THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE HABIT OF CHEWING BETEL LEAVES AND PERIODONTAL TISSUE STATUS IN THE COMMUNITY

Yonas Laga Nguru*, Herastuti Sulistyani, Dwi Eni Purwati
Department of Dental Nursing of the Ministry of Health Polytechnic, Yogyakarta
Jl. Tata Bumi No.3 Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman
*E-mail: yonasudho@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Background: Some people in Oebufu Urban Village, Kupang City, have a habit of chewing betel leaves. The habit is inseparable from the public's belief that it can provide pleasure as smoking, and also the customs of the local community. The side effects of chewing betel leaves, especially slaked lime, can cause an alkaline atmosphere in the mouth, therefore calculus can accumulated. The increase of calcium deposits then triggers hyper-salivation and can cause damage to the gingiva and periodontal membrane.

Objectives: To investigate the correlation between the habit of chewing betel leaves and periodontal tissue status in the community in Kupang City.

Methods: This research was analytical survey using cross-sectional design. This research was conducted from November to December 2018. Population of this research was the community in Oebufu Village RT/RW 032/008 who have the habit of chewing betel leaves. The sample was Total Sampling for 51 respondents. Data of the habit of chewing betel were obtained through questionnaires and periodontal tissue status by examination. Data were analyzed using Kendall's Tau c.

Results: Frequency of chewing betel leaves (≥ 2 times/day) is in 'often' category (96.1%), duration of chewing (≥ 2 years) is 'long duration' category (100%), the habit of chewing is in 'heavy' category (100%). Periodontal tissue status of the community is 'medium' category (74.6%). Based on the result of correlation test using *Kendall's Tau c,* it is seen that there is correlation between frequency of chewing betel leaves, the duration of chewing betel leaves, the habit of chewing betel leaves, and periodontal tissue status (p=0.000).

Conclusion: There is correlation between the habit of chewing betel leaves and periodontal tissue status.

Keywords: *The habit of chewing betel leaves, periodontal tissue.*

HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEBIASAAN MENYIRIH DENGAN STATUS JARINGAN PERIODONTAL PADA MASYARAKAT

Yonas Laga Nguru*, Herastuti Sulistyani, Dwi Eni Purwati
Jurusan Keperawatan Gigi Poltekkes Kemenkes Yogyakara
Jl. Tata Bumi No.3 Banyuraden, Gamping, Sleman
*Email: yonasudho@gmail.com`

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Sebagian masyarakat di Kelurahan Oebufu Kota Kupang mempunyai kebiasaan menyirih. Kebiasaan menyirih tidak terlepas dari kepercayaan masyarakat bahwa menyirih dapat mmberikan kenikmatan seperti merokok dan juga adat istiadat masyarakat setempat. Efek negatif dari menyirih terutama kapur yang dapat menyebabkan suasana basa didalam mulut, sehingga dapat terjadi penumpukan kalkulus. Peningkatan deposit kalsium ini kemudian memicu terjadinya hipersalivasi dan dapat menyebabkan kerusakan gingiva dan membran periodontal.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui hubungan kebiasaan menyirih dengan status jaringan periodontal pada masyarakat Kota Kupang.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian adalah *Survey Analitik* dengan rancangan *Cross Sectional.* Penelitian dilakukan pada bulan November sampai Desember 2018. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah masyarakat di Kelurahan Oebufu RT/RW. 032/008 yang menyirih. Sampel diperoleh dengan metode *Total Sampling/Sampel Jenuh* sebanyak 51 orang. Cara pengumpulan data kebiasaan menyirih dengan memberikan kuesioner dan data status jaringan periodontal dengan melakukan pemeriksaan secara langsung. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Kendall's Tau c.*

Hasil Penelitian: Frekuensi menyirih ($\geq$2 kali/hari) kategori sering (96,1%), lama menyirih ($\geq$2 tahun) kategori lama (100%), kebiasaan menyirih kategori berat (100%), Status jaringan periodontal masyarakat tergolong kategori sedang (74,6%). Hasil uji korelasi *Kendall's Tau c* terdapat hubungan antara frekuensi menyirih, lama menyirih dan kebiasaan menyirih dengan status jaringan periodontal (p=0,000).

Kesimpulan: Ada hubungan antara kebiasaan menyirih, frekuensi menyirih dan lama menyirih dengan status jaringan periodontal.

Kata kunci: Kebiasaan menyirih, jaringan periodontal.