

ABSTRAK

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HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN KESEHATAN GIGI LANSIA DENGAN KEHILANGAN GIGI DI POLI SPESIALIS PROSTODONSIA RSGM UNAIR TAHUN 2025

xv + 64 Halaman + 7 Tabel + 11 Lampiran

Di seluruh dunia, diperkirakan ada 500 juta orang lanjut usia dengan usia rata-rata 60 tahun. Seiring bertambahnya usia, pada lansia jaringan rongga mulut mengalami perubahan, terutama karena kehilangan gigi. Status kesehatan gigi dan mulut yang buruk pada lansia dipengaruhi oleh empat faktor yaitu lingkungan, perilaku, fasilitas kesehatan dan keturunan. Perilaku pemeliharaan gigi meliputi pengetahuan. Masalah pada penelitian ini yaitu mayoritas lansia di Poli Spesialis Prostodonsia RSGM UNAIR tidak memiliki fungsi gigi yang optimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara pengetahuan kesehatan gigi lansia dengan kehilangan gigi di poli spesialis prostodonsia RSGM Unair tahun 2025.

Studi ini merupakan *cross sectional*, dan 54 lansia menjadi responden. Data dikumpulkan melalui lembar kuisioner yang mengukur tingkat pengetahuan lansia, dan lembar pemeriksaan kehilangan gigi. Analisa data menggunakan uji *chi-square* untuk menentukan hubungan antara pengetahuan lansia tentang kesehatan gigi lansia dengan kehilangan gigi di poli spesialis prostodonsia RSGM Unair tahun 2025.

Hasil menunjukkan pengetahuan kesehatan gigi lansia mayoritas berkategori baik, sedangkan kehilangan gigi pada lansia memiliki <20 gigi yang berfungsi sehingga dapat dikatakan kurang optimal. Didapatkan hasil signifikansi antara pengetahuan kesehatan gigi lansia dengan kehilangan gigi (p) = 0,043. Kesimpulan, ada hubungan antara pengetahuan kesehatan gigi lansia dengan kehilangan gigi di poli spesialis prostodonsia RSGM Unair tahun 2025.

Kata kunci: Pengetahuan, Kesehatan Gigi, Kehilangan Gigi, Lansia

Daftar Bacaan: 5 Buku (2015 – 2025)

ABSTRACT

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ELDERLY DENTAL HEALTH KNOWLEDGE AND TOOTH LOSS IN THE PROSTHODONTIA SPECIALIST CLINIC OF RSGM UNAIR IN 2025

xv + 64 Pages + 7 Tables + 11 Appendices

Worldwide, there are an estimated 500 million elderly people with an average age of 60 years. With age, in the elderly the oral cavity tissue undergoes changes, especially due to tooth loss. Poor oral health status in the elderly is influenced by four factors, namely environment, behavior, health facilities and heredity. Dental maintenance behavior includes knowledge. The problem in this study is that the majority of elderly people in the Prosthodontia Specialist Poly of RSGM UNAIR do not have optimal dental function. This study aims to determine the relationship between elderly dental health knowledge and tooth loss in the prosthodontia specialist poly of RSGM Unair in 2025.

This study was cross sectional, and 54 elderly became respondents. Data were collected through a questionnaire that measured the level of knowledge of the elderly, and a tooth loss examination sheet. Data analysis used the chi-square test to determine the relationship between elderly dental health and tooth loss in the prosthodontia specialist clinic of RSGM Unair in 2025.

The results showed that the majority of elderly dental health knowledge was categorized as good, while tooth loss in the elderly had <20 functioning teeth so that it could be said to be less than optimal. Significance results were obtained between elderly dental health knowledge and tooth loss (p) = 0.043. In conclusion, there is a relationship between the dental health knowledge of the elderly and tooth loss in the prosthodontia specialist clinic of RSGM Unair in 2025.

Keywords: Knowledge, Dental Health, Tooth Loss, Elderly

References: 5 books (2015 – 2025)