

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang:** Hasil Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023 melaporkan bahwa prevalensi karies gigi di Indonesia mencapai 82,8%. SKI 2023 merupakan data survei kesehatan terbaru yang memberikan gambaran kondisi kesehatan di Indonesia. Penelitian bertujuan mengetahui determinan karies gigi berdasarkan data yang tersedia di SKI 2023 dengan fokus pada identifikasi determinan karies gigi di kalangan remaja (10-19 tahun) di Provinsi Jawa Tengah.

**Metode Penelitian:** Jenis penelitian analitik rancangan potong lintang (*Cross-Sectional Design*). Populasi pada penelitian ini adalah seluruh remaja yang terdaftar dalam Survei Kesehatan Indonesia (SKI) 2023 yang berdomisili di Jawa Tengah dan memiliki data masalah status kesehatan gigi geligi serta informasi data mengenai jenis kelamin, daerah tempat tinggal, perilaku merokok, frekuensi menyikat gigi, konsumsi makanan manis, konsumsi minuman manis, konsumsi *softdrink*, dan konsumsi alkohol. Analisis yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis univariat, analisis bivariat dengan uji regresi logistik dan *path analysis*.

**Hasil penelitian:** Jenis kelamin berhubungan dengan faktor perilaku ( $p=0,000$ ) sedangkan daerah tempat tinggal tidak berhubungan dengan faktor perilaku ( $p=0,387$ ). faktor perilaku berhubungan dengan karies gigi ( $p=0,000$ ).

**Kesimpulan:** Pengaruh jenis kelamin terhadap karies gigi di mediasi oleh faktor perilaku, sedangkan pengaruh daerah tempat tinggal terhadap karies gigi yang dimediasi oleh faktor perilaku tidak berpengaruh signifikan.

**Kata kunci:** karies, determinan sosial, jawa tengah, SKI 2023

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI 2023) reported that the prevalence of dental caries in Indonesia reached 82.8%. The SKI 2023 represents the most recent national health survey data providing an overview of health conditions in Indonesia. This study was conducted to identify the determinants of dental caries based on the data available in the SKI 2023, with a particular focus on identifying the determinants of dental caries among adolescents aged 10–19 years in Central Java Province.

**Methods:** An analytical study with a cross-sectional design was employed. The study population consisted of all adolescents registered in the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey (SKI) who resided in Central Java and had available data on dental and oral health status, as well as information on sex, area of residence, smoking behavior, toothbrushing frequency, consumption of sweet foods, consumption of sweet beverages, soft drink consumption, and alcohol consumption. Data analysis was performed using univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with logistic regression tests, and path analysis

**Results:** Sex was significantly associated with behavioral factors ( $p < 0.001$ ), whereas place of residence was not associated with behavioral factors ( $p = 0.387$ ). Behavioral factors were significantly associated with dental caries ( $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion:** The effect of sex on dental caries was mediated by behavioral factors, while the effect of place of residence on dental caries mediated by behavioral factors was not significant.

**Keywords:** dental caries, social determinants, Central Java, SKI 2023