

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS HUBUNGAN *STUNTING* DENGAN *POTENTIAL OF HYDROGEN* (pH) SALIVA PADA ANAK PRASEKOLAH

Kondisi *stunting* dapat berdampak pada masalah kesehatan gigi karena terjadi perubahan karakteristik saliva. Saliva yang tidak dapat bekerja secara optimal akan meningkatkan risiko terjadinya karies gigi. **Masalah:** tingginya karies anak prasekolah di TK DWP V. **Tujuan:** untuk mengetahui hubungan *stunting* dengan *potential of Hydrogen* (pH) saliva pada anak prasekolah di TK DWP V Jatirejo Kecamatan Lekok Kabupaten Pasuruan. **Metode:** jenis penelitian ini yaitu penelitian analitik korelasi dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*, sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 40 siswa yang dipilih dengan rumus slovin menggunakan teknik *proportional stratified random sampling*, metode pengumpulan data variabel *stunting* yakni pengukuran TB/U menggunakan *microtoise* dan variabel pH saliva diukur menggunakan pH meter, menggunakan teknik analisa data uji *chi-squared*. **Hasil:** Ada hubungan *stunting* dengan *potential of Hydrogen* (pH) saliva pada anak prasekolah TK DWP V Jatirejo Kecamatan Lekok Kabupaten Pasuruan. Hasil pengukuran TB/U untuk mengetahui status *stunting* responden diketahui didominasi oleh tinggi badan pendek (*stunted*), dan kategori *potential of Hydrogen* (pH) saliva responden didominasi berada dalam kategori asam.

Kata Kunci: *Stunting*, *potential of Hydrogen* (pH) saliva, karies, anak prasekolah

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS OF THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN STUNTING AND SALIVA POTENTIAL OF HYDROGEN (pH) IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

*Stunting can affect dental health due to changes in saliva content. Saliva that cannot work optimally will increase the risk of dental caries. **Problem:** high level of caries in preschool children at the DWP V Jatirejo Kindergarten. **Objective:** to determine the association between stunting and the potential of hydrogen (pH) in the saliva of preschool children at DWP V Jatirejo Kindergarten, Lekok District, Pasuruan Regency. **Method:** The study design was an analytic observational with a cross-sectional approach, the sample in this study was 40 students who were determined using the Slovin formula with a proportional stratified random sampling technique. The stunting variable data collection method was measuring of Height/Age using microtoise and the saliva pH variable was measured using pH meters, and the data analysis techniques used the chi-squared test. **Results:** There is an association between stunting and the saliva pH in preschool children at DWP V Jatirejo Kindergarten. The Height/Age measurement results to determine the stunting status of respondents were found to be dominated by short height (stunted), and the saliva pH category of respondents was dominated by the acidic category.*

Keywords: *stunting, salivary pH, dental caries, preschool children*