

**SKRIPSI**

**PERBEDAAN *ORAL HYGIENE INDEX SIMPLIFIED (OHI-S)*  
ANTARA ANAK STUNTING DENGAN ANAK NORMAL**



**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN GIGI  
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PADANG  
2022**

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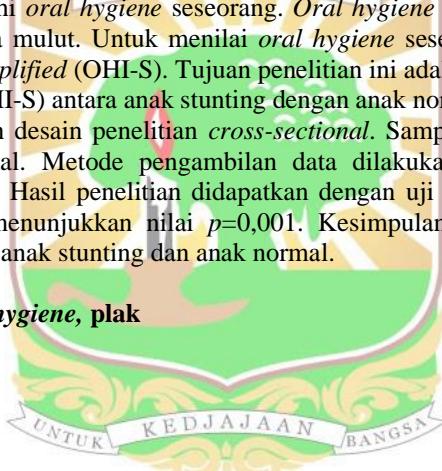
## **PERBEDAAN ORAL HYGIENE INDEX SIMPLIFIED (OHI-S) ANTARA ANAK STUNTING DENGAN ANAK NORMAL**

Oleh : Hauziah Huriyah

### **ABSTRAK**

Stunting merupakan masalah kekurangan gizi kronis dengan indikator pengukuran tinggi badan terhadap umur yang menunjukkan  $Z-Score$   $TB/U <-2 SD$  menurut *World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standart*. Dampak kekurangan gizi dalam periode yang lama akan menghambat kondisi pertumbuhan sehingga anak menjadi pendek untuk usianya. Faktor utama penyebab stunting yaitu konsumsi makanan yang tidak tercukupi, berat badan lahir rendah, dan riwayat penyakit. Pada anak stunting perkembangan kelenjar saliva mengalami atrofi sehingga fungsi *buffer* dan *self-cleansing* berkurang sehingga menurunkan kapasitas *buffer* saliva terhadap keseimbangan asam plak. Kondisi ini juga dapat memengaruhi jumlah dan komponen saliva yang akan membatasi efek proteksi di rongga mulut sehingga mempengaruhi *oral hygiene* seseorang. *Oral hygiene* yang buruk disebabkan karena meningkatnya plak di rongga mulut. Untuk menilai *oral hygiene* seseorang digunakan suatu indeks yaitu *Oral Hygiene Index Simplified (OHI-S)*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui perbedaan *Oral Hygiene Index Simplified (OHI-S)* antara anak stunting dengan anak normal. Jenis penelitian ini adalah analitik observasional dengan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini 25 anak stunting dan 25 anak normal. Metode pengambilan data dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan klinis menggunakan indeks OHI-S. Hasil penelitian didapatkan dengan uji *chi-square* OHI-S antara anak stunting dan anak normal menunjukkan nilai  $p=0,001$ . Kesimpulan penelitian ini yaitu terdapat perbedaan nilai OHI-S antara anak stunting dan anak normal.

**Kata Kunci:** Stunting, *oral hygiene*, plak



## **DIFFERENCES OF ORAL HYGIENE INDEX SIMPLIFIED (OHI-S) BETWEEN STUNTED CHILDREN AND NORMAL CHILDREN**

By: Hauziah Huriyah

### **ABSTRACT**

*Stunting is a chronic malnutrition problem with height-to-age measurement indicators showing the Z-Score of  $TB/U < -2 SD$  according to the World Health Organization (WHO) child growth standard. The impact of malnutrition over a long period will hinder the growing condition so that the child becomes short for his age. The main factors causing stunting are insufficient food consumption, low birth weight, and a history of disease. In stunted children, the development of the salivary glands is atrophied so that the buffer and self-cleansing functions are reduced, thereby reducing the capacity of the salivary buffer to plaque acid balance. This condition can also affect the amount and components of saliva which will limit the protective effect in the oral cavity so that it affects a person's oral hygiene. Poor oral hygiene is caused due to increased plaque in the oral cavity. To assess a person's oral hygiene, an index is used, namely the Oral Hygiene Index Simplified (OHI-S). The purpose of this study was to determine the difference between oral hygiene index simplified (OHI-S) between stunted children and normal children. This type of research is observational analytics with a cross-sectional research design. The sample in this study was 25 stunted children and 25 normal children. The data collection method is carried out by clinical examination using the OHI-S index. The results of the study were obtained by the OHI-S chi-square test between stunted children and normal children showing a p value = 0.001. The conclusion of this study is that there is a difference in OHI-S values between stunted children and normal children.*

**Keywords:** Stunting, oral hygiene, pla

