



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPLEMENTATION ORAL HYGIENE WITH ORAL INFECTION OF PATIENT CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENT (CVA) IN THE FLAMBOYAN ROOM OF LAMONGAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

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ABSTRACT	Keywords
<p>Introduction: Oral hygiene is the act of maintaining or keeping the oral cavity clean and healthy to prevent caries, periodontal tissue diseases, and bad breath. Oral hygiene in patients affected by CVA is important because it can clean the dirt in the mouth. This study was to determine the relationship between the implementation of oral hygiene with the incidence of infection in the oral cavity in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of RSUD Lamongan in 2018.</p> <p>Method: The study design used was correlational analytic with the total sampling approach with data collection methods by means of observation and checklist, the sample of this study was 30 people affected by CVA. The sampling used in this study uses the technique of sampling, total sampling, the independent variable implementation of Oral Hygiene and the dependent variable on the occurrence of oral cavity infections to determine the relationship between variables using the Spearman rank statistical test.</p> <p>Results: Based on the results of the study showed that of the 30 respondents who had an infection of (45.8%) 12 respondents, and half of the respondents who did not have an infection of (54.2%) 18 respondents were measured using the Spearman rank statistical test obtained: 0.045</p> <p>Conclusion: Efforts made to find out the problem, namely counseling, always add insight to the public who do not know about oral hygiene.</p>	<p>Implementation of oral hygiene, infection of the oral cavity</p>

INTRODUCING

Oral hygiene is the act of maintaining or keeping the oral cavity clean and healthy to prevent caries, periodontal tissue diseases, and bad breath. One of the goals of oral hygiene is to prevent infections in the oral cavity (Boy-Lefevre, 1992).

Oral cavity infections are caused by fungus. This fungus is called Candida Fungus. This usually attacks the oral cavity, digestive tract, and skin in many healthy

people (Brown et al., 2014). However, certain diseases, stress, meditation can also upset the healthy balance and cause mold to grow uncontrollably and then cause infection, Oral cavity infections can occur in people with CVA or stroke (Kernan et al., 2014). Stroke is a condition that arises due to interruption of blood circulation in the brain that causes brain tissue death resulting in a person suffering from paralysis or die (Foushee, Goodbar, Kelly, & Clarke, 2014).

In the United States, there are approximately five million people who have had a stroke or CVA. It was also reported that the prevalence of stroke was 35.6 per 100,000 population. An estimated 500,000 people are affected every year by a stroke (Misbach & Ali, 2001). In Indonesia, stroke is ranked first cause of death with a percentage of 15.4%. Based on the results of (Ministry of Health, 2015) stroke also ranked first in the top ten non-communicable diseases in Indonesia with a percentage of 26.9% where the prevalence of stroke in Indonesia was 8.3 per 1000 population. Whereas in East Java the prevalence of stroke is still quite high at 0.8% (Riskasdas 2018, 2018).

Signs and symptoms of stroke are loss of strength (or the emergence of problem movements) in one part of the body, especially on one side, including the face, arms or legs, numbness (loss of sensation or unusual sensation in a part of the body (Jovin et al., 2015), especially on one side, loss of total or partial vision on one side, unable to speak properly or understand language, loss of balance, standing unable or falling without cause, change of consciousness that cannot be explained or convulsed (Jovin et al., 2015).

Oral hygiene is the act of maintaining or keeping the oral cavity clean and healthy to prevent caries, periodontal tissue diseases, and bad breath (Campbell & Marshall, 2002).

The purpose of maintaining oral hygiene is to get rid of or prevent the appearance of dental plaque and food debris attached to the teeth (Pini, Fröhlich, & Rigo, 2016).

Infection is the entry of organisms into the body's tissues and multiplying. Such microorganisms are called infectious agents. If microorganisms do not produce clinical evidence the infection is called

asymptomatic or subclinical (Selgelid, 2012).

Infection is an interaction between microorganisms and hosts of a range that occurs through a specific germ transmission code. Transmission of microorganisms can occur through blood, air, both droplets and airborne, and by direct contact (Hall-Stoodley, Costerton, & Stoodley, 2004).

Infectious disease is a disease caused by pathogenic microbes and is very dynamic. Microbes, as living things, naturally want to survive by multiplying in a suitable reservoir and are able to find new reservoirs by moving or spreading (Ley, Turnbaugh, Klein, & Gordon, 2006). The spread of these pathogenic microbes is certainly very detrimental for people who are in good health, and especially for people who are sick (sufferers) (Herawati, Agusni, & Ifitri, 2018)

METHOD

The cross-sectional study design, called analytic research because in this study discussed the effect of one variable with another, namely to find out how far the effect of the relationship between the implementation of oral hygiene with the incidence of oral cavity infection in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of Lamongan Hospital.

The independent variables (dependent) and the dependent variables in this study are as follows: the relationship between the implementation of oral hygiene and events. In data processing consists of 5 steps, namely Editing, Coding, Scoring, Transferring and Tabulation. Hypothesis testing for research to determine whether there is influence between variables using the Spearman rank.

RESULT

Table 1. Distribution of respondents based on oral hygiene implementation

No	Implementation	F	Percentage (%)
1	low	6	20,8%
2	medium	3	8,3%
3	High	21	70,8%
	Total	30	100%

Based on the relationship of oral hygiene with the incidence of oral cavity infections in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of Lamongan District Hospital before observation using checklist it is known that as many as 17 respondents (70.8%) performed well.

Table 2. Distribution of oral mouth infections

No	Infection	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1	Not occurred	16	54,2%
2	occurred	14	45,8%
	Total	30	100%

Based on the implementation of oral hygiene with the incidence of oral cavity infections in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of Lamongan District Hospital before observation using a checklist it was found that as many as 14 respondents (45.8%) had infections.

Table 3 Spearman rank test results

	Impleme ntation	Correl ation Coeffi cient	Impleme ntation	Infec tion
Spear man's rho			1000	.045
		Sig. (2- tailed)	.	.833
		N	30	30
	Infection	Correl ation Coeffi cient	.045	1000
		Sig. (2- tailed)	.833	
		N	30	

Based on the Spearman rank test results obtained p-value of 0.833 with an error chance of 0.045, then there is the influence of the method of implementing oral hygiene with the incidence of oral cavity infections in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of Lamongan Hospital.

DISCUSSION

Oral Hygiene Implementation With Occurrence Of Oral Cavity In CVA Patients In A Flamboyant Room In RSUD Lamongan Based on the results of table 1, it was found that the implementation of oral hygiene with oral cavity infections in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of Lamongan District Hospital before conducting the observation were 6 respondents 25% aged ≤ 45 and 18 respondents (75%) aged ≥ 45 . this was due to the implementation of oral hygiene formed in the respondent or respondent's family to clean 2x a day.

Oral Hygiene Implementation With Occurrence Of Oral Cavity In CVA Patients In The Flamboyant Room In RSUD Lamongan.

Based on the results of table 2, it is known that the implementation of oral hygiene with the occurrence of oral cavity infections by 16 respondents (54.2%) did not occur, and 14 respondents (45.8%) had infections. This condition is due to the lack of family factors of more patients, in the implementation of oral hygiene so as not to cause infection in the oral cavity.

The Relationship between the Implementation of Oral Hygiene and the Occurrence of Oral Cavity Infection in CVA Patients in the Flamboyant Room of RSUD Lamongan

There is an influence of the implementation of oral hygiene with the incidence of oral cavity infections in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of Lamongan District Hospital, this is supported by the Spearman rank statistical

test results obtained N value of 0.833 with an error chance of 0.045.

CONCLUSION

The results of the research carried out can be concluded as follows:

The implementation of oral hygiene with oral cavity infections in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of RSUD Lamongan

The implementation of oral hygiene with the occurrence of oral infections as many as 16 respondents (54.2%) did not occur, and 14 respondents (45.8%) occurred

The relationship between the implementation of oral hygiene with the incidence of oral cavity infections in CVA patients in the flamboyant room of Lamongan District Hospital, this is supported by the Spearman rank statistical test results obtained an N value of 0.833 with an error chance of 0.045.

Suggestion

For researchers, researchers are expected to continue the research in order to provide information about the implementation of oral hygiene with the incidence of infection in CVA patients and can apply the theories obtained from campus to those in the community.

For researchers the need for an active role of nurses in the context of conducting or checking for oral infections in CVA patients.

For Respondents Respondents to continue to do the cleaning in their mouth to avoid infection.

For Educational Institutions, it should be able to be used to add a source of literature as reading and can be used as material for consideration for subsequent research.

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