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Hubungan *Body Mass Index* dengan Status Karies Anak Usia Prasekolah di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Rawang

vi + 47 halaman + 4 gambar + 10 tabel + 18 Lampiran

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Pilihan makanan dan asupan gizi akan berefek kepada kesehatan rongga mulut dan berat badan. Gizi yang buruk akan mempengaruhi tingkat karies karena akan berefek kepada sekresi dan komposisi saliva. Asupan makanan yang kaya karbohidrat juga salah satu faktor resiko terjadinya kelebihan berat badan, obesitas dan karies. BMI merupakan alat sederhana untuk menilai status gizi khususnya yang berkaitan dengan kekurangan dan kelebihan berat badan.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan BMI dengan status karies anak usia prasekolah di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rawang Kecamatan Padang Selatan Kota Padang.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional*, dengan jumlah sampel 72 orang siswa dari 6 PAUD yang terletak di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rawang dan dipilih dengan metode *proportionate stratified random sampling*. Analisis hubungan BMI (*underweight*, *normalweight*, *obesitas*) dengan status karies dilakukan dengan uji *Kruskal Wallis* dan dilanjutkan dengan uji *Mann-Whitney*.

Hasil: Penelitian ini memperlihatkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$) antara BMI (*underweight*, *normalweight*, *obesitas*) dengan status karies, dimana untuk kategori *underweight*-*obesitas* menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$), dan pada kategori *underweight*-*normalweight* dan *normalweight*-*obesitas* tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang signifikan ($p < 0,05$). Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan skor karies tertinggi terdapat pada anak kategori *underweight*.

Kesimpulan: Terdapat adanya hubungan *body mass index* (BMI) dengan status karies.

Kata Kunci: *Body Mass Index* (BMI), Karies

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The Relationship between Body Mass Index and Caries Status on Preschooler in Puskesmas Rawang District.

vi+ 47 pages + 4 pictures + 10 tables+ 18 attachments

ABSTRACT

Background: Food choices and nutritional intake may affect the dental health and body weight. Malnutrition can influence dental caries due to altered saliva composition and impaired secretion. Intake of foods rich in carbohydrates can be risk factor for overweight, obesity and tooth decay. BMI is considered a simple method to analyse a nutritional status.

Purpose: The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between BMI and caries status of preschool children in Puskesmas, Rawang District of Padang City.

Method: This study used the cross sectional design, with the total sample were 72 students from 6 from Early Childhood Development Place (PAUD) which located in Puskesmas Rawang, and selected through proportionate stratified random sampling method. The analysis of the relationship between BMI (underweight, normal weight, and obese) and caries status is conducted with Kruskal Wallis' Test and followed by Mann-Whitney's Test.

Result: Ultimately, this study shows that there are significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between BMI (underweight, normalweight, and obesity) and caries status, which for the category of underweight-obesity showed significant difference ($p < 0.05$), whereas in the category of underweight-normalweight and normalweight-obesity showed there is no significant differentiation ($p < 0.05$). The results of this study indicated that the highest score of caries is in the categories of underweight children.

Conclusion: As the conclusion of this study revealed that there is a relation between Body Mass Index (BMI) and Caries Status.

Keywords: Body Mass Index (BMI), Caries