

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Kehilangan gigi merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan rongga mulut yang menyebabkan gangguan pengunyahan yang mempengaruhi kualitas hidup pra lansia. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi terhadap status gizi dan kualitas hidup.

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gulai Bancuh Bukittinggi. Pengambilan responden menggunakan teknik *non-probability* secara *purposive sampling*. Jumlah responden sebanyak 178 pra lansia rentang umur 45 – 59 tahun. Jumlah kehilangan gigi ditulis pada format pemeriksaan gigi, pengukuran status gizi menggunakan *Mini Nutritional Assessment* (MNA) dan kualitas hidup kesehatan gigi dan mulut menggunakan *Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index* (GOHAI). Hasil analisis data menggunakan uji korelasi *Pearson* dan *Path Analysis*.

Hasil: Uji korelasi *Pearson* menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi dengan status gizi dengan korelasi sedang ($r = -0,549$) serta terdapat hubungan antara jumlah kehilangan gigi dengan kualitas hidup dengan korelasi kuat ($r = -0,742$). Uji *Path Analysis* menunjukkan bahwa nilai pengaruh langsung (koefisien $\beta = 0,552$), lebih besar dibandingkan dengan nilai pengaruh tidak langsung (koefisien $\beta = 0,189$) yang menunjukkan bahwa secara tidak langsung jumlah kehilangan gigi melalui mediasi status gizi tidak memiliki hubungan yang signifikan terhadap kualitas hidup.

Kesimpulan: Semakin banyak gigi yang hilang, maka semakin buruk status gizi dan kualitas hidup, namun demikian status gizi bukan merupakan mediator dari jumlah kehilangan gigi terhadap kualitas hidup.

Kata kunci: Kehilangan Gigi, Status Gizi, OHRQoL, Pra Lansia

ABSTRACT

Background: Tooth loss is one of the oral health problems that cause masticatory disorders that affect the quality of life of pre elderly. This study was conducted to determine the relationship between the number of tooth loss on nutritional status and quality of life.

Research Method: The research was conducted in the working area of Bukittinggi's Gulai Bancah Health Center. Respondents were taken using a non-probability technique by purposive sampling. The number of respondents as many as 178 pre-elderly age range 45 – 59 years. The number of tooth loss was written in the dental examination format, nutritional status was measured using the Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) and the quality of life for oral health using the Geriatric Oral Health Assessment Index (GOHAI). The results of data analysis was using Pearson correlation test and Path Analysis.

Results: Pearson correlation test showed that there was a relationship between the amount of tooth loss and nutritional status with a moderate correlation ($r = -0.549$) and there was a relationship between the number of tooth loss and quality of life with a strong correlation ($r = -0.742$). Path Analysis test showed that the direct effect value (beta coefficient = 0.552), was greater than the indirect effect value (beta coefficient = 0.189) which indicated that indirectly the amount of tooth loss through mediation of nutritional status did not have a significant relationship with quality of life.

Conclusion: The more missing teeth, the worse the nutritional status and quality of life, however, nutritional status is not a mediator of the number of tooth loss on the quality of life.

Keyword: Tooth loss, Nutritional status, OHRQoL, Pre elderly