PENGARUH *STUNTING* TERHADAP ERUPSI GIGI DAN STATUS KARIES PADA ANAK USIA 1-3 TAHUN

(Kajian Di Desa Jeruksari Kecamatan Tirto Kabupaten Pekalongan)

INTISARI

Latar belakang : *Stunting* adalah kondisi kekurangan gizi kronis. Pertumbuhan yang lambat pada anak *stunting* tidak hanya berpengaruh terhadap tinggi badan tetapi juga mempengaruhi pertumbuhan gigi dan kerentanan terhadap karies. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis pengaruh *stunting* terhadap erupsi gigi dan status karies pada anak usia 1-3 tahun.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional analitik dengan rancangan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah anak *stunting* usia 1-3 tahun,didapatkan 50 anak yang terbagi menjadi 2 kelompok usia 1-2 tahun dan 2-3 tahun. Erupsi gigi dihitung dari jumlah gigi yang sudah erupsi. Parameter status karies adalah indeks def-t menurut WHO dan tingkat keparahan karies menurut Shimono. Data penelitian di uji dengan Uji *Mann Whitney.*

Hasil Penelitian :1). Jumlah erupsi gigi pada anak *stunting* usia 1-3 tahun 12,36 $\pm$ 5,36 lebih sedikit dibanding anak tidak stunting 15,54 $\pm$ 4,02 dan menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna ($p<0,05$). 2) Indeks karies (def-t) pada anak *stunting* usia 1-3 tahun 3,04 $\pm$ 2,84 lebih rendah dibanding indeks karies anak tidak *stunting* 3,10 $\pm$ 3,40 usia 1-3 tahun dan menunjukkan perbedaan yang tidak bermakna ($p>0,05$). 3) Tingkat keparahan karies pada anak *stunting* usia 1-3 tahun 33,03 $\pm$ 10,17 lebih tinggi dibanding tingkat keparahan karies anak tidak *stunting* usia 1-3 tahun 28,62 $\pm$ 4,49 dan menunjukkan perbedaan bermakna ($p<0,05$).

Kesimpulan : 1).Jumlah erupsi gigi pada kelompok anak *stunting* umur 1-3 tahun lebih sedikit dibanding jumlah erupsi gigi anak tidak *stunting*. 2) Tidak ada perbedaan indeks karies antara anak *stunting* dan tidak *stunting* usia 1-3 tahun. 3) Tingkat keparahan karies anak *stunting* lebih tinggi di banding tingkat keparahan karies anak tidak *stunting* usia 1-3 tahun.

Kata Kunci : *stunting*,erupsi gigi,indeks karies,keparahan karies.

THE EFFECT OF *STUNTING* ON TOOTH ERUPTION AND CARIES STATUS IN CHILDREN AGED 1-3 YEARS (STUDY IN JERUKSARI VILLAGE, TIRTO DISTRICT, PEKALONGAN)

ABSTRACT

Background: Stunting is a condition of chronic malnutrition. Slow growth in stunted children not only affects height but also tooth eruption and caries status. If caries is not treated, the severity of the caries will be higher. Deciduous teeth are important for better mastication and nutritional intake. The aim is to analyze the effect of stunting on tooth eruption, caries status and severity of caries in children aged 1-3 years.
Research Method: This type of research is analytical observational with a cross sectional approach design. The research subjects were stunted children aged 1-3 years. There were 50 children divided into 2 age groups 1-2 years and 2-3 years. Eruption was calculated from the number of teeth that erupted. Caries status was calculated using the def-t index according to WHO and caries severity was measured according to Shimono. For numerical scale data, a normality test was carried out using the Shapiro Wilk test for each group. The results of the data normality test were not normally distributed ($p<0.05$). Next, differences were tested using the Mann Whitney Test
Research Results: 1). Tooth eruption in stunted children aged 1-3 years was 12.36 $\pm$ 5.36 less than in non-stunted children 15.54 $\pm$ 4.02 and showed a significant difference ($p<0.05$). 2) Caries index (def-t) in stunted children aged 1-3 years 3.04 $\pm$ 2.84 higher than the caries index (def-t) in non-stunted children 3.10 $\pm$ 3.40 aged 1-3 years and shows no significant difference ($p> 0.05$). 3) The severity of caries in stunted children aged 1-3 years was 33.03 + 10.17 higher than the severity of caries in non-stunted children aged 1-3 years 28.62 $\pm$ 4.49 and showed a significant difference ($p<0, 05$).
Conclusion: 1). The number of tooth eruptions in the group of stunted children aged 1-3 years is less than the number of tooth eruptions in non-stunted children. 2) There is no difference in the caries index between stunted and non-stunting children aged 1-3 years. 3) The severity of caries in stunted children is higher than the severity of caries in non-stunted children aged 1-3 years.
Keywords: *stunting*, tooth eruption, caries index (def-t), caries severity.