

## ABSTRAK

*Sugar sweetened beverages* adalah minuman yang mengandung pemanis berkalori, seperti; *soft drink, sport drink, energy drink, fruit drink* dan *sweetened milk* atau *sweet condensed milk*. Tingginya konsumsi *sugar sweetened beverages* seringkali dihubungkan dengan risiko karies gigi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan asupan *sugar sweetened beverages* terhadap indeks karies gigi pada anak sekolah dasar *active consumer* usia 7-8 tahun.

Rancangan penelitian yang digunakan adalah analitik observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel pada penelitian ini berjumlah 58 sampel yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi serta pengambilan sampel menggunakan teknik *whole sampling*. Data yang dikumpulkan didapatkan dari pemeriksaan dan kuesioner. Analisis statistik menggunakan uji korelasi *Spearman* dengan  $p < 0,05$ . Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa sebesar 69% anak aktif mengonsumsi *sugar sweetened beverages* dan 43,1% anak diantaranya mengalami karies gigi.

Hasil penelitian didukung oleh uji statistik dengan nilai  $p$  sebesar ( $p=0.161$  dan  $r_s=0.517$ ). Kesimpulan penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat hubungan antara asupan *sugar sweetened beverages* terhadap indeks karies gigi pada anak sekolah dasar *active consumer* usia 7-8 tahun di SDN "X" Kota Bandung.

**Kata kunci** : *sugar sweetened beverages*, karies gigi, makanan kariogenik

## **ABSTRACT**

*Sugar sweetened beverages are those sugary drink that containing caloric sweetened include soft drink, sport drink, energy drink, fruit drink and sweetened milk or sweet condensed milk. High consumed of sugar sweetened beverages was associated with risk of dental caries. The purpose of this study is to determine the correlation between intake sugar sweetened beverages on the index of dental caries in primary school children aged 7-8 years active consumer.*

*The method of this studied were analytical observation with cross sectional design. The subject of research was selected 58 children, the sample was selected by using whole sampling technique which is based on inclusive and exclusive criteria. Methods of data collected by examining and questionnaire. Statistical analysis using Spearman correlative test with  $p < 0,05$ . The result of the research shows about 69% children is an active consuming sugar sweetened beverages and 43,1% had a dental caries.*

*The result of research is supported by statistical analysis p obtained ( $p=0.161$  and  $r_s=0.517$ ). Based on the result of the study there is relationship between intake sugar sweetened beverages on the index of dental caries children aged 7-8 years active consumer at "X" primary school in Bandung.*

**Keywords :** *sugar sweetened beverages, dental caries, cariogenic food*

## DAFTAR ISI

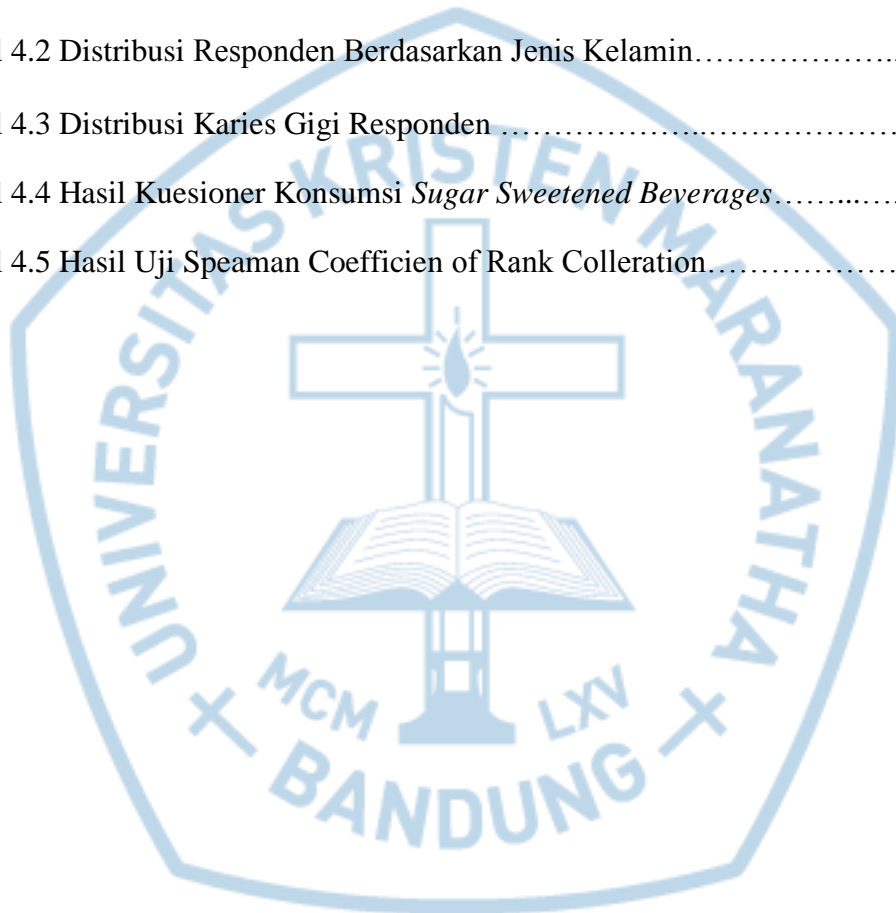
HALAMAN JUDUL.....	i
LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN.....	ii
LEMBAR SURAT PERNYATAAN.....	iii
LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN PERBAIKAN.....	iv
ABSTRAK.....	v
<i>ABSTRACT</i> .....	vi
PRAKATA.....	vii
DAFTAR ISI.....	ix
DAFTAR TABEL.....	xii
DAFTAR GAMBAR.....	xiii
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN.....	xiv
<b>BAB I PENDAHULUAN.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Latar Belakang.....	1
1.2 Identifikasi Masalah.....	5
1.3 Tujuan Penelitian.....	5
1.4 Manfaat Penelitian.....	5
1.4.1 Manfaat Akademis.....	5
1.4.2 Manfaat Praktis.....	6
1.5 Kerangka Pemikiran.....	7

1.6 Hipotesis Penelitian.....	9
1.7 Metodologi Penelitian.....	9
1.8 Lokasi dan Waktu Penelitian.....	10
<b>BAB II TINJAUAN PUSTAKA.....</b>	<b>11</b>
2.1 <i>Sugar-Sweetened Beverages</i> .....	11
2.1.1 Definisi <i>Sugar-Sweetened Beverages</i> .....	11
2.1.2 Manifestasi <i>Sugar-Sweetened Beverages</i> .....	12
2.1.3 Faktor Penyebab Konsumsi <i>Sugar-Sweetened Beverages</i> .....	14
2.2 Karies.....	16
2.2.1 Definisi Karies.....	16
2.2.2 Etiologi Karies.....	16
2.2.3 Patogenesis Karies.....	19
2.2.4 Pengukuran Karies.....	20
2.2.4.1 Indeks DMF-T.....	20
2.2.4.2 Indeks def-t.....	20
2.2.5 Periode Erupsi Gigi.....	21
2.2.6 Pencegahan Karies.....	24
<b>BAB III BAHAN DAN METODE PENELITIAN.....</b>	<b>25</b>
3.1 Alat dan Bahan Penelitian.....	25
3.2 Subjek Penelitian.....	26
3.3 Metode Penelitian.....	26

3.3.1 Desain Penelitian.....	26
3.3.2 Variabel Penelitian.....	26
3.3.3 Definsi Operasional.....	27
3.4 Prosedur Kerja.....	29
3.5 Pengolahan Data.....	29
3.6 Metode Analisis.....	30
3.7 Hipotesis Statistik.....	30
3.7.1 Kriteria Uji.....	30
3.8 Lokasi dan Waktu Penelitian.....	30
<b>BAB IV HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN</b>	
4.1 Hasil Penelitian.....	31
4.1.1 Karakteristik Responden.....	31
4.2 Hasil Analisis Statistik.....	37
4.3 Pembahasan.....	38
<b>BAB V KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN</b>	
5.1 Kesimpulan.....	44
5.2 Saran.....	44
<b>DAFTAR PUSTAKA.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>LAMPIRAN.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>RIWAYAT HIDUP.....</b>	<b>63</b>

## DAFTAR TABEL

No	Keterangan	Halaman
Tabel 2.1	Usia Erupsi Gigi Sulung.....	20
Tabel 2.2	Usia Erupsi Gigi Permanen.....	20
Tabel 4.1	Karakteristik Responden Berdasarkan Usia.....	30
Tabel 4.2	Distribusi Responden Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin.....	31
Tabel 4.3	Distribusi Karies Gigi Responden .....	31
Tabel 4.4	Hasil Kuesioner Konsumsi <i>Sugar Sweetened Beverages</i> .....	32
Tabel 4.5	Hasil Uji Speaman Coefficien of Rank Colleration.....	36



## DAFTAR GAMBAR

No	Keterangan	Halaman
	Gambar 2.1 Etiologi Karies Gigi.....	16



## DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

No	Keterangan	Halaman
Lampiran 1	Surat Etik Penelitian.....	47
Lampiran 2	<i>Informed Consent</i> .....	48
Lampiran 3	Surat Izin Penelitian.....	49
Lampiran 4	Status Kesehatan Gigi (Odontogram).....	50
Lampiran 5	<i>Informed Consent</i> dan <i>Informed Essence</i> .....	51
Lampiran 6	Kuesioner.....	52
Lampiran 7	Data Penelitian.....	57
Lampiran 8	Dokumentasi Penelitian.....	60

