

## INTISARI

Karies gigi merupakan salah satu masalah kesehatan gigi yang masih sering terjadi pada lanjut usia. Karies gigi merupakan penyakit multifaktorial dan salah satu penyebabnya adalah kondisi depresi. Depresi menyebabkan seseorang menjadi kurang termotivasi melakukan pemeliharaan kesehatan gigi dan mulut serta melakukan kebiasaan buruk yang dapat menginisiasi terjadinya karies gigi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara skor depresi terhadap status karies gigi pada penduduk lanjut usia di Kalurahan Sumberagung, Kapanewon Moyudan, Kabupaten Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta.

Penelitian potong lintang telah dilakukan pada 88 penduduk lanjut usia yang berusia  $\geq 60$  di Kalurahan Sumberagung, Kapanewon Moyudan, Kabupaten Sleman, D.I. Yogyakarta. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui pemeriksaan klinis dan pengisian kuesioner. Skor depresi dikaji menggunakan kuesioner *Patient Health Questionnaire* (PHQ-9) yang telah diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia sementara status karies dikaji menggunakan indeks DMF-T. Analisis data dilakukan dengan menggunakan uji *Spearman's Rho*, *Kruskal Wallis-H*, dan *Mann Withney*.

Analisis bivariat menunjukkan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara skor depresi terhadap status karies gigi ( $p=0,849$ ). Hasil lainnya menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan pada variabel jenis kelamin ( $p=0,664$ ), tingkat pendidikan ( $p=0,052$ ), tingkat pendapatan ( $p=0,939$ ), kekuatan genggam tangan ( $p=0,173$ ), riwayat penyakit diabetes ( $p=0,480$ ), indeks massa tubuh ( $p=0,556$ ), riwayat merokok ( $p=0,285$ ), efikasi diri terkait kesehatan oral ( $p=0,089$ ), dan kunjungan ke dokter gigi ( $p=0,797$ ) terhadap status karies gigi. Variabel usia ( $p=0,002$ ) dan frekuensi menyikat gigi ( $p=0,004$ ) berhubungan signifikan terhadap status karies gigi. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah skor depresi tidak memiliki hubungan signifikan terhadap status karies gigi pada lansia.

Kata kunci : depresi, karies gigi, lanjut usia

### ***ABSTRACT***

Dental caries is a dental health problem that often occurs among the elderly. Dental caries is a multifactorial disease and one of the causes is depression. Depression causes a person to become less motivated to maintain oral health and engage in bad habits that can initiate dental caries. This study aims to examine the relationship between depression scores and dental caries status in elderly residents in Sumberagung, Moyudan Subdistrict, Sleman Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta.

A cross-sectional design study was conducted on 88 elderly residents aged  $\geq 60$  years in Sumberagung District, Kapanewon Moyudan, Sleman Regency, D.I. Yogyakarta. Data collection was carried out through clinical examination and filling out questionnaires. Depression scores were assessed using the *Patient Health Questionnaire* (PHQ-9) questionnaire which had been translated into Indonesian while caries status was assessed using the DMF-T index. Data analysis was carried out using *Spearman's Rho*, *Kruskal Wallis-H*, and *Mann Withney tests*.

Bivariate analysis showed there was no significant relationship between depression scores and dental caries status ( $p=0,849$ ). Other results show that there is no significant relationship between the variables of gender ( $p=0,664$ ), education level ( $p=0,052$ ), income level ( $p=0,939$ ), handgrip strength ( $p=0,173$ ), history of diabetes ( $p=0,480$ ), body mass index ( $p=0,556$ ), smoking history ( $p=0,285$ ), oral health related self-efficacy ( $p=0,089$ ), and dental visit ( $p=0,797$ ) to dental caries among the elderly. The variables of age ( $p=0,002$ ) and frequency of brushing teeth ( $p=0,004$ ) were significantly related to dental caries among the elderly. The conclusion is depression scores do not have a significant relationship with dental caries status among the elderly.

Keyword : depression, dental caries, elderly