

# **GAMBARAN KEBERSIHAN GIGI DAN MULUT PADA ANAK TUNARUNGU DI SEKOLAH LUAR BIASA DI KABUPATEN BANDUNG, MANADO, MAGELANG**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Menurut Kementerian Kesehatan RI tahun 2010, jumlah anak tunarungu di SLB seluruh Indonesia berjumlah 5.610 orang. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan hasil gambaran kebersihan gigi dan mulut pada anak tunarungu di Sekolah Luar Biasa di Kabupaten Bandung, Manado dan Magelang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan studi literatur yaitu pengambilan data yang dikumpulkan, dipilih, dicari, disajikan dan dianalisis. Hasil kajian literatur menurut penelitian Nindya (2015) menyatakan kriteria OHI-S anak tunarungu di SLBG Yayasan Bhakti Mitra Utama Baleendah Kabupaten Bandung terdapat kriteria OHI-S sedang dan buruk. Hasil penelitian Motto dkk (2017) menyatakan bahwa OHI-S anak tunarungu di SLB YPAC Manado terdapat kriteria baik dan sedang. Sedangkan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh Anggita (2019) menyatakan bahwa OHI-S anak tunarungu di SLB Rindang Kasih Magelang terdapat kriteria baik dan sedang. Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa keberagaman OHI-S pada anak tunarungu di SLB tidak lepas dari berbagai faktor yang memengaruhinya seperti kondisi ketunaannya, serta peran *caregiver/helper/orang tua*.

**Kata Kunci** : kebersihan gigi dan mulut, OHI-S, tunarungu

**DESCRIPTION OF ORAL AND DENTAL HYGIENE ON DEAF  
CHILDREN IN EXTRA SCHOOL IN BANDUNG, MANADO,  
MAGELANG DISTRICT**

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**ABSTRACT**

According to the Indonesian Ministry of Health in 2010, the number of deaf children in special schools throughout Indonesia was 5,610 people. This study aims to analyze differences in the results of dental and oral hygiene in deaf children in special schools in Bandung, Manado, and Magelang districts. The research method used is descriptive research with literature study, namely the collection of data collected, selected, searched, presented, and analyzed. The results of the literature review according to Nindya's research (2015) stated that the OHI-S criteria for deaf children at the Special School of Bhakti Mitra Utama Baleendah Foundation, Bandung Regency, contained moderate and poor OHI-S criteria. The results of the research by Motto et al. (2017) stated that the OHI-S of deaf children in SLB YPAC Manado had good and moderate criteria. Meanwhile, the results of research conducted by Anggita (2019) stated that the OHI-S of deaf children at SLB Rindang Kasih Magelang had good and moderate criteria. Thus, it can be concluded that the diversity of OHI-S in deaf children in special schools cannot be separated from various factors that influence it, such as the condition of their disability, as well as the role of caregiver/helper/parents.

*Keywords : oral and dental hygiene, OHI-S, deaf children*