

**HUBUNGAN STUNTING DENGAN KARIES GIGI PADA ANAK
BALITA DI PUSKESMAS KURAI TAJI KOTA PARIAMAN**



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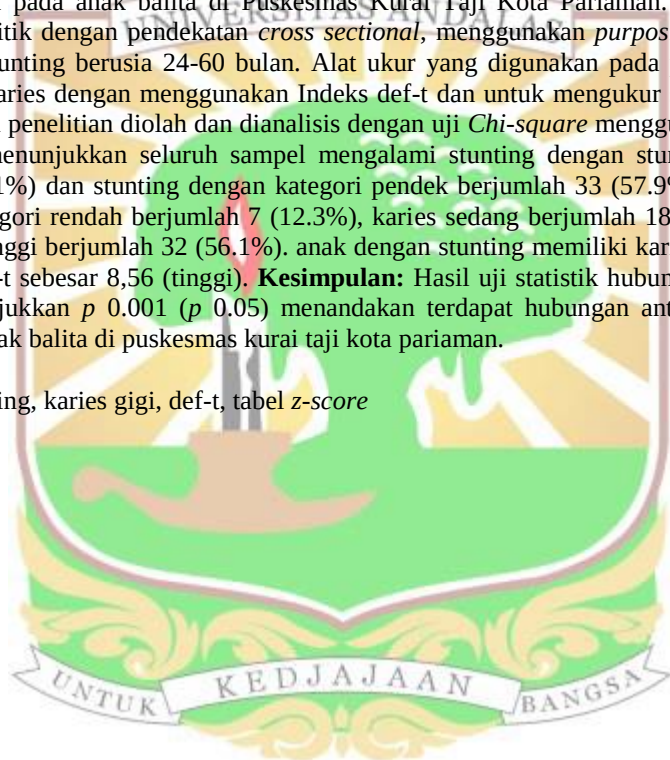
Hubungan Stunting dengan Karies Gigi pada Anak Balita di Puskesmas Kurai Taji Kota Pariaman

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Stunting merupakan gangguan pertumbuhan dan perkembangan anak dibawah usia lima tahun akibat kekurangan gizi kronis pada periode 1000 Hari Pertama Kehidupan. Kondisi stunting yang menghambat pertumbuhan anak akan mempengaruhi pertumbuhan rongga mulut anak. Karies gigi merupakan penyakit infeksi pada jaringan keras gigi yang menyebabkan terjadinya demineralisasi pada gigi. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan stunting dengan karies gigi pada anak balita di Puskesmas Kurai Taji Kota Pariaman. **Metode:** Penelitian observasional analitik dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, menggunakan *purposive sampling* dengan sampel 57 anak stunting berusia 24-60 bulan. Alat ukur yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah untuk mengukur karies dengan menggunakan Indeks def-t dan untuk mengukur stunting berdasarkan tabel Z-score. Data penelitian diolah dan dianalisis dengan uji *Chi-square* menggunakan SPSS. **Hasil:** Hasil penelitian menunjukkan seluruh sampel mengalami stunting dengan stunting sangat pendek berjumlah 24 (42.1%) dan stunting dengan kategori pendek berjumlah 33 (57.9%). anak mengalami karies dengan kategori rendah berjumlah 7 (12.3%), karies sedang berjumlah 18 (31.6%), dan karies dengan kategori tinggi berjumlah 32 (56.1%). anak dengan stunting memiliki karies pada gigi mereka dengan indeks def-t sebesar 8,56 (tinggi). **Kesimpulan:** Hasil uji statistik hubungan stunting dengan karies gigi menunjukkan $p < 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$) menandakan terdapat hubungan antara stunting dengan karies gigi pada anak balita di puskesmas kurai taji kota pariaman.

Kata Kunci: stunting, karies gigi, def-t, tabel z-score



Relationship between Stunting and Dental Caries in Toddlers at Kurai Taji Health Center, Pariaman City

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ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a growth and development disorder in children under the age of five due to chronic malnutrition during the first 1000 days of life. Stunting conditions that inhibit child growth will affect the growth of the child's oral cavity. Dental caries is an infectious disease of the hard tissues of the teeth that causes demineralization of the teeth. **Objective:** This study aims to determine the relationship between stunting and dental caries in toddlers at the Kurai Taji Health Center in Pariaman City. **Methods:** Analytical observational research with a cross sectional approach, using purposive sampling with a sample of 57 stunted children aged 24-60 months. The measuring instrument used in this study was to measure caries using the def-t index and to measure stunting based on the WHO Z-score table. The research data were processed and analyzed with the Chi-square test using SPSS. **Results:** The results showed that all samples were stunted with very short stunting totaling 24 (42.1%) and stunting with short categories totaling 33 (57.9%). children experienced caries with low categories totaling 7 (12.3%), moderate caries totaling 18 (31.6%), and caries with high categories totaling 32 (56.1%). children with stunting had caries on their teeth with a def-t index of 8.56 (high). **Conclusion:** The results of the statistical test of the relationship between stunting and dental caries showed $p < 0.001$ ($p < 0.05$) indicating that there is a relationship between stunting and dental caries in children under five years old at the kurai taji health center in pariaman city.

Keywords: stunting, dental caries, def-t, z-score table

