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ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS IN REMOVABLE DENTURE USERS ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS AT THE ORAL DENTAL HOSPITAL- ACEH PROVINCE : A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

The aging process in the elderly is influenced by several factors, one of which is nutritional improvement. The large number of missing teeth that usually occurs in the elderly has an effect on a person's chewing ability and nutritional status. Tooth loss can be replaced with the use of dentures that can help patients to restore chewing efficiency. This study aims to Analysis of Determinant Factors in Removable Denture Users on Nutritional Status. This study used an analytic method with purposive sampling technique. Data collection techniques were carried out by selecting subjects according to the inclusion criteria, namely subjects who used removable dentures. Subjects were asked several questions, measured for height and weight. Determinant factors in removable denture users on nutritional status were analyzed with Kruskal-Wallis. The results showed that sociodemographics factors such as gender showed a significant difference $p = 0.032$ and for diet showed $p = 0.04$ which means $p < 0.05$. while for sociodemographics such as education, age, income, occupation and duration of use removable denture value $p > 0.05$ showed insignificant differences. Conclusion Gender and diet affect the nutritional status of complete denture users while sociodemographics such as education, age, income, occupation and duration of use removable denture have no effect on the nutritional status of elderly complete denture users and removable partial dentures.

Keywords: determinant, elderly, nutritional status, removable denture, tooth loss

INTRODUCTION

Naturally, the elderly experience a decrease in body function due to damage at the cellular and molecular levels that occurs over a long period of time, also

known as aging.¹ Tooth loss increases with age and significantly reduces masticatory function, because mastication is the first step of the digestive process, decreased masticatory function leads to decreased food absorption efficiency and nutritional status.²

Tooth loss causes a person to make food choices and food textures that are suitable to adapt to existing dental conditions and is also thought to be a risk factor for malnutrition.³ Nutritional status is likely to deteriorate due to eating disorders resulting from physical dysfunction, social factors, and cognitive impairment.⁴ Wanderley (2021) said using a denture or not using a denture does not affect the nutritional status of the elderly but interferes with masticatory function, prosthetic rehabilitation is desirable for individuals who have lost teeth.⁵

Socio-demographic factors influencing the nutritional status of the elderly include age, gender, marital status, education and work status. Increasing age causes physical and mental changes in a person.⁶ During physical growth, there are changes in the size, proportions and function of body organs. The decline in body organ function will decrease as a person ages and will cause physical, psychological, environmental and social life disorders. Tooth loss increases with age and significantly reduces masticatory function, because mastication is the first step of the digestive process, a decrease in masticatory function causes a decrease in the efficiency of food absorption and nutritional status^{7,8}.

Lost teeth can be replaced by wearing dentures which can help patients improve their appearance, restore chewing ability, improve speech ability, maintain the condition of the surrounding tissue and jaw, and restore the sufferer's mental

health.⁹ A removable denture is a prosthesis that can be removed and reused by the patient to partially or completely replace missing teeth in the dental arch. Partial denture wear can be protective against the risk of malnutrition. Partial denture wearers are more likely to have normal nutrition than older people who do not wear dentures and to meet the dietary needs of older people it is very important to maintain a healthy nutritional status.¹⁰

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used analytical observations with a cross sectional approach, the subjects in this study were elderly people at Oral Hospital Syiah Kuala University, Aceh Indonesia who met the inclusion criteria. Subjects were taken based on purposive sampling research considerations for elderly people aged > 45 years who use removable dentures who experience tooth loss > 3 posterior teeth in 1 jaw arch and subjects who have completed prosthodontic treatment for the 2018-2023 period. Ethical approval for this study was obtained from the Faculty of Dentistry, Syiah Kuala University, Aceh, Indonesia (Protocol No: 458/KE/FKG/2023).

After recording the patient's personal data and completing the examination sheet, nutritional status was measured by weight and height. Body weight is measured using a digital scale by placing a digital scale on a flat surface then instructing the subject to remove footwear first then step on the scale with both feet waiting for the number to appear on the scale and height is measured using a stature meter by removing hair accessories and footwear then placing the back on a flat surface such as a wall or wall, and the floor where the subject stands is flat

then measured from the tip of the heel to the top of the head. Subjects who cannot stand upright or are sick will be measured using knee height calipers.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Data analysis used with Kruskal-Wallis, with alpha p value < 0.05. Data analysis was used to determine the Determinant Factor Analysis of Removable Denture Users on Nutritional Status with age, gender, education and employment status, diet, length of denture wear.

RESULTS

Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis was carried out to see the frequency distribution of type of denture, duration of wearing removable dentures, history of disease, diet and nutritional status of the research subjects. The research subjects who participated in this study were 66 people consisting of 33 Complete Denture (CD) wearers and Partial Removable denture (PRD) wearer.

Table 1 in this study 33 subjects use complete removable denture (50%) and 33 subject use partial removable denture (50%). Women 26 (78.8%) who mostly use acrylic complete removable denture and 25 (75.8%) use partial removable denture than men who only 7 (21.2%) people use acrylic complete removable denture and 8 (24.2%) use partial removable denture. By age group showed complete denture wearers were high at age 60-74 years and removable

partial denture wearers were high at age 45-59 years. The highest education of the research subjects was mostly in the senior high school 15 (45.5%) and undergraduate groups 14 (42.4%). The average income of the subjects per month is above Rp. >3.500.000. Most subject occupations are self employed 12 (36.4%) who use complete removable denture dan 13 (29.4%) use partial removable denture.

Table 2 shows that removable denture users had less diet in both groups 15 (45.5%) and 19 (57.6%), while the nutrition status of both groups was in the more 21 (63.6%) and 18 (54.5%). Almost all subjects confirmed that they did not have any history of systemic diseases. Figure 2. Duration of wearing a removable denture, both groups showed more than 2 years, 16 (48.5%) in complete denture wear and 15 (45.5%) in partial denture wear.

Bivariate Analysis

Determinant factors on the nutritional status of removable denture users were analyzed using the one way anova test, but after the homogeneity and normality test using the Shapiro-Wilk test the data showed that it was not normally distributed and not homogeneous because the mean p value was <0.05. therefore to analyze the determinant factors using the Kruskal-Wallis test.

The results of statistical analysis using the Kruskal-Wallis test above show that sociodemographic factors, namely gender with a p value = 0.032 which means $p < 0.05$, thus indicating that there is a significant difference, where gender affects the nutritional status of elderly complete denture users, while other

sociodemographic factors show insignificant differences due to p values > 0.05 so that age, education, income, occupation and factors duration of use, diseases history do not affect the nutritional status of elderly complete denture users. Diet on the nutritional status of elderly complete denture users with a p value = 0.040 which means $p < 0.05$, thus indicating that there is a significant difference, where diet affects the nutritional status of elderly complete denture users. The results of statistical analysis using the Kruskal-Wallis test above show that all of sociodemographic factors, disease history, diet and duration of wearing a removable partial denture with an average p value > 0.05 , thus indicating that there is no significant difference from these to the nutritional status of elderly users of removable partial dentures.

The results of statistical analysis using the Kruskal-Wallis test showed that all the sociodemographic factors mentioned above, other factors such as disease history, diet and duration of wearing a removable partial denture with p value > 0.05 , thus indicating that there was no significant difference from these factors on the nutritional status of elderly removable denture users.

DISCUSSION

Teeth have functions for chewing, speaking and aesthetics. Masticatory efficiency is influenced by the presence of teeth and the use of dentures, which influences food choices. Replacing missing teeth and meeting the dietary and nutritional needs of seniors is very important to maintain health and quality of life. Elderly people with tooth loss who use dentures can optimize their chewing

function, because elderly people who have lost their teeth tend to change their food from hard and fibrous to soft and fatty so that it is easy to digest, resulting in excess weight. ^{11,12}.

Based on Table 1 in this study 33 subjects use complete removable denture (50%) and 33 subject use partial removable denture (50%). Women 26 (78.8%) who mostly use acrylic full removable denture and 25 (75.8%) use partial removable denture than men who only 7 (21.2%) people use acrylic complete removable denture and 8 (24.2%) use partial removable denture, that women are more using artificial teeth than men. Women are more likely to use artificial teeth because they have more attention to appearance and aesthetic importance. ¹³ The older the person, the higher the number of lost teeth. Research conducted by Bashiru and Oyenashia¹⁴ also explains that the number of lost teeth increases with age. This increasing tooth loss causes the number of functional tooth unit to decrease. It was shown that complete dentures were provided to more males than females. In addition, indicated that the older age groups required more removable complete dentures than the younger age groups, while the younger age groups required more removable partial dentures. Of particular interest are the changes in edentulism that occurred in the population aged 65 to 74 years. Variable income status and occupation may represent important factor in patients acceptance of dental prosthetic, they may affect the way a patient perceives dental prosthesis outcome. ¹⁵

Table 2-4 shows that removable denture users had less diet in both, while the nutrition status of both groups was in the more. Almost all subjects groups

and confirmed that they did not have any history of systemic diseases. Table 4 This study shows that gender has an impact on the nutritional status of complete denture users. Women had higher prevalence of nutrient intakes than men, there are gender differences in energy, dietary nutrient intake, nutritional status and health status. Physical activity is associated with functional mobility in both genders, while nutritional status and mobility may be specific to females.¹⁶

Figure 2. In this study shows 31 (93.9%) subjects duration of use complete removable denture > 1 year and 28 (85.1%) subjects duration of use partial removable denture > 1 year. The results showed that the length of use was more > 1 year, because this study was conducted with a medical record number registered at the oral dental hospital- aceh province from 2018-2023. Duration of use there is no significant difference to the nutritional status of elderly users of removable partial dentures. Shaghaghian S et al report, It can be concluded that wearing removable denture has a significant impact on physical pain, physical disability, and psychological disability of the study participants. Attempts should be made by the treating clinician to help create a more positive attitude for the oral health of the patient.¹⁷

There is a significant difference, where diet affects the nutritional status of elderly complete denture users. The subjects of partial removable denture users and complete denture users have the most nutritional status, this shows that the risk of overnutrition is very vulnerable in elderly partial removable denture users and complete denture users. Nutritional status is defined as more if nutrition with the amount of energy entering is greater than the energy released. The elderly

have a risk of overnutrition due to the imbalance between food intake and expenditure. Elderly with tooth loss will consume foods that are easy to swallow, namely soft and fatty foods so that excess weight can occur if not accompanied by sufficient physical activity and exercise. Complete denture users avoid several types of food, such as consuming small amounts of whole fruits, vegetables, nuts, and meat. So that the nutritional intake of the elderly cannot be fulfilled.^{18,19}

The results of Ya Su's study showed that there was no association between the wearing of a complete denture and the risk of malnutrition, but the most important finding was the benefit of partial denture wearing on the nutritional status of the elderly, replacing missing teeth with a partial denture will improve chewing ability. Restoring the number of functioning teeth through the use of dentures can improve masticatory function, thereby increasing the choice of chewable food, which can improve a person's nutritional status.⁷ Many older adults wear dentures and learning how they adapt to denture use will offer insight into their nutritional self management and help explain differences in dietary quality.²⁰

Table 5 In this study, there was no significant difference in nutritional status between income and basic education groups. The Asian Development Bank in "Analysis of Trends and Challenges in the Indonesian Labor Market" book found that the majority of the Indonesia population with junior high school education and below still work as farm laborers, production workers, or service sector workers with low skills and limit their career advancement hence lower their income. That might explain why in this study, nutritional status in low and basic education has no

significant difference because income can affect one's ability to meet their nutritional needs.²¹

The Removable denture helps to reestablish and maintain health in the stomatological system, which improves the quality of life.²² Chewing ability is a common oral health indicator among the elderly that affects general health and quality of life when unsatisfactor. There is a similar trend of physical disability and physical pain as the most problematic aspects of OHIP-14.¹⁷

There is a connection between the use of dentures and the nutritional status of the elderly, where effective use of dentures can increase the patient's nutritional intake and chewing ability. There is no clear pattern regarding the impact of using dentures on food intake. measured, in those with missing teeth, the use of dentures can have a positive impact on nutritional status and enjoyment of eating, and wearing partial dentures can be protective against the risk of malnutrition.⁵ Barreto et al, reported OHRQoL after 3 months and 2 years of removable partial denture use, indicating success in achieving patient satisfaction over a period of 2 years.²²

CONCLUSION

The results showed that there were significant differences, where gender and diet had an effect on the nutritional status of complete denture users. The factors of age, education, income, occupation, and factors of length of use, history of disease, have no effect on the nutritional status of elderly complete denture users. All sociodemographic Factors such as gender, age, education, income,

occupation, and factors of duration of use, diet, and history of disease did not determine the nutritional status of removable denture users.

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Table 1: Distribution and frequency Sociodemographics of research		
Variable	Complete denture	Partial Denture
	n (%)	n (%)
Gender		
Men	7 (21.2)	8 (24.2)
Women	26 (78.8)	25 (75.8)
Age		
45-59 years	12 (36.4)	29 (87.9)
60-74 years	17 (51.5)	4 (12.1)
>74 years	4 (12.1)	0
Education		
Elementary	4 (12.1)	3 (9.1)
Junior high	2 (6.1)	5 (15.2)
High school	15 (45.5)	11 (33.3)
Bachelor	12 (36.3)	14 (42.4)
Income status		
< Rp. 1.500.000	5.(15.2)	4 (12.0)
Rp.	6 (18.2)	3 (10.0)
>2.500.000-Rp 3.500.000	10 (30.3)	9 (27.0)
Rp. >3.500.000	12 (36.3)	17 (51.0)
Occupation		
Housewife	7 (21.2)	7 (21.2)
Laborer	2 (6.1)	2 (6.1)
Self-employed	12 (36.4)	13 (29.4)
Civil servant	12 (36.4)	11 (33.3)

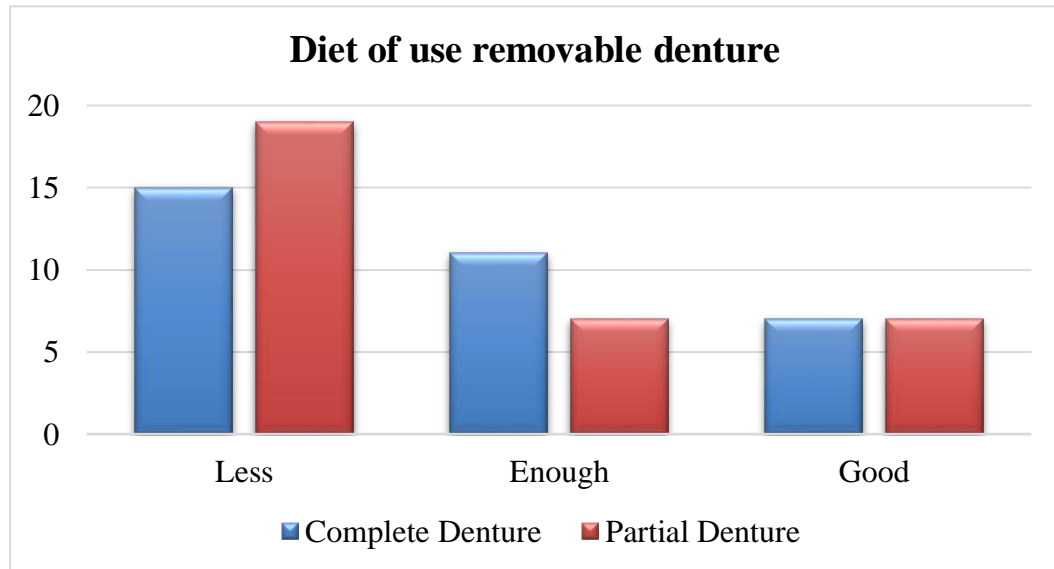


Figure 1 : Distribution and frequency of Diet of use removable denture

Table 2 : Distribution and frequency status nutrition of use removable denture

Variable	Complete denture	Partial Denture
Nutrition Status	n (%)	n (%)
Deficient	0	0
Normal	12 (36.4)	15 (45.5)
More	21 (63.6)	18 (54.5)

Table 3 : Distribution and frequency Disease History of use removable denture

Variable	Complete denture	Partial Denture
Disease History	n (%)	n (%)
Any Disease	9 (27.3)	17 (51.5)
No disease	24 (72.7)	16 (48.5)

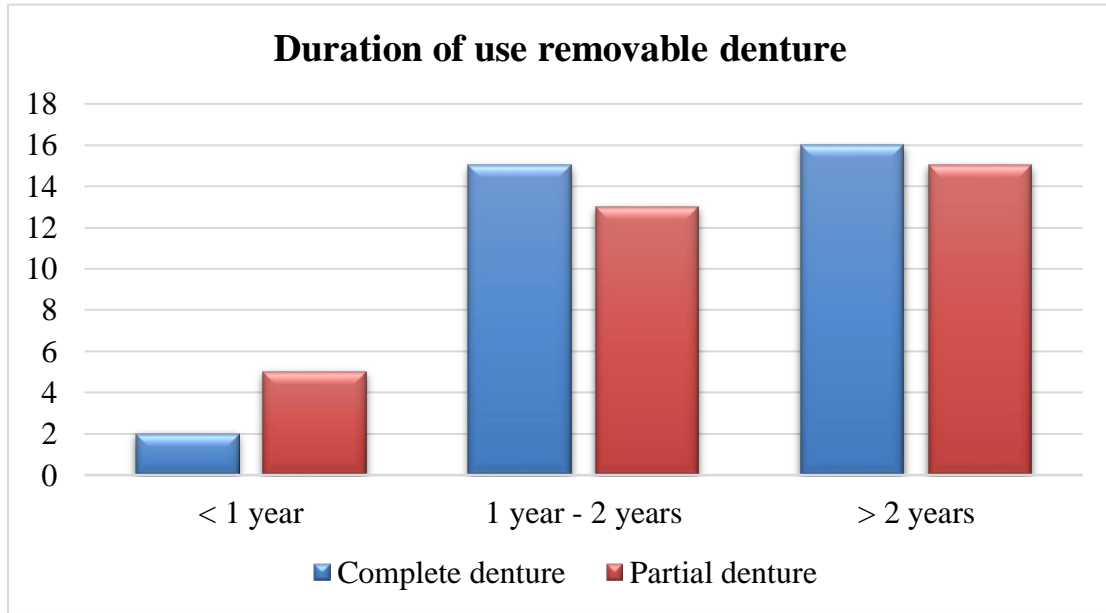


Figure 2 : Distribution and frequency Duration of use removable denture

Table 4 : Analysis of determinants of nutritional status of Complete and partial removable denture wearer

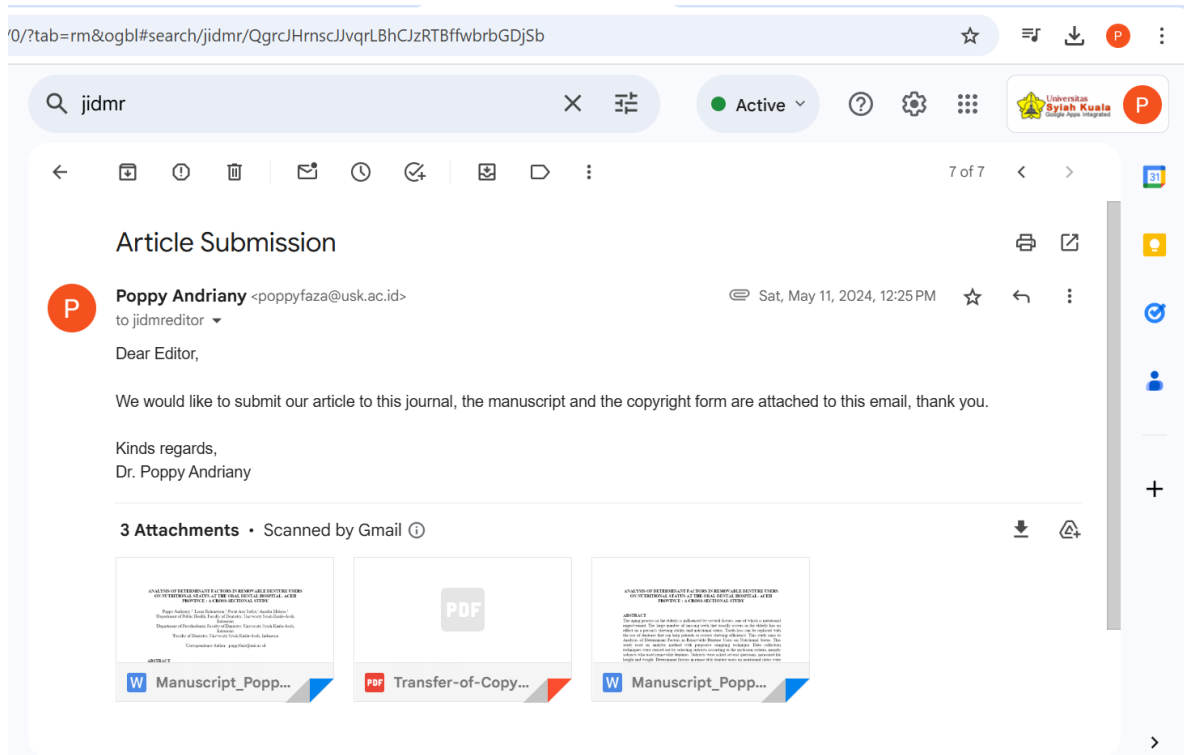
Variable	Complete denture	Partial Denture
	<i>p</i>	<i>p</i>
Gender	0,032*	0.848
Age	0,455	0.564
Education	0,936	0.848
Income	0,120	0.204
Occupation	0,782	0,329
Diet	0.040*	0.807
Disease History	0,827	0,851
Duration of use removable	0,355	0,478

Kruskal wallis test p < 0,05

Table 5 : Analysis of determinants of nutritional status of removable denture wearer

variable	<i>p</i>
Removable denture (n = 66)	
Gender	0,102
Age	0,324
Education	0,676
Income	0,342
Occupation	0,217
Diet	0,092
Disease History	0,853
Duration of use	0,240

Kruskal wallis test p < 0,05



Poppy Andriany <poppyfaza@usk.ac.id>

D24_3094_Poppy_Andriany_Indonesia / Submission confirmation

Journal of International Dental and Medical Research <jidmreditor@outlook.com>
To: Poppy Andriany <poppyfaza@usk.ac.id>

Mon, May 13, 2024 at 12:02 AM

Dear Prof. Dr. Poppy Andriany,

Your manuscript entitled "ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS IN REMOVABLE DENTURE USERS ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS AT THE ORAL DENTAL HOSPITAL- ACEH PROVINCE : A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY " has been successfully submitted to the JIDMR by e-mail and will be considered for publication in "Journal of International Dental and Medical Research".

We are sending your article for a peer-review and when we receive an evaluation we will inform you.

Thank for considering the manuscript for submission to the **Journal of International Dental and Medical Research**.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or concerns.

Best Regards,

Editorial Secretary for JIDMR

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Journal of International Dental and Medical Research <jidmreditor@outlook.com>
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Mon, May 27, 2024, 5:59 PM



Dear Prof. Dr. Poppy Andriany,

Your article looks well designed which titled " **ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS IN REMOVABLE DENTURE USERS ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS AT THE ORAL DENTAL HOSPITAL- ACEH PROVINCE : A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY** ", but it should be revise especially references section according to the **JIDMR** guideline <http://www.jidmr.com/journal/author-guidelines/>.

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Thu, Jun 6, 2024, 7:05 PM



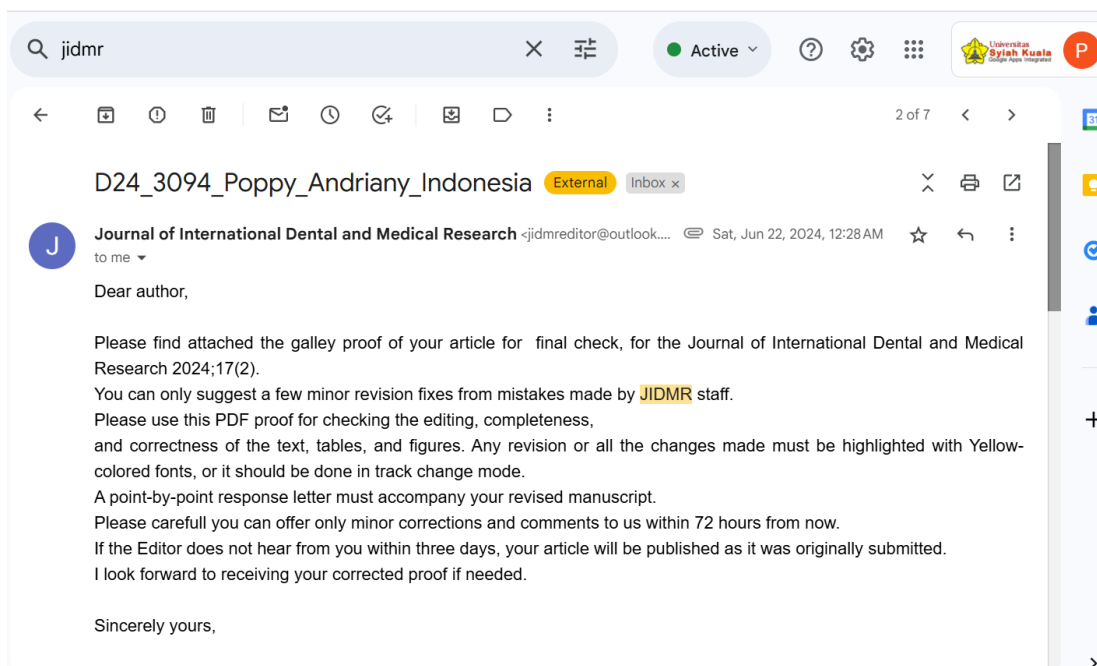
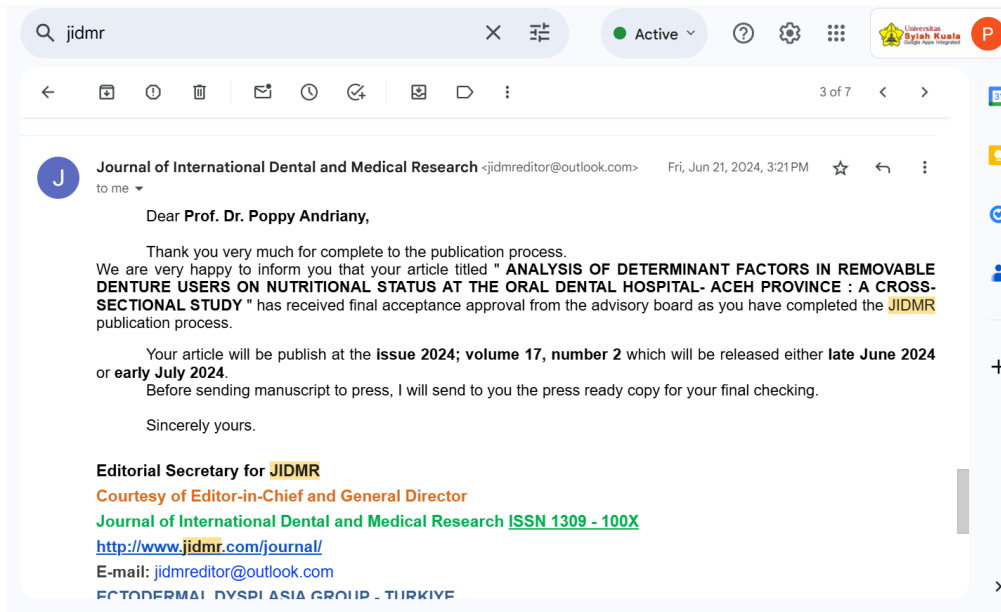
Subject: Your article has been accepted for Publication. (**ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS IN REMOVABLE DENTURE USERS ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS AT THE ORAL DENTAL HOSPITAL- ACEH PROVINCE : A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**. Poppy Andriany, Liana Rahmayani, Pocut Aya Sofya, Amalia Mahara)

Dear Prof. Dr. Poppy Andriany,

It's a great pleasure for us to inform you that, your article titled " **ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANT FACTORS IN REMOVABLE DENTURE USERS ON NUTRITIONAL STATUS AT THE ORAL DENTAL HOSPITAL- ACEH PROVINCE : A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY** " has received preliminary acceptance as a result of **JIDMR** peer review.

If you complete the publication process on time, the final acceptance process can be completed and finalized for **2024; volume 17, issue 2**. It will be published in **late June 2024 or early July 2024**.

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Revision final Proof

Poppy Andriany <poppyfaza@usk.ac.id>
to Journal

Dear Editor,

Thank you for your email. This is the final proof
The revision is attached to this email, Thank

Kind regards,
Dr. Poppy Andriany

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