

**ABSTRAK**

**PERBEDAAN LAJU ALIR SALIVA, DERAJAT KEASAMAN (pH),  
DAN KEJADIAN KARIES GIGI SULUNG PADA  
ANAK *STUNTING* DAN *NON-STUNTING*  
(Studi *Cross Sectional* di Kecamatan Cilongok Kabupaten Banyumas)**

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*Stunting* merupakan keadaan seorang anak mengalami kegagalan dalam tumbuh kembangnya akibat kurangnya *intake* nutrisi secara kronis. Anak *stunting* memiliki tinggi atau panjang badan yang pendek atau rendah, ditandai nilai *z-score* berada  $<-2$  SD. *Stunting* dapat memengaruhi kondisi kesehatan gigi dan mulut, yaitu meningkatnya risiko terhadap kejadian karies. Peningkatan risiko karies terjadi akibat penurunan laju alir dan pH saliva. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah melihat perbedaan dan hubungan laju alir saliva, pH saliva, dan kejadian karies gigi sulung pada anak *stunting* dan *non-stunting*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah studi *cross sectional* pada 60 anak di Desa Sokawera, 30 anak *stunting* dan 30 anak *non-stunting*. Metode pengambilan data dilakukan dengan pengukuran laju alir saliva dan pH saliva dan dilakukan uji statistik *Independent T-Test* untuk laju alir saliva dan kejadian karies, uji *Mann-Whitney* untuk pH saliva, uji *Pearson Correlation* untuk hubungan laju alir saliva terhadap kejadian karies dan uji *Spearman Correlation* untuk hubungan pH saliva terhadap kejadian karies dan laju alir terhadap pH saliva. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan pada anak *stunting* rerata laju alir saliva (0,31ml/min) dan pH saliva (6,40) lebih rendah dibandingkan *non-stunting* dan rerata indeks dmft (9,37) lebih tinggi pada anak *stunting*. Terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara laju alir saliva terhadap kejadian karies gigi sulung ( $p=0,000$ ,  $r= -0,513$ ), pH saliva terhadap kejadian karies gigi sulung ( $p=0,000$ ,  $r= -0,520$ ), dan laju alir saliva terhadap pH saliva ( $p=0,000$ ,  $r= 0,466$ ). Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah terdapat perbedaan dan hubungan yang signifikan antara laju alir saliva, pH saliva, dan kejadian karies gigi sulung pada anak *stunting* dan *non-stunting*.

**Kata Kunci:** Karies gigi sulung, laju alir saliva, pH saliva, *stunting*.

## **ABSTRACT**

### ***DIFFERENCES OF SALIVARY FLOW RATE, pH, AND PRIMARY TEETH CARIES IN STUNTING AND NON-STUNTING CHILDREN (Cross Sectional Study in Cilongok District Banyumas Regency)***

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*Stunting is a condition which a child experiences failure in growth and development due to chronic malnutrition. Stunting children are defined as having a z-score < -2 SD, indicating low height or short stature. Stunting can affect oral health conditions, increasing the risk of caries. The increased risk of caries due to decreased saliva flow rate and pH. The goal of this research was to observe the differences and correlations between saliva flow rate, saliva pH, and primary tooth caries in stunting and non-stunting children. This study was a cross sectional study involving 60 children in Sokawera Village, 30 stunting children and 30 non-stunting children. Data collection was conducted by measuring saliva flow rate and saliva pH, and statistical analysis was performed using Independent T-Test for saliva flow rate and caries, Mann-Whitney test for saliva pH, Pearson Correlation test for correlation between saliva flow rate and primary tooth caries, and Spearman Correlation test for correlation between saliva pH and primary tooth caries and saliva flow rate to saliva pH. The results was indicated that in stunting children, the mean saliva flow rate (0.31 ml/min) and saliva pH (6.40) are lower compared to non-stunting children, and the mean dmft index (9.37) is higher in stunting children. There was a significant correlations between saliva flow rate and primary tooth caries ( $p=0.000$ ,  $r = -0.513$ ), saliva pH and primary tooth caries ( $p=0.000$ ,  $r = -0.520$ ), and saliva flow rate and saliva pH ( $p=0.000$ ,  $r = 0.466$ ). The conclusion of this study is there are significant differences and correlations between saliva flow rate, saliva pH, and occurrence of primary tooth caries in stunting and non-stunting children.*

**Keywords:** *Saliva flow rate, saliva pH, stunting, primary tooth caries*