

SKRIPSI

**HUBUNGAN POLA MAKAN DENGAN STATUS KARIES IBU
HAMIL DI PUSKESMAS ANDALAS**



**FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN GIGI
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**HUBUNGAN POLA MAKAN DENGAN STATUS KARIES IBU HAMIL DI
PUSKESMAS ANDALAS**



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Oleh: Dinda Putri Qonita

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Karies gigi merupakan masalah kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang paling umum terjadi di dunia. Salah satu kelompok yang rentan mengalami karies adalah ibu hamil. Prevalensi karies ibu hamil di Indonesia sebesar 84,7%. Penyebab tingginya karies pada ibu hamil yaitu perubahan pola makan terkait dengan perubahan hormon, intensitas mual dan muntah serta faktor mengidam. Beberapa peneliti melaporkan ibu hamil memiliki pola makan yang buruk. Konsumsi makanan kariogenik meningkat pada trimester pertama dan kedua serta makanan ini sering dikonsumsi diantara waktu makan. Konsumsi makanan kariogenik akan mengakibatkan penurunan pH yang menyebabkan demineralisasi dan terbentuknya karies.

Tujuan: Untuk mengetahui hubungan pola makan dengan status karies pada ibu hamil di Puskesmas Andalas.

Metode Penelitian: Analitik Observasional dengan desain *cross sectional*. Jumlah sampel sebanyak 80 responden ibu hamil. Pengumpulan data status karies dilakukan dengan pemeriksaan indeks DMF-T dan pola makan diukur menggunakan *Food Frequency Questionnaire*. Data dianalisa menggunakan SPSS.

Hasil: Prevalensi karies ibu hamil sebesar 85%, indeks DMF-T 2,71 termasuk kategori sedang, status karies lebih banyak pada kategori rendah dan ditemukan pada trimester 1, status karies tinggi paling banyak ditemukan pada trimester 2, pola makan ibu hamil paling banyak pada kategori baik dan ditemukan pada trimester 1, pola makan buruk paling banyak dialami ibu hamil trimester 2. Hasil uji statistik *Chi square* pola makan dengan status karies didapatkan nilai $P<0,05$.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat hubungan antara pola makan dengan status karies pada ibu hamil.

Kata Kunci: Indeks DMF-T, Pola Makan, Usia Kehamilan, Prevalensi, Ibu Hamil.



RELATIONSHIP OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S DIET WITH CARIES STATUS OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN ANDALAS PUSKESMAS

By: Dinda Putri Qonita

ABSTRACT

Background: Dental caries is the most common dental and oral health problem in the world. Caries is common to be found in pregnant women. The caries prevalence of pregnant women in Indonesia is 84.7%. High caries in pregnant women are caused by changes in diet related to hormonal changes, intensity of nausea and vomiting and cravings. Some researchers report pregnant women have a poor diet. The consumption of cariogenic foods increases in the first and second trimesters and these foods are often consumed between meals. Consumption of cariogenic foods will result in a decrease in pH which causes demineralization and the formation of caries.

Objective: This study aims to determine the relationship between diet and caries status in pregnant women at the Andalas Health Center.

Methods: Observational analysis with cross sectional design. The number of samples was 80 respondents who were pregnant women. Carious status data was collected by examining the DMF-T index and eating patterns were measured using the Food Frequency Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using SPSS.

Results: The prevalence of caries in pregnant women is 85%, DMF-T index 2.71 is in the moderate category, caries status is more in the low category and is found in the 1st trimester, high caries status is most commonly found in the 2nd trimester, most of the eating patterns of pregnant women were in the good category, good eating patterns were mostly found in the 1st trimester, and the most bad eating patterns were experienced by pregnant women in the 2nd trimester. The results of the Chi square statistical test of eating patterns with caries status obtained $P<0.05$.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between diet and caries status in pregnant women.

Keywords: DMF-T Index, Diet, Gestational Age, Prevalence, Pregnant Women