



## HUBUNGAN ANTARA JUMLAH GIGI DENGAN TINGKAT DEPRESI PADA LANJUT USIA

**Maudina Pamela Raishahusna<sup>1</sup>, Rosa Amalia<sup>2</sup>, Lisdrianto Hanindriyo<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Program Sarjana Higiene Gigi, Fakultas Kedokteran Gigi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>2</sup> Departemen Ilmu Kedokteran Gigi Pencegahan dan Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat,  
Universitas Gadjah Mada

### INTISARI

Peningkatan angka harapan hidup di negara berkembang diikuti dengan peningkatan proporsi penduduk lansia. Kehilangan gigi merupakan masalah kesehatan dengan prevalensi tertinggi pada lansia. Jumlah gigi dalam rongga mulut berpengaruh terhadap perubahan yang dialami lansia dan akan berdampak buruk terhadap kesehatan psikologis khususnya depresi. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui hubungan antara jumlah gigi dengan tingkat depresi pada lanjut usia.

Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah observasional dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Sebanyak 63 lansia bersedia berpartisipasi sebagai responden. Pada penelitian ini hubungan antara jumlah gigi dengan tingkat depresi diukur menggunakan analisis korelasi Pearson. Variabel tingkat depresi diukur dengan kuesioner GDS-15. Variabel jumlah gigi diukur dengan menghitung jumlah gigi dalam rongga mulut pada masing-masing responden.

Hasil uji korelasi Pearson antara jumlah gigi dengan tingkat depresi menunjukkan nilai koefisien korelasi ( $r$ ) = 0,641 dengan nilai signifikansi 0,001 dimana  $p < 0,05$ . Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang kuat antara jumlah gigi dengan tingkat depresi. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah semakin rendah jumlah gigi dalam rongga mulut maka semakin tinggi tingkat depresi pada lansia.

Kata kunci: lansia, jumlah gigi, depresi, GDS-15

## **THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PRESENT TEETH AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AMONG ELDERLY PEOPLE**

**Maudina Pamela Raishahusna<sup>1</sup>, Rosa Amalia<sup>2</sup>, Lisdrianto Hanindriyo<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Dental Hygiene Program, Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas Gadjah Mada

<sup>2</sup> Department of Preventive and Community Dentistry, Faculty of Dentistry,  
Universitas Gadjah Mada

### ***ABSTRACT***

The increasing life expectancy in developing countries leads to a higher proportion of the elderly in the population. Tooth loss is a health problem with the highest prevalence in the elderly. The present teeth in the oral cavity was not only affecting the physiological changes experienced by the elderly, but also have a negative impact on psychological health, particularly the state of depression. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the present teeth with depressive symptoms among elderly people.

The type of this research was observational research using a cross-sectional design. A total of 63 elderly were involved in this study. The relationship between the present teeth and the level of depression was analyzed using Pearson correlation analysis. Depression level was measured by the GDS-15 questionnaire, while the present teeth was measured by counting the number of teeth in the oral cavity of each respondent.

The results of the Pearson correlation test between the present teeth and the level of depression showed the correlation coefficient of  $(r) = 0.641$  with a significance value of 0.001 where  $p < 0.05$ . These results indicate that there is a strong relationship between the number of teeth and the level of depression. In conclusion, this study indicated that the lower the number of teeth in the oral cavity, the higher the level of depression in the elderly population.

**Keywords:** elderly, present teeth, depression, GDS-15