

**PEWARNAAN GIGI (STAIN)
PADA MASYARAKAT PEROKOK DI RT 12
PERUM GRAMAPURI TAMANSARI KABUPATEN BEKASI**

Sabela Ayu Parasati¹⁾, Yenni Hendriani Praptiwi ²⁾, Irwan Supriyanto²⁾,
Isa Insanuddin²⁾

¹⁾Program Studi Kesehatan Gigi Program Diploma Tiga

²⁾Program Studi Terapis Gigi Program Sarjana Terapan
Jurusan Kesehatan Gigi Politeknik Kesehatan Kemenkes Bandung

ABSTRAK

Stain gigi ialah warna yang menempel di atas permukaan gigi biasanya terjadi karena pelekatan warna makanan, minuman, ataupun kandungan nikotin khususnya yang merupakan substansi penghasil stain gigi. Kebiasaan merokok dapat menyebabkan stain (pewarnaan pada gigi), dimana asap rokok yang mengandung macam-macam zat tersebut menempel pada permukaan gigi yang lama kelamaan akan membuat permukaan gigi terasa kasar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran pewarnaan gigi (stain) pada masyarakat perokok di RT 12 Perum Gramapuri Tamansari Kabupaten Bekasi. Jenis penelitian adalah penelitian deskriptif. Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian cross sectional yang dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei-Juni 2022 terhadap 40 orang. Kebiasaan mengonsumsi rokok diperoleh melalui wawancara menggunakan kuesioner, sedangkan stain pada gigi diukur melalui pemeriksaan langsung dengan skor lobene stain indeks. Data diolah dan disajikan dalam bentuk tabel distribusi frekuensi.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa frekuensi merokok 11-20 batang/hari memiliki jumlah terbanyak yaitu 47,5% responden dimana durasi kebiasaan mengonsumsi lebih dari 10 Tahun yaitu 77,5% responden, indeks skor stain gigi perokok berdasarkan frekuensi 11-20 batang/hari memiliki jumlah terbanyak yaitu 32,5% responden dengan kriteria stain sedang, indeks skor stain gigi perokok berdasarkan lama merokok lebih dari 10 Tahun memiliki jumlah terbanyak yaitu 52,5% responden dengan kriteria stain sedang. Kesimpulan pewarnaan gigi (stain) pada masyarakat perokok di RT 12 Perum Gramapuri Tamansari Kabupaten Bekasi memiliki kriteria sedang yaitu sebanyak 52,5% responden.

***Kata kunci:** pewarnaan gigi, kebiasaan merokok*

STAIN IN THE COMMUNITY OF SMOKERS IN RT 12 PERUM GRAMAPURI TAMANSARI BEKASI REGENCY

Sabela Ayu Parasati¹⁾, Yenni Hendriani Praptiwi ²⁾, Irwan Supriyanto²⁾,
Isa Insanuddin²⁾

¹⁾Dental Health Study Program Diploma Three Program

²⁾Dental Therapist Study Program Applied Undergraduate Program
Department of Dental Health, Health Polytechnic of Bandung

ABSTRACT

Dental stain is a color that sticks above the surface of the tooth usually occurs due to the attachment of the color of food, drinks, or nicotine content, especially which is a substance that produces tooth stains. Smoking can cause stains (staining of the teeth), where cigarette smoke containing these various substances sticks to the surface of the teeth which over time will make the surface of the teeth feel rough. This study aims to determine the picture of tooth staining (stain) in the smoking community in RT 12 Perum Gramapuri Tamansari Bekasi Regency. This type of research is descriptive research. This research method is a cross-sectional study carried out in May-June 2022 on 40 people. The habit of consuming cigarettes was obtained through interviews using questionnaires, while stains on teeth were measured through direct examination with a lobene stain index score. The data is processed and presented in the form of a frequency distribution table.

Based on the results of the study, it was found that the frequency of smoking 11-20 cigarettes/day had the highest number, namely 47.5% of respondents where the duration of the habit of consuming more than 10 years was 77.5% of respondents, the index score of tooth stains based on the frequency of 11-20/day had the highest number is 32.5% of respondents with moderate stain criteria, smokers' tooth stain index score based on smoking duration more than 10 years had the highest number, namely 52.5% of respondents with moderate stain criteria. Conclusions staining of teeth (stain) in the smoking community in RT 12 Perum Gramapuri Tamansari Bekasi Regency has moderate criteria, namely as many as 52.5% of respondents.

Keywords: *tooth staining, smoking habit*