15-18 years in Mulyasari Village, Tasikmalaya City. **Methods :** Analytical observational research with a cross sectional approach and carried out in Mulyasari Village, Tasikmalaya City, with 25 teenage boys aged 15-18 years as respondents, taking the sample using the slovin formula. The instrument used is a questionnaire and *OHI-S* examination. The analysis technique uses the Spearman correlation test. **Results :** Smoking behavior in adolescents aged 15-18 years mostly had moderate criteria as many as 11 people (44%), and the results of observations of dental and oral hygiene examinations (*OHI-S*) in adolescents aged 15-18 years were mostly in the moderate category. as many as 12 people (48%). The results of the Spearman correlation statistical test obtained a probability value (p-value) = 0.030, and a correlation value of 0.435 indicating a positive correlation with moderate correlation strength (medium). **Conclusion :** There is a relationship between smoking behavior and oral hygiene in adolescents aged 15-18 years in Mulyasari Village, Tasikmalaya City.

Keywords : Smoking Behavior, Dental and Oral Hygiene Status, Adolescents Aged 15-18 Years

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