

INTISARI

Latar Belakang Saliva memiliki peranan yang penting dalam menjaga kesehatan jaringan keras dan lunak didalam rongga mulut, antara lain perlindungan terhadap karies gigi. Semakin bertambahnya usia seseorang dapat diikuti dengan kemunduran fungsi saliva, salah satunya penurunan kecepatan dan derajat keasaman saliva yang menyebabkan meningkatnya mikroorganisme kariogenik sehingga menyebabkan karies gigi.

Metode Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian potong lintang (*cross-sectional*) telah dilakukan di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Gondokusuman I DI Yogyakarta yang melibatkan 95 responden berusia ≥ 60 tahun. Penelitian ini dilakukan melalui wawancara dan pemeriksaan klinis. Pengalaman karies gigi dicatat menggunakan kriteria WHO, sedangkan pada saliva terstimulasi dilakukan pengukuran kecepatan sekresi serta derajat keasaman saliva. Analisis regresi linier digunakan untuk mencari hubungan antara variabel terpengaruh (indeks karies) dan variabel pengaruh (kecepatan sekresi dan pH saliva) dengan signifikansi 95%.

Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan bahwa responden memiliki rata-rata kecepatan sekresi saliva sebesar $0,96 (\pm 0,49)$, rerata pH saliva sebesar $5,35 (\pm 0,47)$, dan $14,49 (\pm 4,06)$ untuk rerata indeks DMF-T. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara kecepatan sekresi dan pH saliva dengan karies indeks ($R^2 = 0,294$, $p < 0,05$). Dengan demikian disimpulkan bahwa penurunan kecepatan sekresi dan derajat keasaman saliva menyebabkan peningkatan status karies gigi pada penduduk usia lanjut.

Kata Kunci: derajat keasaman, karies gigi, kecepatan sekresi, lansia, saliva

ABSTRACT

Background *Saliva plays an important role in maintaining the health of hard and soft tissues in the oral cavity. It gives protection against oral diseases, particularly caries. Elderly are tend to have lower pH and secretion rate of saliva. At the same time, caries were still to be the major oral health problems among the elderly. Therefore, the aims of this study was to determine the correlation between saliva secretion rate and pH saliva with caries.*

Material and methods *A crosssectional study was conducted in Gondokusuman I public health center, DI Yogyakarta. Ninetyfive subject aged ≥ 60 years completed an interview and clinical examination. Caries experience was recorded using WHO criteria. While stimulated saliva was measured for secretion rate and acidity level (pH). Linear regresion analysis was used to determine the correlation between dependent variabel (caries index) and independent variabel (saliva secretion rate and pH) with significancy level 95% ($p < 0,05$).*

Results *The results showed that the mean of saliva secretion rate, pH, and DMF-T index of respondent were $0,96 (\pm 0,49)$, $5,35 (\pm 0,47)$, and $14,49 (\pm 4,06)$ respectively. Significant correlation was found between saliva secretion rate, pH and caries index ($R^2=0,294$, $p < 0,05$). It is concluded that the reduction of salivary secretion rate and degree acidity of saliva caused an elevation in caries status among the elderly.*

Keywords: *caries, elderly, pH, saliva, secretion rate.*