

**GAMBARAN STATUS KARIES GIGI DITINJAU DARI *pH* AIR SUMUR
YANG DIKONSUMSI MASYARAKAT DI LOKASI TEMPAT
PEMBUANGAN AKHIR (TPA) CIANGIR KECAMATAN
TAMANSARI KOTA TASIKMALAYA**

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INTISARI

Pendahuluan: Karies gigi adalah penyakit infeksi yang disebabkan oleh demineralisasi email dan dentin yang erat hubungannya dengan air minum yang dikonsumsi setiap hari. Tempat Pembuangan Sampah adalah tempat yang digunakan untuk menyimpan dan memusnahkan sampah dengan cara tertentu. *pH* adalah ukuran konsentrasi ion hidrogen dengan keasaman dan kebasaan yang relatif pada suatu larutan. **Tujuan:** Untuk mengetahui gambaran status karies gigi ditinjau dari *pH* air sumur yang dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat disekitar TPA Ciangir. **Jenis Penelitian:** Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan metode survey analisis data menggunakan analisis univariate yang menghasilkan distribusi frekuensi dan persentase. Penelitian ini menggunakan pemeriksaan *pH* air sumur dengan sampel 51 air sumur dan pemeriksaan status karies gigi dengan sampel 72 orang. **Hasil Penelitian:** Hasil penelitian diperoleh *def-t* dengan hasil tinggi sebanyak 5 (41,6%) sedangkan *DMF-T* dengan hasil tinggi sebanyak 25 (44,6%), air sumur sebanyak 51 sampel adalah (100%) asam, serta prevalensi karies gigi sebanyak 56 sampel adalah (100%) terkena karies. **Kesimpulan Penelitian:** Terdapat adanya gambaran bahwa karies gigi ditinjau dari *pH* air sumur yang dikonsumsi masyarakat dilokasi TPA Ciangir menunjukkan bahwa air sumur berpengaruh terhadap terjadinya karies gigi.

Kata Kunci : Karies, *pH* air sumur, Prevalensi

DESCRIPTION OF DENTAL CARIES STATUS IN TERMS OF THE pH OF WELL WATER CONSUMED BY THE COMMUNITY AT THE CIANGIR LANDFILL SITE TAMANSARI DISTRICT TASIKMALAYA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Dental caries is an infectious disease caused by demineralization of enamel and dentin which is closely related to drinking water consumed every day. Landfill is a place used to store and destroy waste in a certain way. pH is a measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions with relative acidity and basicity in a solution.

Research Objective: To determine the description of dental caries status in terms of the pH of well water consumed by the community around Ciangir landfill. **Type of**

research: This research is descriptive with survey method of data analysis using univariate analysis which produces frequency distribution and percentage. This study used a well water pH examination with 72 well water and dental caries status

examination with a sample of 56 people. **Results of the search:** The results of the study obtained def-t with high results as many as 5 (41.6%) while DMF-T with high results as many as 25 (44.6%), well water as many as 51 samples were 100% acidic, and the prevalence of dental caries as many as 72 samples were 100% affected by caries.

Conclusion of research: The description of dental caries in terms of the pH of well water consumed by the community in the Ciangir landfill location shows that well water consumed is very influential on the occurrence of dental caries.

Keywords : Caries, pH of well water, Prevalence