

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Faktor penyebab karies gigi adalah host (gigi), agent (mikroorganisme), substrat (makanan), dan waktu. Karakteristik individu juga dapat mempengaruhi terjadinya karies seperti usia, tingkat pendidikan, status ekonomi, serta pola makan sehari-hari. Tingginya frekuensi konsumsi makanan dan snacks terutama yang bersifat kariogenik, menyebabkan seseorang rentan terkena karies. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pola makan terhadap status karies masyarakat Dusun Pendul tahun 2018.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian ini adalah observasional deskriptif dengan desain *cross-sectional*. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Desember 2018 – Januari 2019 di Dusun Pendul dan didapatkan responden yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi (usia ≥ 5 tahun) sebanyak 138. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Instrumen penelitian ini berupa *Food Frequency Questionnaire* untuk mengukur frekuensi pola makan dan DMFT untuk mengukur status karies gigi. Analisa data berupa distribusi frekuensi dan distribusi rata-rata.

Hasil penelitian: menunjukkan bahwa frekuensi tertinggi makanan kariogenik yaitu pada *snacks* dengan *mean* DMFT sebesar 9,29, pada minuman kariogenik yaitu teh kemasan dengan *mean* DMFT sebesar 9,27.

Kesimpulan: semakin tinggi frekuensi seseorang dalam mengkonsumsi makanan dan minuman kariogenik, maka indeks karies gigi cenderung meningkat.

Kata kunci: karies, pola makan, DMFT, *Food Frequency Questionnaire*

ABSTRACT

Background: The main caries etiology factors are hosts (teeth), agents (microorganisms), substrates, and time. Individual characteristics could be influenced the risk factors of caries such as age, education level, economic status, and daily diet. The high frequency of food consumption especially those that are cariogenic, more risky of being caries affected. This study aims to describe the pattern of role diet and dental caries status of Pendul community in 2018.

Research method: The research type was descriptive observational with cross-sectional approach. This research was held on December 2018 - January 2019 at Pendul district of Yogyakarta with the total 138 respondents who fulfilled the inclusion criteria (≥ 5 years old). The subject of this research were chosen by using accidental sampling method. Research instrumental using Food Frequency Questionnaire to measure the frequency of food consumption and DMFT index to measure the caries status.

Results: The result showed that the highest frequency of consumption cariogenic foods is snacks with mean DMFT index is 9,29. The highest frequency of consumption cariogenic drinks is sugar tea within mean DMFT index is 9,27.

Conclusion: The research showed that the higher consumption of cariogenic foods, the higher caries index is.

Keywords: dental caries, diet role, DMFT index, Food Frequency Questionnaire