

INTISARI

Persentase terbesar jumlah kehilangan gigi nasional terdapat pada kelompok umur 65 tahun keatas. Kehilangan gigi pada lansia akan memengaruhi kualitas hidup. Merokok dan usia telah terbukti berpengaruh terhadap kehilangan gigi. Perokok lansia berisiko untuk mengalami ketagihan merokok sehingga perokok lansia lebih sulit untuk berhenti merokok dan lebih berisiko terhadap kehilangan gigi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pengaruh status merokok terhadap jumlah kehilangan gigi pada penduduk lanjut usia di Kecamatan Gamping dan Tempel, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Penelitian dengan desain potong lintang telah dilakukan pada 150 penduduk lanjut usia yang berusia ≥ 60 tahun di Kecamatan Gamping dan Kecamatan Tempel, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui wawancara dan kehilangan gigi diukur melalui pemeriksaan langsung. Uji korelasi *Spearman's Rho*, uji *Mann-Whitney U*, uji *Kruskal Wallis*, dan regresi linier berganda untuk digunakan untuk mengkaji pengaruh status merokok terhadap jumlah kehilangan gigi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan status merokok dan variabel perancu yaitu jenis kelamin, usia, dan indeks massa tubuh berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap jumlah kehilangan gigi ($p < 0,05$; $r^2 = 0,304$). Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yaitu status merokok berpengaruh terhadap peningkatan jumlah kehilangan gigi pada penduduk lanjut usia di Kecamatan Gamping dan Tempel, Kabupaten Sleman, Yogyakarta.

Kata Kunci: Status Merokok, Kehilangan Gigi, Lanjut Usia

ABSTRACT

The largest percentage of the national number of tooth loss is in the age group 65 years and over. Tooth loss in the elderly will affect the quality of life. Smoking and age have been shown to have an effect on tooth loss. Elderly smokers are at risk for smoking addiction so that elderly smokers are more difficult to quit smoking and are more at risk of tooth loss. This study aims to examine the effect of smoking status on the number of tooth loss in the elderly population in Gamping and Tempel Districts, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta.

A cross-sectional design study was conducted on 150 elderly residents aged 60 years in Gamping and Tempel Districts, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta. Data were collected through interviews and tooth loss was measured through direct examination. Spearman's Rho correlation test, Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal Wallis test, and multiple linear regression were used to examine the effect of smoking status on the number of tooth loss.

The results showed that smoking status and confounding variables, namely gender, age, and body mass index had a significant effect on the number of tooth loss ($p < 0.05$; $r^2 = 0.304$). The conclusion of this study is that smoking status has an effect on increasing the number of tooth loss in the elderly population in Gamping and Tempel Districts, Sleman Regency, Yogyakarta.

Keywords: Smoking Status, Tooth Loss, Elderly