

**HUBUNGAN ANTARA KONDISI RONGGA MULUT DAN STATUS  
SOSIAL EKONOMI DENGAN KUALITAS HIDUP TERKAIT  
KESEHATAN RONGGA MULUT PADA SISWA  
TUNANETRA USIA 7-18 TAHUN**

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**INTISARI**

Anak tunanetra memiliki kesehatan rongga mulut yang buruk dibandingkan anak berpenglihatan normal. Kondisi rongga mulut dapat dipengaruhi oleh status sosial ekonomi orang tua dan pada akhirnya memengaruhi kualitas hidup terkait kesehatan rongga mulut anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kondisi rongga mulut dan status sosial ekonomi dengan kualitas hidup terkait kesehatan rongga mulut pada siswa tunanetra usia 7-18 tahun.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian analitik observasional dengan rancangan studi *cross sectional* yang dilaksanakan di empat kabupaten di Provinsi D.I Yogyakarta dan Jawa Tengah. Responden penelitian berjumlah 70 anak tunanetra berusia 7-18 tahun secara *purposive sampling*. Data karies diperoleh melalui pemeriksaan indeks DMFT/dmft, status kebersihan rongga mulut dengan indeks OHI-S, dan trauma dental dengan indeks TDI. Kualitas hidup terkait kesehatan rongga mulut (OHRQoL) melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner COHIP SF-19. Uji Korelasi Spearman menunjukkan bahwa tidak ada hubungan antara skor OHI-S, dan trauma dental dengan status sosial ekonomi ( $p=0,431$ ,  $p=0,922$ ) sedangkan skor DMFT/dmft berhubungan dengan status sosial ekonomi ( $p=0,021$ ,  $r=-0,275$ ). Tidak terdapat hubungan antara skor DMFT/dmft, trauma dental, status sosial ekonomi dengan OHRQoL ( $p=0,672$ ,  $p=0,551$ ,  $p=0,465$ ). Skor OHI-S memiliki hubungan dengan skor OHRQoL ( $p=0,031$ ,  $r = -0,258$ ).

Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah semakin tinggi status sosial ekonomi maka semakin rendah kejadian karies dan semakin buruk kebersihan rongga mulut maka semakin buruk pula kualitas hidup terkait kesehatan rongga mulut pada siswa tunanetra. Tidak terdapat hubungan antara kebersihan rongga mulut, trauma dental dengan status sosial ekonomi dan tidak ada hubungan antara karies dan trauma dental dengan kualitas hidup terkait kesehatan rongga mulut siswa tunanetra.

Kata kunci: tunanetra, kesehatan rongga mulut, sosial ekonomi, kualitas hidup

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ORAL CONDITION AND SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS WITH ORAL HEALTH RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE (OHRQoL) AMONG VISUALLY IMPAIRED SCHOOLCHILDREN AGED 7-18 YEARS OLD**

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**ABSTRACT**

Visually impaired children have poorer oral condition compared to sighted children. Oral condition may have influenced by socioeconomic status and eventually affecting the children's oral health related quality of life. This study aimed to determine the correlation between oral condition and socioeconomic status with oral health related quality of life (OHRQoL) among visually impaired children aged 7-18 years old.

This study was an observational study with a cross sectional design and conducted across four regencies in Yogyakarta and Central Java Province. A total of 70 visually impaired children aged 7-18 was involved in this study by purposive sampling. Caries data were obtained using DMFT / dmft index, oral hygiene status using OHI-S index, dental trauma using TDI index. Oral health related quality of life was measured using the COHIP SF 19 questionnaire with interviewing method. Spearman correlation test showed that there were no correlation between OHI-S scores, and dental trauma with socioeconomic statuses ( $p=0,431$ ,  $p=0,922$ ), while there was a significant correlation between DMFT / dmft with socioeconomic status ( $p = 0.021$ ,  $r = -0.275$ ). There were no correlation between DMFT / dmft score, dental trauma, and socioeconomic status with OHRQoL score ( $p = 0.672$ ,  $p = 0.551$ ,  $p = 0.465$ ). OHI-S score has a correlation with OHRQoL score ( $p = 0.031$ ,  $r = -0.258$ ).

The conclusion of this study was the higher the socioeconomic status, the lower the incidence of caries and the poorer the oral hygiene, the lower the oral health related quality of life of visually impaired schoolchildren. There was no significant correlation between oral hygiene, dental trauma with socioeconomic status as well as between caries and dental trauma with oral health related quality of life among visually impaired schoolchildren .

**Keywords:** visually impaired, oral health, socioeconomic, OHRQoL